DAILY NATIONAL WHIG,

BY WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1849.

☞ The Secretary of the Navy has left the city on a flying visit to Virginia. Commodore WARRINGTON is acting in his stead.

☞ The Secretary of the Interior, after an absence of two weeks, returned yesterday from Ohio, bringing his family with him.

☞ There is no truth in the report, spread abroad by the wires, that Mrs. General TAYLOR has been suffering under severe illness. Her health is not generally good, but it has not been any worse than usual.

☞ Colonel BLISS and lady returned yesterday from Baltimore, whither they had been on a short visit, bringing with them Mrs. Dr. WOOD, one of the President's daughters.

Mr. C. W. DENNISON, of Boston, was yesterday appointed a clerk in the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, in the Navy Department, *vice* JAMES BROOM, resigned. This will be agreeable intelligence to Mr. DENNISON's numerous friends.

THREATENINGS.

The *Union* threatens Gen. TAYLOR with the vengeance of the Democratic party, if he dare persist in purifying the federal official corps. It bids him cease his praiseworthy efforts to restore the *personnel* of the Government, to its original purity, and accompanies its commands with an insulting tone of defiance. It dares him to proceed a step further, in the prosecution of his just purpose, to purge the federal offices of faithless, incompetent, dishonest and untrustworthy incumbents, if those incumbents be Democrats. It points to the election of Democratic Representatives to Congress from Connecticut and Virginia, as the popular response of the determination of the old Hero, to execute his inaugural pledge in relation to appointments. It tells him, almost in so many words, that the body politic is too deeply diseased to admit of the extirpation of the Democratic excrescences or parasites, which a period of twenty years has fastened upon its vitals. It forbids him to apply the knife, on pain of being punished for his temerity. It is so bold and insolent in its threatenings, that it assumes with a triumphant air, in advance, that General TAYLOR will "hold his hand" henceforth, and compound with his corrupt opponents still in office, that he will not use the constitutional axe, any longer, for the public good.

This sudden change of tactics in the *Union*, is a trick, whose device is too easily seen through to give the old Hero any uneasiness, or to throw him off his guard. It tried to coax, to flatter, to praise him into a belief, that his opponents were his best friends, but its two months' labor on this wise has proved to be labor lost. Its kindness was water spilled upon a flint rock. It made no impression, it left not a trace behind. The old General can distinguish between truth and untruth. Great kindness cannot deceive him. Finding that this system of tactics proved of no avail, our contemporary has changed position, has assumed a different front. His arms are no longer concealed. He mutters vengeance, utters threatenings and looks annihilation! But he will discover, before many more sands of his waning hour glass shall hurry into the nether chamber, that Gen. TAYLOR is not to be turned aside from the performance of his constitutional duties, by the threatenings of any party, any press, any power, however imposing. It is not his nature to be frightened either into or out of the execution of his duty. He has not left that trait of character in any doubt. Let the *Union* and the whole Democratic party combined, attempt to drive him to do what does not meet with his approbation, what is not right in law and in justice, what would savor of making terms with his opponents, and they will find to their cost, that they had mistaken their man. He is neither to be cajoled nor forced into the doing of any public act, that is contrary to the highest standard of political morals. He may err, but never knowingly. Hence his caution, hence his care and deliberation, in the execution of his office. He is not to be hurried by the honest or intemperate zeal of friends, to do any public act hastily, without sufficient consideration; nor is he to be hindred from doing what he resolves upon, after due deliberation, by the threatenings of his opponents.

In this connexion, we refer to a very sensible article, elsewhere, from the *New York Tribune*, upon the subject of the influence of members of Congress in giving a bias or direction to the acts of the appointing power. Though we do not agree with all the positions, assumed by the writer of that article, we think, that, in the main, there is a good deal of force in the objections, which are raised, to permitting an undue influence to be exercised by members of Congress, in controlling or directing appointments of public officers. While General TAYLOR will not allow himself to be cajoled or threatened into acts, by his opponents, he is the last man in the world, to be unduly influenced by his friends, whether they be in or out of Congress. We do not agree with the *Tribune*, that the Executive ought to make his appointments of Federal officers, entirely above and beyond and without the opinions or advice of members of Congress. There is not, of necessity, a corrupting influence exerted over the Executive, because the members of Congress are consulted or are allowed to be heard, in the selections of Federal officers within their bailiwick. Nor does it follow, therefore, that the members, so advising, should become or do become the creatures of the Executive. We know that the policy of past Executives has tended to convert this just relation, between the appointing power and the legislative, individually, into a corrupt power, which has been used for oppressing the nation by the enactment of laws at the dictation of the President; but there is no danger that any such result will follow, or indeed, can follow the policy of General TAYLOR in regard to the relations, that, he has proclaimed, shall subsist between him and the legislative, while he is President. Errors may be committed in depending too confidently upon the advice of members of Congress, in the exercise of the appointing power, and those errors may be the result of honest judgment on the part of the advisers; but, if it should ever be found that the appointing power has been purposely misled, the opportunity for misleading will never again be afforded. Honesty is the best policy, and we predict, that before General TAYLOR's Administration is a year old, false friends—if there be any such—and open enemies, will be satisfied, that nothing is to be gained in their intercourse with General TAYLOR, public or private, by departing from the practice of that old-fashioned truism.

