DAILY CRESCENT.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1854

☞ The Proprietors of the Crescent will pay no bills contracted by any person except Mr. J. O. Nixon or his written authority.

Tempora Mutatur.

We very much regret to see our neighbor of the Courier pitching so severely into the tried, true and trusty sons of the Green Isle, denouncing the Irish as "a miserable, deluded people, murdering one another about the Pope, the Divil, or Anti-Christ." Such language is exceedingly ungentle and uncharitable; and the comparison which places the Irish lower than the Poles and Hungarians in civilization and courage is particularly obnoxious. We will not be ungenerous enough to refer to the back files of the Courier for proof that its opinions were not always as at present, but content ourselves with protesting against the rabid Know-Nothingism of the article from which we quote. If our Irish friends are guilty of the follies charged them, the "Know-Nothing" organization should be encouraged, which the Courier has heretofore denied. If these accusations are not true then the Courier should not publish them, and stigmatize so large, influential and intelligent a body of our citizens as "a miserable, deluded people, and murderers." We shall feel it incumbent upon ourselves, in case of a continuance of the present style of articles, to stand up in defense of the Irish against the attacks of the Courier, and endeavor to prove that Paddy patriotism is equal to any American; and that instead of being degraded, drunken, ignorant, superstitious, priest-ridden, bigoted, murderous and cowardly, the Irish are brave, intelligent, educated, sober, sensible and gentlemanly. Here is the Courier's article, proving the necessity of the course we propose to ourselves It is appended to an extract from the New York Sun of the 4th inst., descriptive of a series of murders in County Ulster, Ireland.

"We take the foregoing from the columns of the New York Sun of the 4th instant, and insert it not so much because it is likely to place the Irish character in a new light before our readers, as to show that the old causes of disunion in that unfortunate country, which have kept her for centuries in misery, and shame and degredation, are still rife in the land Whilst the Hungarian, the Italian, the Pole and the other oppressed ones of the old world are looking anxiously at the present struggle which threatens to convulse Europe and 'bide their time' determined to strike a strong blow for their liberty, the sons of Ireland are breaking each others' heads about subjects that are of no earthly use to them. Instead of being united and prepared for the 'good time coming,' they appear to think it a matter of more importance to keep murdering one the other, about the Pope, the Devil or Antechrist, than to unite and organize themselves for a national struggle. Heaven help them! They are miserable deluded people. When shall they begin to think seriously of their degradation?"

Quoque Domini?

The New York Tragedy.

A day or two since we made some remarks in regard to the base attack of the New York Tribune upon Dr. Graham. We find by some of our New York exchanges, received since then, that we are not alone in our appreciation of that journal's unprincipled course in this affair, and that Northern editors as well as Southern are well aware that the writers for the Tribune have forever one chief object in view: to malign and injure as much as possible Southern men and Southern institutions, upon every occasion and at whatever cost. The remarks which we copy below are from the New York Express and the Evening Post, and nobody who knows any thing about the two papers will pretend to doubt the impartiality and honesty of their indignation:

"Only a fool or a knave could have penned the following editorial paragraph, which appeared in the leading column of the Tribune yesterday:

One of those brutal murders, which seem peculiarly to belong to the institution of slavery, took place yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In the free States men above the condition of rowdies do not habitually go armed like Assassins; importations from the regions of chivalry, however, revive occasionally bowie-knives, sword canes and pistols. In the present instance, a man claiming to be a gentleman—R. M. Graham, of New Orleans—had a murderous weapon—a sword cane—and on being reprimanded for his drunken noises in the St. Nicholas Hotel, stabbed Mr. Loring, of California, through the body and killed him. This barbarous murder could hardly have been committed by a Northern man. It is the product of slavery.

We repeat, only a fool or a knave could so write. If its author *believed* what he wrote he answers to the first mentioned character, as defined by Webster, namely, "One who is destitute of reason, or the common powers of understanding." If he did not believe, then he was what the same excellent authority describes as "mischievous," "dishonest," "fraudulent," etc., etc."