To the *Union*, then, and to all who may feel disposed to pursue the tactics of that journal, we have only to say, in conclusion, that no threatenings, no cajolings, no device of any kind will induce General TAYLOR to deviate from the honest and straightforward course of administrative policy, he has laid down for his guidance. And, if there be any office-holder, who thinks that he will be spared if he feels, in his own heart, that he ought to be displaced, by any such considerations as those which the *Union* holds out in its impertinent threatenings, he is destined to a terrible disappointment. The constitutional axe will reach him, should the good of the country and public justice demand it, let him be where he may, let him be whom he may. The threatenings of the *Union* and of the Democratic party will be as impotent to save an incompetent, faithless, dishonest, and untrustworthy office-holder, as the kind and considerate demand of Santa Ana to General TAYLOR to surrender, was potent in effecting a favorable response to that demand!

MASS MEETINGS.

We are in receipt of the official proceedings of several mass meetings of the friends of the Administration, recently held in the Kensington, Southwark, Spring-Garden and Harrisburg Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania. The resolutions breathe the warmest attachment to the Administration of our good President, and counsel with him very freely upon the state of public affairs,—encouraging him by the promise anew of the devoted support of the people, to continue as he has begun, until he shall have brought the government in its *personnel* up to the Washington standard. The utmost confidence is expressed in every member of the Administration and in the zeal and prudence of Mr. LEVIN the eloquent representative from the first District.

The electors, who thus assembled in mass meeting to express their confidence in the President and his Administration, took occasion to signify their preference for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. They resolved, that General PETER SKEN SMITH, of whom they speak in the most exalted terms as a citizen every way eminently qualified for the post, is their undivided choice, and they recommend him, in decided terms, to the consideration of the appointing power, as the choice of a large majority of the voting masses of Philadelphia city and county for the office of Collector.

REBUKE.

It is refreshing to meet with one Democratic journal which has the manliness to rebuke such hypocrisy. We commend the following extract, from the Muscogee Democrat, to the special attention of the exorganist and his country *repeaters*:

We cannot join in the hue and cry of proscription now raised against Gen. Taylor on account of removals from office. So far, we have not seen the manifestation of any proscriptive spirit. But if it were so—if the members of Gen. Taylor's cabinet *have* erected the political guillotine and commenced the work of decapitation, what of it? Do the office-holders under the late administration possess any hereditary claim upon the stations they have so long filled? Have they any right to expect different treatment than dismissal? Is not the boasted Democratic principle of "rotation in office" applicable to the whole "posse comitatus" of Treasury pap-suckers at Washington and elsewhere? Most certainly! Why then whine and whimper like a whipped schoolboy, about a matter which is inevitable on every change of Administration, and which would have been just and right, even had a Democratic Administration succeeded that of Mr. Polk! Gen. Taylor has a *right* to call around him his friends, and should not be anathematized for exercising his high prerogative. Were there no other advantage, a general change of office-holders, every four years, would break up that anti-republican notion which some entertain, that they have a sort of pre-emption right to office, and its transmission to their posterity unimpaired. That accomplished, we should not have so many lazy and pampered officials strutting about Pennsylvania avenue and elsewhere, to the detriment of public business. We repeat, then, let the walking papers be made out, grumble though they may at the wholesome application to themselves of what they once considered a very *good* rule, when applied to their illustrious predecessors!

When a man is once appointed to office, all the selfish passions of his nature are enlisted for the purpose of retaining it. The office-holders are the enlisted soldiers of the administration by which they are sustained.—*Mr. Ex-Secretary Jas. Buchanan*

A truth that needs no demonstration. It is axiomatic. But the corrollary Mr. BUCHANAN omitted to deduce. We supply the omission.

"The office-holders, who are opposed to the administration that sustains them, are the enlisted soldiers, who will leave no stone unturned to displace the party of that administration from power."

☞ The *Union* says, that there is not a single line in its prospectus, which it would blot out. That may be so, but the people, by electing Old Zack to be President, have blotted out a good many lines of our neighbor's doctrines and promises.

☞ The late Postmaster at Weldon, N. Carolina, writes to the *Union*, and urges that he was removed without cause. Was it not cause enough, that the Department did not want his services any longer?

☞ See first and fourth pages outside.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The returns from most of the closely divided Congressional Districts are yet incomplete, and leave it uncertain in several of them which party has succeeded.

The Richmond Enquirer (Loco) claims *nine*, and concedes the Whigs *one*, and leaves *five* to be determined by further returns. The Whigs had only *one* member in 29th Congress, and *six* in the 30th Congress—how many in the 31st remains to be seen, after full returns are received from the whole State.

In claiming those nine the Enquirer has to elect several of them by a *few dozen* votes each—and they are *reported* returns which may be *reversed* by *official* returns, *as* was the case in its Congressional Election returns two years ago.

NINTH DISTRICT.

By the following returns, from the Fairfax and Loudoun District, opposite this city, (which appears to be full, part official,) a good and true WHIG has been elected, by over 400 majority, which, with a good poll is good for *fifteen hundred* Whig majority, whilst the adjoining District, if carried by the Locos at all, it is by less than three or four *dozen* majority. Of course there was no "*Gerrymandering*" in forming these Congressional districts, besides the other districts which adjoin it. Of course not.

	Morton, (Whig.)		Pendleton.
Alexandria,	105	Fairfax,	59
Fauquier,	41	Rappahannock,	100
Loudoun, (official,)	231		
Stafford,	60		159
Prince William,	130		
	567		
	159		
	408		

Legislature.

The *Enquirer* concedes to the Whigs a gain in the Legislature of *five* and a loss of *four*, whilst the *Richmond Times* of yesterday foots up as far as heard from as follows:

WHIG GAINS—Norfolk city 1; Princess Anne 1; Stafford 1; Goochland 1; Rockbridge 1; Henry 1; Frederick (probably) 1; Morgan (probably) 1—Total 8.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS—Fairfax 1; Berkeley 1—Total 2.

If the *Enquirer's Congressional* reports are no nearer correct than his of the Legislature above, the reader may draw his own conclusions as to what reliance can be placed on them.

A large portion of the Whigs of the borough would have been pleased with the retention of Mr. Drum, in the Post Office.—*Phil. Pennsylvanian.*

If this be so, they are a very queer set of Whigs in that borough, but we believe no such libel against them. Their honest indignation at the conduct of Mr. DRUM, who is and has been a *rilifier* of our good President, would never permit them to be pleased with the retention of such a man, even if he were the best qualified man in the State.

Later from Puerto Cabello.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the barque Thomas Dellet, Captain Dill, we have dates from Puerto Cabello to the 4th ult. They present a very gloomy picture of affairs at Venezuela. The people show strong dissatisfaction with the despotic measures of the gov't. of Monagas, and have become thoroughly unsettled. The prices for all produce, whether foreign or domestic, were very low, and trade was almost at a stand-still. It was becoming every day more and more evident that there must be a change in the government, and if our previous accounts may be relied on, that change points to Guzman, the present Vice President, as the successor of Monagas in the Presidency of Venezuela.

We hear nothing of Gen Paes in these growing troubles, but it is reasonable to presume that he is not idle, though very secret, in the work of fomenting discord in the government which has overthrown but not conquered him.

In our last advices it was mentioned that Monagas had, for political reasons, seized and thrown into prison at Caripupano a number of French citizens, among whom was the Vice Consul. The strong protest which this proceeding called forth from the French Consul-General, has added another to the many difficulties of the Government. The French Consul insists upon ample apology and reparation, and the result of the matter was still in doubt when Captain D sailed.

Another revolution in Venezuela seems from all accounts to be imminent.—*Phil. N. Amer.*

POWERS' THREE WORKS, the Fisher Boy, Proserpine, and a bust of General Jackson, which we mentioned the other day as being on their way to New Orleans, have arrived in that city, and are exhibited at the State House.—*Phil. N. Amer.*

We see it officially announced in a circular from the British General Post Office, that the Royal Mail steamers for Boston and New York will continue to touch at Halifax as heretofore.—*Balt. American.*

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The steamer St. Paul, was to leave St. Louis for Fort Leavenworth, on Monday the 23h April, with 400 troops, composing a part of Gen. Twiggs' division.

Brevet Major General Brooke, at present stationed at New Orleans, has been ordered to assume the command of the Army in New Mexico, lately detached from Gen. Worth's command.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. John A. Quitman was nominated for Governor by the Loco State Convention, which recently met at Jackson.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Wheat Crop in every county of Wisconsin is said to be remarkably promising. The same is said of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Ohio.