Even the "Evening Post," a journal which nobody ever suspected of any particular affection for the South or for Southern institutions, utters a manly and indignant protest against so mean and dastardly an effort to turn the tragedy to Abolition account. The Post says:

No New Yorker can have read the foregoing paragraph in the Tribune of this morning without mortification. For our own part, we are ashamed to be obliged to admit that there is any journal in this State ready to make such a narrow and vulgar appeal to the prejudices of the community, against a man who is in the custody of the law, to which he may have soon to answer with his life. One might infer from the tone of the article that murders were never perpetrated in the Northern States except by slaveholders. We hold slavery in as low estimation as any one, but we do not believe it to be the only parent of crime among men. If the editor of the Tribune will read the sheet from which the above extract was taken, he will find that bruise are not the exclusive product of any peculiar climate or institution.

For example, in that paper this morning we have first, an account of a child killed in Brooklyn by its father in a drunken fit. Then we have the story of an Irish woman, in Hester street, killed by her husband, because his dinner was not ready when he came home. Then we have an attempt of a medical student, boarding in the Third avenue, to poison the whole family; and, lastly, the following instance of brutality to a horse:

"A carman, whose name we could not ascertain, while passing through Fulton street, became enraged at his horse for some cause or other, and pulled out the animal's tongue."

Such are specimens of the crimes perpetrated by our own citizens on the same day that the murder occurred at the St. Nicholas. With such a state of facts staring us in the face, how phariseical, how wicked to attempt to arouse a sectional prejudice in the community, the effect of which will be to prevent the injury that may be charged with the investigation of the prisoner's crime from deliberating dispassionately, and to tempt the public to look with undeserved suspicion upon the verdict they may render.

"Stones from a Glass House."

A recent number of one of the Boston papers alludes to the conduct of a citizen of the South, who was lately in that puritanical village and who was unfortunate enough to get "elevated" on New England rum, in a very unpleasant and uncivil manner; and concludes by a cut at the "chivalry" in general for their patronage of porter-houses and coffee-shops.

In the first place, we see no particular reason why a Southerner should be more censured for drinking than a Bostonian, nor any good cause for condemning a stranger for visiting their restaurats more than a citizen. All men are mortal, and, therefore, frail and fallable. If the Bostonians will put temptations in the way, they certainly shouldn't growl if they are not always successfully resisted; though we venture to say that no man who has once suffered the effects of drinking their New England liquors, will be likely ever to err in the same way again.

In the second place this manner of pouncing on and abusing the whole South for what was, at the most, only the offence of one man, is absurd and nonsensical. We venture to say that we have had more drunken Yankees in our coffee-houses during any month of the past year than there have been drunken Southerners in the cities of New York and Boston together during the whole twelve months past; and yet there have been no attacks made upon Northerners, in our city press, in consequence. At the present writing, we are knowing to the fact of two natives of New England—one a Bostonian—suffering here from *delirium tremens*; and in the winter months full two-thirds of such cases are Yankees and foreigners. Perhaps Northern exchanges will bye-and-bye grow more civil and not damn the whole South for one man's fault, nor brand any man merely because he is on a spree and a Southerner. We hope so.

The Levee.

The usual Summer improvements are now being made upon our Levee, although to a somewhat greater extent than is customary. The planking of the greater part has been, is, or will be taken up and relaid. New piles are being driven down, and sounder beams placed upon them. The inequalities of the surface have been removed and the whole levee will be smooth and sound on the advent of the Fall trade. There are a great many laborers at work present, and a great deal of new material being used.

The river is now at a very low stage indeed, and many of the little steamers lying along the Levee are hardly visible below their smoke-pipes. In fact very few steamboats are in port, now, and the few that continue to arrive and depart take but little freight and fewer passengers. There was not a single departure yesterday, and we believe, but one arrival. There are few ships here and they load very slowly. On the Levee we see no large piles of produce from the interior and up-country, but one long, deserted wilderness, unoccupied and barren. This state of things, however, cannot last long and will presently give way to business, bustle, and animation: to fleets of arriving steamers loaded down to their guards with goods and passengers; to great cargoes of cotton, corn and sugar; to crowds of busy men, and all the attendants of active trade and a brisk commerce.

The obliging clerk of the steamcer Oregon will please accept our thanks for late Mobile papers.

"Fashion and Famine."—Almost every New York journal that we receive has pasted in it a piece of red or yellow paper containing three or four highly commendatory "criticisms" of Mrs. Ann S. Stevens's new novel entitled "Fashion and Famine." In fact it is almost impossible to open a paper or magazine without discovering some of those evidences of the publishers determination to make the book sell. Now, what the real merits of Mrs Stephens's book may be, not having ever read it, we are unable to say; but most assuredly the manner adopted for bringing it into notice is such as to beget a reasonable suspicion of its being a decided humbug. There is such a thing as not advertising enough, and there is, too, such a thing as advertising in the wrong manner, too grandiosely and too furiously. The publishers of "Fashion and Famine" have fallen into this latter fault and certainly disgusted us with their iterations of ability, excellence and interest in the work they wish to sell. It is something in the style of their worthy merchants of unsaleable wares who fill news columns with notices begining, "The War in Europe;" or "Napoleon's Biographer's Say;" or "Nisgara has fallen, and so have Snocks' prices fallen for calico." It is to be hoped that the literary famine which Mrs. Stephens has endeavored to assuage will go off with the cholera—at any rate before Now-a-days makes its appearance.

Vincent Nolte's Book.—We are indebted to Redfield, of New York, through J. C. Morgan, of this city, for a copy of Vincent Nolte's "Fifty Years in both Hemispheres." It is a translation from the German, in which language it was originally published, and gives the autobiography of an adventurous German in Europe and the United States. Some portions are very interesting, and the whole is readable and pleasant. We alluded to the work some months since and propose to notice it at greater length hereafter. It has no little interest here, owing to the fact that Nolte was for some years a resident of New Orleans, was out in the battle under Jackson, was a large business man—and something of a rascal. He alludes to many of our living citizens, and always rackly. This book is a singular mixture of truth and falsehood.

We regret to learn from a communication in the Mobile Register of the 10th inst., that the owners of the steamships Black Warrior and Cahawba, after the present trip of the latter, will be reluctantly compelled to withdraw them from their present service.

The Register's correspondent, in speaking of the causes which lead to this calamitous measure for Mobile, says "they (the owners) have made a faithful trial of the capabilities of Mobile to sustain a line of steamers, and have failed to succeed in their attempt; not because of want of business, but because of the obstructions in the bay and harbor, rendering it impossible for their ships to approach the wharf, except on a few occasions when high rivers and strong southerly winds made the water unusually high; and because the ruinous expense attendant upon the management of the vessels below the bar, swallowed up so much money as to preclude the possibility of rendering the line profitable."

This will be a great blow to our prosperous sister, and no doubt cause her citizens to appreciate fully the contracted policy of the present Administration in vetoing the River and Harbor Bill.

North Carolina Election.—On last Thursday, says the Raleigh (N. C.) Star of the 5th inst., the good people of this State cast their votes for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature and Sheriffs of the different counties. The contest has been long and animated. We have borne our share in it, with the belief that, in supporting the Whig cause and candidates, we were doing what our duty required of us for the interest of the State. So far as we have learned, we feel cheered by the flattering vote given Gen. Alfred Dockery, and we have every confidence in the belief that he has been chosen the next Governor:

In seventeen counties that two years ago gave an overwhelming Democratic majority, the majority for Thomas Bragg, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is 4814; this shows a Whig gain of 2010 votes. An official statement gives Alfred Dockery, the Whig candidate, 1815 majority in nineteen counties.

The Democrats have a net gain of three members of the Legislature, but it is nevertheless believed that the Legislature will again be under the control of the Whigs.

Hon. William A. Graham, Whig, has been elected to the State Senate from Orange county.

A Whig Senator has also been elected from Halifax county.

Wake, Cumberland, New Hanover, Johnston, Northampton and Mecklenburg counties return Democratic Senators.

New Hanover, Northampton and Wake counties give a majority of 1443 for Bragg.

Atrocious.—English tavern keepers simply give notice by advertisement of their intention to "dress a fine live turtle" on such a day; but the Yankee most atrociously, writes in chalk upon the animal's back, "Soup to-morrow," and places him on parade before the hotel, thus basely making him a party to his own murder, and compelling him, in defiance of all the laws of nations, to advertise his own execution.

We regret to be obliged to admit the truth of this charge, for we yesterday saw one of tremendous size displayed in this unfeeling manner at the Shades, the Judge at the same time coolly assuring us that the unfortunate creature would be served up in soup to-day at the usual hour.

President's Message.