Tennessee is said to be the only State in the Union that has not a foot of railroad on the first of January last.

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG,

PUBLISHED BY

CHARLES W. FENTON,

Office opposite Jackson Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue.

☞ See first page for prospectus.

☞ **Smithsonian Lectures.**—A course of lectures on GEOLOGY will be delivered, by EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL. D., President of Amherst College, in the Lecture Room of the East Wing of the Smithsonian Building, on *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday* evenings; to commence at ½ o'clock on Monday evening, April 30th.

The most convenient access on foot to the building is by 7th and 12th streets and by paths from these which will be indicated by lamps. ap 30—tf

A CARD.

W. G. SNETHEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

BEGS LEAVE to announce to his friends and the public, that his connection with the National Whig, as its sole Editor, does not interfere in any manner with his professional engagements. He will be happy to attend to any law or agency business entrusted to his care.

WASHINGTON, 23d April. April 23-tf

ST. CHARLES CLOTHING STORE.

Corner of Penn. av. & 3d st. op. Gadsby's hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the citizens of Washington and its vicinity that he has on hand a large and extensive assortment of *SPRING* and *SUMMER CLOTHING* gotten up in the latest and best style, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat anywhere. For the information of the public the prices of some of the goods are herein annexed, viz:

COATS.

Fine Blue and Black Cloth (frock and dress) $6, 8, 10, and upwards; tweed of different qualities and colors $1 50, 2, 3, 4, and 5; cashmere and summer cloth from $2, 3, to $7; linen and cotton from 50 cts. to $2 and $2 50.

PANTALOONS,

Of all kinds and latest styles from 50 cents to $7.

VESTS,

Of all varieties, silk, satin, cashmere, maresseilles, valencia, at 50 cts, 75, $1, 2, 3, and 4.

may 1—3td. M. ROSENSTOCK.

CRIMPING TONGS and PINKING IRONS.

I HAVE just received a lot of *CRIMPING TONGS* and *PINKING IRONS* of all sizes and styles; also Fluting and Quilling Scissors, Hardware of all kinds, Lead Pipe and Iron Pump building materials, House-furnishing articles, Gardening tools, Fancy Goods, Toys for children, &c. Children's Basket Carriages, Cradles, Chairs, Hobby Horses and Propellers, Bathing-tubs of all sizes, Tin Safes, Bird Cages, Refrigerators, Coal Boxes, Spice Boxes, Counter and Platform Scales, and a great variety of Fancy and other goods too numerous to mention.

I am also prepared to cover houses with tin or copper, and all will be sold or done at reduced prices for cash. Call soon and see for yourselves.

C. WOODWARD

may 1—eod3t Bet. 10th and 11th sts. Pa. Avenue.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

FRANKFORT, KY., MAY 1.

The Convention assembled at this place for the purpose of considering what course was best to adopt by those who are opposed to the increase and perpetuation of slavery in the State of Kentucky.—Adopted sundry resolutions. First: that slavery as it exists by law in Kentucky, is injurious to the Commonwealth and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government, and entirely contrary to the natural rights of mankind, and that it ought not therefore to be perpetuated.

Second, That any scheme of emancipation ought to be prospective, operating upon negroes born after the adoption of said scheme.

The following points were recommended to be inserted in the new constitution. First: An absolute prohibition of the importation of slaves into the State of Kentucky. Second: that complete and absolute power be invested in the people to perfect in or under the new constitution, a system of general, prospective emancipation of slaves.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1, 1849.

The Grand Fireman's parade here to-day exceeds anything of the kind ever before seen. The Hibernian engine has led off. It was surmounted with a white silk canopy. The United States engine was drawn by thirty horses bearing shields and coats of arms of the different States. The Liberty represented triumphal arches, chariots, &c., and bearing females representing the goddess of liberty. The whole spectacle was grand in the extreme, surpassing anything of the kind ever before seen. Music and banners were in every company.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

BALTIMORE, May 1, 5 P. M.

The first of May has been ushered in amid smiles and beauty—dewey leafs and blooming flowers—Hundreds of the young with buoyant spirits, and hearts beating love and reverence, went forth, as is the custom, at early dawn and culled sweet flowers. The dream of young love was in their heart of hearts, and many a bouquet has been presented since, accompanied with the pure wishes of ardent affection. It is sweet thus to dwell among perfume and budding flowers, and while away the hours of joyous romance: but O the reality. Don't mention it!

Correspondence of the National Whig.

NEW YORK, May 1—2 P. M.

Opening of the Canal.

The navigation of the Erie Canal was opened this morning. There are about two hundred Canal boats at Troy. Large receipts of Flour, Grain, and other produce are now expected.