VETO OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

To the House of Representatives:

I have received the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law." It reaches me in the expiring hours of the session, and time does not allow a full opportunity of examining and considering its provisions, or of stating at length the reasons which forbid me to give it my signature. It belongs to that class of measures which are commonly known as internal improvements by the general Government, and which, from a very early period, have been deemed of doubtful constitutionality and expediency, and have thus failed to obtain the approbation of successive Chief Magistrates.

On such an examination of this bill as it has been in my power to make, I recognize in it certain provisions, national in their character, and which if they stood alone, it would be compatible with my convictions of public duty to assent to, but at the same time it embraces others which are merely local, and not, in my judgment, warranted by any safe or true construction of the constitution. To make proper and sound discrimination between these different provisions would require a deliberate discussion of general principles as well as a careful scrutiny of details for the purpose of rightfully applying those principles to each separate item of appropriation.

Public opinion with regard to the value and importance of internal improvements in this country is undivided. There is a disposition on all hands to have them prosecuted with energy, and to see the benefits sought to be obtained by them fully realized. The prominent point of difference between those who have been regarded as the friends of a system of internal improvements by the General Government, and those adverse to such a system has been one of constitutional power, though more or less connected with questions of expediency. My own judgment, it is well known, has, on both grounds, been opposed to general system of internal improvements by the Federal Government. I have entertained the most serious doubts, from the inherent difficulties of its application as well as from past unsatisfactory experience, whether the power could be so exercised by the General Government, as to render its use advantageous to the country at large or effectual for the accomplishment of the object contemplated.

I shall consider it encumbent upon me to present to Congress at its next session a matured view of the whole subject, and to endeavor to define, approximately at least, and according to my own convictions, what appropriations of this nature by the General Government the great interests of the United States require, and the constitution will admit and sanction, in case no substitute should be devised capable of reconciling difficulties both of constitutionality and expediency.

In the absence of the requisite means and time for duly considering the whole subject at the present, and discussing such possible substitute, it becomes necessary to return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, and for the reasons thus briefly submitted to the consideration of Congress to withhold from it my approval.

Franklin Pierce.

Washington, D. C., August 4, 1854.

Later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ORIZABA.

The United States mail steamship Orizaba, Thomas Forbes commanding, arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, having left Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., at 10 A. M. She brings dates from the capitol to the 3d inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 8th. The following is a list of her passengers:

J Barrutia, lady and child. Miss Barlow, A Anglade, C Beess, N Bordas, L Rocco, N C Ramas, A J Atochea, F McParon, G Haub, M Samamego, and five in the steerage.

The Orizaba reports the following vessels at Vera Cruz:

August 7.—Arrived, American bark Mary Spring, 31 days from New York.

August 8.—Arrived, American brig Seguin, 58 days from Genoa.

To sail on the 9th inst., for New Orleans, Mexican schooner Constant, Laferla, master.

We find in our exchanges the following items of general news:

The insurgents have recently met with bad fortune. It is stated that on the 31st ult., while posted on the Limon Hills, under command of Col. Villalba, they were attacked and utterly defeated by the Government troops, under Col. Zuloaga. About 400 of the insurgents were reported slain, among whom was Villalba, and their artillery and many of their horses and arms were captured.

It is also stated that this stronghold of the insurgents had been beleagured for sixteen days before it was stormed.

Colonel Gower reports having captured the town of Coyuca and taken twenty-nine prisoners All the officers engaged in the affair at Liman have been promoted one grade, and Col. Zulonya, the commander, has been created General of the Brigade.

We find in the Mexican papers no news of any kind from Acapulco, or from Gen. Alvarez.

In Michoacan alternate advantages are reported. The troops of the Government had recaptured the town of Zitacuaro, and the insurgents had driven the Government forces from Puerepero and Uruapan. The Governor of Michoacan has proclaimed laws of the most severe kind against those who should disturb public order, and several executions are announced.

Ponalla, in the State of Chiapas, had also pronounced in favor of Gen. Alvarez. The Government troops were about to attack them.

On the 29th ult. a decree was issued in the capital, declaring that all persons circulating false or alarming news, or that should censure the acts of the Government, shall be arrested as conspirators and subjected to a fine of $200, with imprisonment for two months.

A division of troops under the command of Col. Moreno had encountered a large body of the insurgents between Ayutla and Ajuchitlan (near the southern extremity of Guerro) and completely routed and dispersed them.

The first of these victories, the *Eco* remarks, is of vast importance, and will go far towards the re-establishment of peace in the Department of Guerrero, to which end the Supreme Government has made such noble exertions.

It is also stated that a detachment of 200 light troops of the line, under command of Col. Antonio Gomez, surprised the rebels, who had risen against the Supreme Government in the village of Coctzal, on the 18th ultimo, by surrounding the place in the night time. Twenty-one rebels with arms in their hands were taken prisoners, and four persons who attempted to escape by running were fired upon and wounded.

Among those taken was a guerilla chieftain named Jose Quirino, who, it is stated, aside from having served as a soldier in the army of Alvarez, has been employed as a constant spy upon the operation of the Supreme Goverment and the authorities of that village. The necessary steps had already been taken, says the *Eco*, to adjudge the delinquents and have them punished; which means that a drum-head court martial was held on the spot, and the poor fellows shot.

The *Eco* of Vera Cruz publishes in an extra, on the evening of the 4th inst., the following telegraphic dispatch from the city of Mexico:

"Mexico, Aug. 3, 1854.—The Count Raousset de Boulbon, who lately disembarked at Guayamas, to place himself at the head of the French who had already arrived there and enlisted in our army, at whose head he raised the standard of rebellion and pronounced against the Government, was defeated on the 30th ult. by Gen. Yanez, to whom he surrendered, with 200 of his compatriots, in which he lost 46 of his men, killed and wounded."

This dispatch is signed by Blanco, Minister of War, and is addressed to the Governor of Vera Cruz. We hope it is more veracious than some of the previous dispatches of this officer.

The *Eco*, in commenting upon this occurrence, felicitates the General Government upon the success that attends its energetic measures for the conservation of the public tranquility in all parts of the country, and remarks:

"The lesson they have received at Guayamas will not be lost on these bands of adventurers, who have fixed their longing eyes upon our country, especially when they are made to understand that they may expect from the energy of the Supreme Government the chastisement they so richly deserve."

The revolt at Victoria, headed by a young lawyer named Juan Garza was attracting considerable attention in Mexico.

So soon as the news was received at Tampico and Matamoras, a strong section of troops from each city marched on Victoria to quell the movement, and the latest news in regard to the state of the insurrection received in Mexico, were that the insurgents had fortified themselves in Victoria, with two pieces of old iron cannon, which had been long since abandoned as useless, and some old small arms. They are represented to be without money and munitions, and there was not the possibility of a doubt that they would soon be overpowered and receive the punishment they merit, (which of course means that they would be shot.) And, indeed, it would seem they have but a slim chance, for several batallions of troops, besides the two from Matamoras and Tampico, have been ordered to Victoria, from San Luis Potosi and other adjacent points.

Throughout many of the Southern States of Mexico the locusts were making terrible havoc among the crops.

On the 15th of July last, Santa Anna granted to Don A. J. Atocha an exclusive privilege for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from El Paso, or from Presidio del Norte to the port of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. Mr. Atocha is bound to form his company for building the road within one year, and to finish the road within twelve years from the time of running the line, or in fact within fifteen years from the granting of the privilege. No grants of land are made to the road except such as may be necessary for the roadway and stations.

A decree has been issued, authorizing the free importation of arms and munitions of war by the port of Vera Cruz and along the northern frontiers.

Another has been issued, authorizing the free importation of grain into Tabasco, which is menaced by famine.

A notorious scoundrel, named Antonio Mercado, one of the supposed assassins of Count Cossato, has been arrested, and is now in irons awaiting a trial. It will be recollected that one of the villains accused of this atrocious murder died in prison, with the cholera, a short time since.

The health of the city of Mexico is fully reestablished, the cholera having entirely disappeared.

Vicente Pilar, Jose Gabriel, and Estevan Martinez, the three robbers who were tried and convicted of having assaulted and robbed the diligence at Cruz Manca, on the 16th of August, 1853, were executed in Mexico on the 27th ult. They killed one of the passengers in the diligence and wounded two others. The laws appears to be strictly enforced in Mexico.