No tidings yet of the steamer now due at Halifax.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

BOSTON, April 30, 1849.

Arrival of the Survivors of the Marblehead California Company—Murder of a New Yorker.

The survivors of the Marblehead California Company have arrived at Marblehead, after having experienced considerable distress during their absence.—They report that a man named Curtis, belonging to a New York California Company had been dreadfully lassoed and finally murdered by the Mexicans.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

PITTSBURGH, April 30.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

The individual subscriptions to the stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad amount to upwards of 4000 shares. The committee expect an increase to 6000 shares or equal to $300,000. Altogether the subscription amounts to upward of one million dollars which secures the charter.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

BOSTON, April 30.

Dreadful Disaster—Six persons Drowned.

Yesterday at Fall River, Mass., six persons were drowned by the upsetting of a sail boat in the harbor. Those drowned were Englishmen. They had been down the harbor on an excursion, and were returning.

Correspondence of the National Whig

SALEM, April 30, 1849.

Arrival of Gold-dust from Africa.

The barque Chusan has arrived at this port from Africa, with large quantities of gold dust, which is said to be found there in considerable quantities.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26, P. M.

Arrival of the Globe—Return of Col. Webb and others—Health of the City—the Markets, &c.

The steamer Globe arrived here this afternoon with later dates from the Brazos. Col. Webb, commander of the California expedition, and Mr. L. Webb, together with nine others, all of whom have abandoned the expedition to California, returned passengers on the Globe. They look as if they had undergone much fatigue and hardship, though enjoying good health. They give quite a gloomy account of their adventures. Mr. Audubon remained behind, and had determined to prosecute his journey towards California, with a party who agreed to accompany him.

Our city continues healthful, and business generally is very brisk. During the past ten days the sales of cotton amounted to the extraordinary large number of ninety thousand bales, the largest amount of sales ever made in the same period of time. Prices have advanced fully ¼ ct. per lb. since the Europa's arrival, and full confirmation of the destruction of the growing crops, by the recent frost and cold weather.

The weather is more pleasant.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

MONTREAL, April 20, P. M.

All day yesterday a most fearful excitement existed throughout the city.

At 2 P. M. the mass meeting, called to take into consideration the best means of preserving the peace of the country, was held on the Champ de Mars, and an immense multitude was present. Strong resolutions were passed, and a petition to the Queen to recall Lord Elgin was drafted and adopted. At the earnest request of the principal leaders the people dispersed quietly.

The five gentlemen arrested have been committed for rioting.

A man by the name of Perry, the great leader of the firemen in this city, has been committed to jail on charge of arson.

Towards evening a rumor rapidly spread that the French party were being sworn in as Special Constables and armed. It proved correct.

The British portion were persuaded by the leaders to wait till armed, and an encounter took place between about twenty English gentlemen and these Constables, who most wantonly fired on them.

Only a few of the small party had arms, which they discharged upon the mass and slowly retreated, bearing off one of the party wounded in the leg by a pistol ball.

From the cries uttered by some persons in the crowd one of the gentlemen who fired informs me that their discharge must have taken effect.

During the whole night these were drilled, armed with cutlasses and pistols, in the Bonsecours Market.

The military were under arms all night, and the artillery drawn up in the square.

I have the best authority for stating that Sir Benjamin Durban, Commander of the Forces, at a meeting of the Executive Council last night, made remarks to the following purport to Col. Tache, one of the Ministry.

He demanded to know by whose authority those men had been armed. He said he was there to protect Her Majesty's dominions, and, by the aid of Heaven, he would do that. It was unconstitutional to arm one portion of the populace against the other.

Turning round to Gen. Gore, he said, "Go to his Excellency the Governor General and say, I send him a body of British troops to protect him, and that I will not consent to the clandestine arming of the French population. Disarm these men and find by whose authority they were armed."

It is understood that Col. Bruce and Col. Tache do it on an order from the Government. The arms are refused to be given up.

The British are rapidly arming, and a dreadful fight is expected. The 71st Regiment arrived from St. John's this morning, and the Provincial Cavalry are momentarily expected.

Upper Canada is in a fearful state of excitement. At Coburgh the Governor was burnt in effigy. The light could be seen at the Lake, thirty miles off. The whole upper provinces are arming.

In the eastern townships immense quantities of lead have been sold, and large bodies of sturdy riflemen are expected to the assistance of the British.

On the Ottawa, the lumbermen are also preparing to assist Montreal.

John Young has been appointed Chief Magistrate of Montreal. He is a strong partisan, and is supported by the present ministry.