The able editor of the N. Y. Mirror, who has been luxuriating for some time past at Newport, in a letter to that paper, of the 2d inst., says:

The news received here this morning by telegraph from Washington, of the success of the revolutionists in Spain, and the flight of the Queen to Paris, has occasioned a good deal of excitement, and the question is warmly discussed by intelligent foreigners, whether the Duchess de Montpensier, the sister of Isabella, will be raised to the throne; or whether a new dynasty will be called into power. All who have carefully watched the progress of the revolution, think they can see the paw of the "Great Bear" directing the movements of the Spanish rebels; and there is but little doubt but the state of affairs at Madrid will distract the attention and complicate the operations of the Allied Powers.

In this emergency, I think the time has come to negotiate for Cuba. The "pear is now ripe," and ready to fall into some body's lap. France and England have their hands full in the East. All the available resources of both nations will be required on nurse "the sick man," whose cause has become their own. The readers of the Mirror well know how strongly we have resisted the lawless attempts of the Filibusters to ravage the "Queen of the Antilles," and to rob the crown of Spain of its richest jewel. But a successful revolution at home absolves the Island from its allegiance to the mother country.

Cuba, with all its sweet treasures, is floating pilotless and rudderless past our doors. Now is the time for the United States to stretch forth her hand and catch the priceless pearl—not by robbery, but by diplomacy. Commercially, the Island will be worth to us twenty millions annually; and as the recent Reciprocy Treaty, is the first practical step towards the annexation of Canada, it really looks as if the day were not distant when the stars and stripes shall float over and protect one grand Continental Union, from Behring's Straits to the Southern Isthmus.

Mill Burned.—A large granite mill at Burrillville, R. I., was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d. The mill belonged to S. I. & Syra Sherman, and was occupied by J. T. Seagrave & Co. for the manufacture of fancy cassimeres. It contained ten full sets of machinery, and in all respects was one of the best mills in New England. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss on the mill is about $80,000; on stock and goods, about $35,000. The insurance on the mill and machinery is about $70,000, including some buildings belonging to the establishment not destroyed; on stock and goods, $21,000. From seventy-five to one hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

A Volunteer Engineer.—On Tuesday, as one of the engineers of the railroad train, at Zanesville, Ohio, was taking his dinner, a man named Thos. Fannegan jumped upon the locomotive, put it in motion, and then jumped off. Fortunately, another was standing near it at the time, rad the only damage resulting was about $125 worth to one of the tenders. Had it not been for this it would have gone on and come in collision with a passenger train then due. Fannegan was arrested and committed, and should be made to suffer severely.

More Vengeance.—It is said that the Administration contemplates bombarding London, to avenge the feelings of Dan Sickles, which were badly shocked at the late 4th of July Peabody banquet, when the Queen of England was toasted. Consul Nelson and Minister Soulé have also a bill to settle. The Chincha Islands affair will be let to slip, as it has been suggested that the Cyane, having achieved a full measure of glory, may be ordered to the guano trade in order to keep the tender plant of the Administration's honor properly manured.—New York Express.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, August 4, 1854.

The bill introduced yesterday by Judge Bayly, to carry out the reciprocity treaty, as far as the latter affects our revenue laws, was passed this morning in the House, and has gone to the Senate, where it will undoubtedly pass before 4 o'clock.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, with its 193 Senate amendments, was disposed of by Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, after a hard struggle, in the short space of a few hours, and all the other important appropriation bills are in a fair way of being disposed of.

The House and Senate have at last agreed to extend the session till Monday next, provided no legislative act shall be attempted after 4 o'clock to-day. This will give members time to finish the legitimate business before Congress, and, at the same time, guard against accidents, in legislation.

The River and Harbor bill, which was passed last evening, will be vetoed. The veto is ready to go in. [It went in subsequently.]

The reports of the various committees on investigation, all completely exonerates the members of the House from any suspicion as regards their private charagter and motives of action. On Colt's pistols their were four reports, all equally clearing the members from any suspicion, such as led to the appointment of the committees, but *revolving* other matters in their minds.

The report of the committee on the Minnesota land bill entirely clears Gen. Stevens, of Michigan, and the Clerk of the House of any motive to do wrong; while the committee on Mr. Bayly has made a special report which entirely confounds his accuser. There is no reason, therefore, why members should not go home in peace, and dismiss all disagreeable recollections of the subject.

The graduation bill by Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, and which passed the House some time ago, passed the Senate to-day without crossing a T or dotting an I, and the President has signed it.

The Homestead bill will come up early during the next session. But two or three bills precede it on the calendar.

The laws of the United States have been extended over the territory newly acquired by the Gadsden treaty.

On the whole, this has been a most successful session and a most laborious one. The Administration have carried all their leading measures, including the Mexican and the Reciprocity treaty. The account between the North and the South has been honorably balanced, and the cardinal principles of Democracy (which is American Republicanism) maintained with a steady hand. After the passion of the hour shall have subsided, this will be pronounced an auspicious beginning of Gen. Pierce's term at which the people will have reason to rejoice, when the commentaries on mere individuals shall be forgotten.

And, in conclusion, let me say a word of Mr. Speaker Boyd, who has presided with great ability, firmness and impartiality over the House during this eventful session, and fully justified the trust which his friends and the country have reposed in him. Mr. Boyd is an able, efficient and dignified presiding officer, and justly respected for the sterling honesty and fearlessness of his character.

The Chicago papers announce the decease, in that city, on Sunday, July 30, of S. Lisle Smith, Esq., a member of the Chicago bar, and one of the most brilliant orators of the West. He was a son of Samuel F. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, but had resided in Chicago for sixteen years. He had always taken an active part in the Whig party, and enjoyed the warm friendship of Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and all the distinguished leaders of the party. Mr. Smith was about forty years of age. He leaves a widow—the sister of the Rev. Dr. Potts, of New York—and two sons.

A paper devoted to the cause of the Know-Nothings says that party existed here previous to the Revolution, and one of its first demonstrations was made by the members in the guise of Indians—the real Native Americans—who threw certain tea into Boston harbor.

Hon. Thomas D. Washington, grand-nephew of George Washington, died in Albany on the evening of the 3d inst. He was a resident of of Jefferson County, Va., and his remains went South the day following.

Murder in St. Louis.—On the 30th ult., an Englishman named Thomas Edgar shot his wife dead in a quarrel. The affair was a most shocking one. A little girl seven years of age, who was the only witness of it, testified that the accused entered the shanty drunk while his wife had her babe in her arms, and after quarreling with her took up his gun and threatened to shoot the child and herself. The frightened woman ran and placed the child on the bed, and was immediately shot dead by her brutal husband. He will probably be hanged.

All the papers in Germany are at present, and have been for some time, engaged in gloating over the Ward case, which is variously stated to have transpired near New York and near Boston, "near where the first revolutionary battle was fought." We suppose they mean Lexington, Mass.

Abolition Meeting in England.—A great anti-slavery meeting or convention was to have been held on the 1st of August, at Manchester, England. Among the speakers promised to be present was the Hon. John Van Buren, son of Martin Van Buren, the ex-President of the United States, but his name was probably used without authority, as he never professed to be an abolitionist. The subjects marked out for discussion were or less affected the internal affairs of the several States, as well as the Federal Union. Among the proposals is one for discussing the feasibility of dissolving the great Union of States.

Arkansas.—We learn from the Whig of the 4th inst. that Jas. Partin was hung at Searcy, on White River, on the 28th ult., for the murder of Lindsay. On the same day, in Independence county, Richard Wall killed G. Matthews by stabbing him with a knife. On the 29th ult., in Jackson county, Jesse Cee killed John Hollinshed by striking him with an axe. Dr. Shelby Smith died at Jacksonport on the 1st inst. The crops north of Batesville are represented as being very ordinary, but south of that point they are looking pretty well. The Arkansas River is very low—scarcely navigable.

A fire occurred in Buffalo on the morning of the 4th inst., at the north end of Kremlin Block, on Main street, in the upper stories of House & Co.'s organ factory. A large organ, building for the new Catholic church, was destroyed. The loss is about $25,000, nearly all covered by insurance. The building is owned by John Paine of New York.