The St. Andrew's Society and Thistle Curling Club expelled Lord Elgin to-day. The people are now quiet, upon the assurance of the Government that the French shall be disarmed. The Governor is to go to the Parliament House at 6 o'clock tonight, and much trouble is expected.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

LOUISVILLE, April 24—P. M.

A fire broke out at 4 o'clock P. M. in the cooper's shop attached to the Jeffersonville (Indiana) Penitentiary, which was totally destroyed, together with the large hemp shop and several other minor buildings. Loss not known.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

BALTIMORE, May 2.

At auction to day—279 hhds. P. R. Sugar, $4 60a5 25; 215 hhds. Cuba Muscovado Sugar, $4 85a5 00; 119 do. do. do, $4 25a4 45; 121 do. do. do. $4 30a4 45; 25 hhds do do. $4 35a4 40; 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado Molasses, 30 cts.; 65 hhds. N O. Molasses, 24½a25 cts.; 59 hhds. P. R do 24a25½ cts. The bidding was quite lively, and the sale went off with spirit.

FLOUR.—In the early part of the day sales of 700 bbls Howard st Flour were made at $4 75, but later it advanced to $4 87½, at which 300 bbls were sold—the market closing at these figures. Sales 200 bbls. City Mills at $4 87½, and other lots on private terms. Sales 400 bbls Susquehanna at $4 87½. Sales 4,000 bushels good red Wheat at 107a108 cts. Limited sales yellow Corn at 55 cts., and white at 49 a50 cts., principally at 50 cts. Sales Oats at 24a28 cts. Sales Whiskey at 22 cts. in bbls., being an advance.

PROVISIONS.—There is no particular movement in the Provision market. Sales of Prime Pork at $8a9 25, and Mess at $11. Sales No. 1 Beef at $11 50. Bacon goes off at 4½a5 cts. for Shoulders; 5a5½ cts. for Sides, and 6a6 cts. for Hams. Nothing in Lard of any note.

Stocks steady—Sales of $6,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Dividend Bonds 81½a82. Nothing done in U. S. securities.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 2 P. M.

The stock market is steady—Treasury note 6's 110; New Loan 112¾. Flour steady—sales of common brands at $5 75. Corn Meal and Rye Flour unchanged. Sales of Red Wheat 105a106c. Yellow Corn 58c. White 50a51c; Oats 30c; Rye 56a57c. Provisions dull—Mess Pork held at $11 and Prime at $8 50a$9. Lard 6½a7½c. in bbls. and kegs.—Groceries steady. The Cotton market is dull—small sales Whiskey 21a21½c. per gallon.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

NEW YORK, May 1, 6 P. M.

We have intelligence here that the ship Brutus, has arrived at Boston, from Liverpool. She put into Fayal, where it is said the cholera broke out, and over twenty of the passengers died, leaving some ten or twelve others sick with the disease. The Captain, however, thinks that the disease may have been the ship fever in a violent form.

There has been an arrival at Salem, of the ship Chusang, with a large amount of gold on board.

The Stock market is steady and prices firm. At the first board Treasuries sold a 110; New Loan at 112; Exchange on London 6¼a7¼ prem. Flour is steady but not active; sales of 900 bbls. at $5,68a$5,87 for pure Genesee, and $4,87a$4,93¾ for common Western and State brands; Southern at $4,81a$5 as to brands. Corn Meal $2,62½; Rye flour $2,68a$2,75. The supply of all kinds of grain is light.—Wheat is steady with sales of Red at 100a100c., and Genesee 225a130c. Corn scarce—sales of 4000 bushels at 54a57c. for mixed, and 61a67c. for various descriptions of Yellow, including flat and round. Oats—Southern 32a35c.; Rye 56c. Provisions are dull—small sales Mess Pork at $10,12½a$10,25, and Prime $9,25; Mess Beef $13,25, and Prime $8,25. Sales Lard 5¼a5½c. Groceries steady. Sugars and Molasses unchanged. Rice q iet. The Cotton market is as quoted yesterday at ⅛a3-6c. per lb decline since the steamer—sales 400 bales. Whiskey 21a22 cents.

City Intelligence.

MAY DAY.—A more pleasant day than yesterday could not have ushered in the season of flowers. Flags were, in every direction, thrown to the breeze, and children rejoiced in prospect of the coronation at Carusi's Saloon. The Washington Light Infantry, the National Greys, and the Walker Sharp Shooters, paraded our streets. Why the Greys appeared in winter uniform, unlike the other military corps, we cannot imagine. White pantaloons, in the opinion of physicians, would not have subjected them to cold.

The Washington Light Infantry and the Walker Sharpshooters retired from the city, to shoot at targets. Mr. T. Luxon, of the former, and Mr. R. T. Morsell, of the latter, made the best shots. The one received the silver cup, the other the silver medal. Frederick McGuire, of the National Greys, won the prize cup.