A serious Know-Nothing row took place in a field near Covington, Ky., last week. An old man was assisting his son in distributing a paper advocating Know-Nothing sentiments when he was attacked and knocked down with a club by an Irishman. A fellow laborer of the Irishman interfered and endeavored to preserve the peace by swinging the scythe between the parties. Unfortunately he cut his companion so badly in the thighs that it was necessary to amputate both legs.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Robert B. Campbell, of Texas, to be Consul of the United States, for the port of London, in England, vice George N. Sanders; Roger Barton, of Mississippi, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Havana, in the island of Cuba, in the place of Alexander M. Clayton, resigned, and Samuel H. Montgomery, of Arkansas, to be agent for the Indians in New Mexico.

At the recent "commencement" of the Pa'tapsco Female Institute, at Ellicott's Mills, 2 young ladies from ten different States, and one from the District of Columbia were graduated. The average attendance of boarding pupils at this excellent institution for the past year was 100.

The old officers of the Parker Vein Coal Company have, it is said, handed over to their successors the books and papers of the concern, which are now undergoing examination at the hands of the new, and we hope more trustworthy managers. No means, we have no doubt, will be left untried to place the Company in a prosperous condition.

Late accounts from Salt Lake say that a treaty had been concluded between Brigham Young and the Pap, Utah, and Pawnee Indians, which provides that on no occasion whatever, are Indians to make an attack on Americans or Mormons, and that they will use all their influence to prevent depredations on the property of emigrants or settlers. The weather has been unusually cold.

Upsetting of a Sail Boat an Loss of Life. On Wednesday the 2d inst. a sail boat capsized in Toronto Bay, and a boat builder named Miller, Mr. Dunlap and son, and a man named Stephens, were drowned.

Lysander Thompson, the celebrated actor of of the Yorkshire characters, died last week in New York.

☞ Dyspepsia and Indigestion.—These great scourges of our people cannot be too well understood, or the means of averting or curing them too highly appreciated. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is deserving of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may dyspepsia be cured, but it may be prevented, by the use of "Hofland's German Bitters," prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocuous in its nature, and possesses the valuable property of improving the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the sick.

Ruptures Cured.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 10 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. feb23 1y

Cancers Cured.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. for consultations and advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in the efficacy of its remedy, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE,

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Dr. Beach's Anti-Cathartic MIXTURE,

☞ Has been tried, and proved, beyond a doubt, to be one of the best remedies, the most certain and prompt in its effects, (as thousands in this city can testify,) of any remedy that has ever been brought before the public, for

CHOLERA,
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It is alike prompt in its effects, either in mild cases of AFFECTION OF THE BOWELS, or the most aggravated cases of CHOLERA. Its action is specific and entirely different from all other preparations that have ever been put up for Cholera, etc. One thing remarkable, which shows it superiority over all other preparations, and surprises all that use it, is, that the Bowels will be as regular the next day as if they had taken no medicine. Every family should have it in their house, and no steamboat should leave the wharf without having a supply on board.

☞ For sale by E. D. BEACH, Druggist, cor. Chartres and Custom-house sts., and by Druggists generally throughout the city. aug 2 3t&1 a 1tw

New Medical Books.

J. B. STEEL,

60 CAMP STREET. 60

TREATMENT OF SYPHILITIC DISEASES, both Primary and Secondary; by Langston Parker.

H. M. HUGHES' PRACTICE OF AUSCULTATION, Second American from Second Sixth Edition.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS; by John Hughes Bennett.

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Leighton's Premium Shirts.

☞ JUST RECEIVED AT THE OLD STAND, Corner St. Charles and Canal streets.

☞ For sale by LEIGHTON & BARBIT, and Dealers in Clothing and Gen's Furnishing Goods.

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☞ The Subscribers have now on hand, and will be constantly supplied, direct from the manufactory, an assortment of Zinc Paints, as made by the celebrated NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, which they offer to the trade and consumers on accommodating terms. The SNOW WHITE is now universally acknowledged to be superior to lead in whiteness, brilliancy and durability, either for inside or outside use. It will cover a much greater surface than equal weight of lead, thus rendering it more economical; while, being free from all poisonous substances, on the score of health it must recommend itself to everyone at all familiar with the deleterious quality of paint manufactured from lead.

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☞ Ground in oil, in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs., in store and for sale by HOGEST, WILLIAMS & CO., aug 8 3dpm 10 Camp street.

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This Wine is decidedly superior to any other Champagne imported into this market, as is well known by all who have tried JACQUESSON & FILS Brand of either CREME DE BOUZY or FLEUR DE SILLERY.

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