APPOINTMENTS.—We understand that Messrs. Wales and Waller have been appointed by the Commissioner of Public Buildings (two of the police of the Capitol other formerly held the situations) in the place of Messrs. O. Connelly and Gaither.

The Rev. C. W. Dennison has entered upon the discharge of his duties as a corresponding clerk in the Navy Department, in the place of James Broom, removed for a cause which even Mr. Richie would not sanction.

STRONG DRINK.—Captain Hudson, in his testimony in the Circuit Court yesterday, pending the cause of Dinsman vs. Wilkes, said that the inebriation among the marines and sailors was in consequence of rum, they lying sufficiently near the shore to procure the deleterious substance.

The Rev. C. W. Dennison, formerly of Boston, has taken the pastoral charge of the Methodist Protestant Church at the Navy Yard. This gentleman holds meetings in the market-house in that portion of the city, every Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock.

THE LECTURE ROOM of the Smithsonian Institute was occupied for the first time on Monday evening. Edward Hitchcock, LL.D., delivered a fine lecture, in part, on Geology, to be concluded on this and Friday evenings.

MAYOR'S SALARY.—A bill has been introduced in the Board of Common Council to increase the Mayor's salary from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

THE HON GEORGE EVANS, one of the Commissioners under the Mexican treaty, left the city yesterday afternoon for the North.

Once more a victory is won over that formable enemy, RHEUMATISM.

Dear Sir—My wife and myself have been severely afflicted with the Rheumatism, and we have tried almost every nostrum that has been recommended for this most distressing complaint, without effect. I procured a bottle of *Hand's Liniment*, and am happy to say that we have thoroughly applied it to the affected parts, and after less applications, the pain and swelling has left us, and we are now entirely well. I most cheerfully recommend it as a most valuable remedy. Yours, &c., V. SHERWOOD.

☞ Sold by all the Druggists in this city and throughout the country. Price 25 cents per bottle.

April 27 GEO. E. STANTON & CO.

WANTED.—Two colored servant women, one who is a good cook and washerwoman, the other to do genteel housework. None need apply unless they be recommended as understanding their business thoroughly—to such, a good place and good wages are offered.

Inquire at the store of Messrs. EDWARD SIMMS & SON, opposite the United States Hotel.

(The Intelligencer, Union, and Alexandria Gazette will insert 3 times a week. April 28

WE HAVE RECEIVED, per Adam's Express, a few pieces of real Valencia Edging. Swiss and Cambric Insertings, French Worked Collars, Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, &c.

Another assortment of Bonnets, among which will be found the Neapolitan and fine French Lace, &c.

Also, a fine and beautiful assortment of Flowers, suitable for the approaching May Balls, all of which will be sold cheap. J. B. & A. TATE.

ap 30—eod Successors to J. T. & C. King

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—We have on hand a large and elegant stock of READY-MADE GOODS for gentlemen's wear. Fine dress and frock Coats, d'Orsay Coats, Overcoats of various styles and qualities.

Pantaloons and Vests in great variety, with every other article of dress to outfit a gentleman in the best style and without delay.

Some very handsome white silk and other vests for evening wear.

Also, fine Shirts; white, black, and other kid Gloves.

With Cravats, and many other pretty and desirable Goods for gentlemen's use.

We are also prepared to make up any garment to order at short notice in the best style.

Terms cash, or to prompt customers on short credit. Only one price.

feb 16—tf 3 doors west of Brown's Hote

35 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

Within 1½ miles from the City limits, for $15 per acre!!

A TRACT of land of 35 acres, with a log house there on erected, is for sale, at the extraordinary low price of $15per acre, situated about 1½ miles from the Navy Yard, across the Eastern Branch bridge, near the Good Hope Tavern. There is fine wood on part of it, plenty of good water, and several beautiful building sites, commanding excellent views of the river and the surrounding country; location extraordinary healthy. The whole of the land could be easily brought under cultivation, besides from four to six acres of excellent meadow could be made with little expense. Plenty of chestnut on the land to enclose it. Title indisputable. Whoever wishes a *great bargain* will call immediately at the office of the *National Whig.* ap 28—3t

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

Office, Pennsylvania avenue, near Railroad Depot.

THE public are respectfully informed that we continue to run our express between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all the principal cities and towns, for the safe and speedy conveyance of merchandise packages, bullion, bank-notes, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to the collection and payment of notes, drafts, bills, &c.

Custom-house entries at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms.

Our customers and others, ordering goods from the east, are *particularly requested to order by "Adams & Co.'s Express,"* which will ensure their conveyance with great despatch.

Our express for Richmond, Petersburg, and the south leaves daily at 7 p. m., and arrives daily at 11½ a. m.

Our express from the north arrives daily at 11½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., and departs daily at 5 p. m.

feb 16—tf PHILIP J. BUCKEY, Agent.

TO CALIFORNIA GOLD DIGGERS, EXPLORING PARTIES, AND OTHERS.—The subscriber has on hand and for sale, from the Union India Rubber Company, who have the exclusive right to use Goodyear's Patent Metallic Rubber, the following articles:

Tents and Tent Carpets, Knapsacks, Camp Blankets, Haversacks, Canteens, Leggins, Clothing Bags, Water Bottles, Tarpaulins, Caps, and Capes, Sou'westers, Texas Wallets, Gun Cases, Coats, Cloaks, and Capes, Mexican Ponchos, Overalls and Pantaloons, Gold Ponchos, Air Beds and Pillows, Life Preservers, Drinking Cups, Buckets, and Basins, Traveling Bags, Portable Boats, Provision Bags, Saddle Bags, Gold Washers, Baby Jumpers, Breast Pumps.

And a variety of other articles, at the sign of the Star, between 4 1-2 and 6th streets, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

ap 7—eod1t S. EDDY.

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Willard's Hotel.

P L Ferguson, Pa — R T Darrett, Ky
G E Stanton, NY — M Garnett, Va
A G Cattell, Pa — T C Gordon, do
E Green, NY — D A Hogan, do
Capt Encobion, NY — G L Oakes and lady, Mass
Mr Boswell, Pa — J G Berret, Md
S Byerly, do — C A Vanzant, NY
S F Valle, Mo — N B Worthington, Md
C H Carter and daughter, — Wm Jones, La
Dr C D Maxwell, lady and child, USN — Gov Young, NY
H H Curtis, NY — Hon G Reynolds, do
J L Hayes — Col Vanallen do
— Wm O Dycke, Ohio

Exchange Hotel.

N P Cattell — R Johnson, Md
C A Harding, Md — Benj Wood, Va
J G Chapman, do — G M Bastable, Md
R Levering, Va — S Welch, Va
A P Fitch, do — B Saunders, do
M Kindell, Pa — A R Parker and family, Washington
Wm Longbridge, Md — D Henry Wood and family, do
J McSherry, Va
G A Porterfield, do
D Harrison, do

Brown's Hotel.

T E Williams, Md — D Robinson, Balt
Col A Colby, NY — J Jones, Del
T Barnum, Balt — Q De F Wallace R I
W B Robertson, Mass — Thos Neilson, Balt
Dr N H Clagett and lady, Md — J Matthews, Balt
Mrs Waring, Md — D R Kimball, Pa
C C Magruder and lady, Md — G W Duvall, Md
J S Nereins, Md — John Baldwin and sister, Mi
R C Mullican, do — R Hall, NY
— A W Cary, do

United States Hotel.

T R Jackson, NY — T Patterson, NY
W R Murdock, Mass — Robt C Kercheval, Va
A D Haden, Va — C W Kimbell, Balt
Dr Scott, Md — Col Forbes and lady, Md
L A Stephens, Balt

Gadsby's Hotel.

J W Houston, Del — J McFarland, Pa
W P Strickland, Ohio — D A Finney, do
A Kent and lady do

Irving Hotel.

J Slowein, NY — E Minturn, NY
Mr Rud and lady, Boston,

Notice to Holders of Claims against Mexico, provided for by the Treaty of February 2, 1848.

PURSUANT to an order of the Board, notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1849, entitled "An act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, of the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight," have established the following Rules and Orders, to wit:

RULES AND ORDERS

Of the Commissioners appointed under the act of 3d March, 1849, entitled "An act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, of the 3d of February, 1848."

Ordered, That all persons having claims upon the Republic of Mexico, which are provided for by the treaty between the United States and the said Republic, concluded on the second day of February, 1848, except the claims named in the 5th article of the unratified convention between the two Governments of November 20, 1843, to wit: "All claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Mexican Republic, which were considered by the Commissioners and referred to the umpire appointed under the convention of 11th April, 1839, and which were not decided by him"—do file memorials of the same with the Secretary of this Board.

Every memorial so filed must be addressed to the Commissioners, and must set forth minutely and particularly the facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived to the claimant, and it must be verified by his oath or affirmation.

And, in order that the claimants may be apprized of what is considered necessary to be averred in every such memorial before the same will be received and acted on, it is further—

Ordered, That in every such memorial it shall be set forth—

1. For and in behalf of whom the claim is preferred.

2. Whether the claimant is now a citizen of the United States, and if so, whether he is a native or