

See Third Page for City News, &c.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

BY THE "SOUTHERN LINE."

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

DEPRESSION IN THE FUNDS.

GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA.

Doubtful Victory, and Great Loss of the English.

FIRST DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Thursday night. The news was expressed to St. Johns, and thence telegraphed to Boston, but the breaking of the wires prevented its further transmission until it was received by mail last night. The Canada sailed on the 10th; she brings 99 passengers.

The threatening signs in the political horizon in Russia and India had depressed the Funds one per cent. within a fortnight.

Previous to the Canada's sailing, and up to the 23d of March, Cotton was buoyant. Sales 50,000 bales, at a slight advance on the American's quotations; but after the 23d the disastrous accounts from India, and the Niagara's advices of large American shipments, caused it to decline id.; market closing for Fair Upland 41; Mobile, 51; New Orleans, 51.

At Liverpool, on the 9th, Grain market dull; Wheat 6s. 10d. to 7s. 2d.; Corn yellow, 23s. 6d.; mixed 28s. to 29s. 6d.; Southern Flour 25s. 9d. to 26s.; Western Canal 25s. to 25s. 6d.; Meal 13s. to 14s. A fair trade was doing in American Provisions—there have been large shipments. Beef, fine qualities, bring full prices; other sorts from 55s. to 75s. per tierce.

Interruption in Northern wires has delayed the political intelligence.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—The Sikhs and the British have fought a desperate battle on the banks of the river Ohel. [We follow the copy in this name, but cannot find such a river on the map.] The loss of the British was very great, amounting to 2000 in killed and wounded—of whom 93 were officers. The English claim the victory, but the Sikhs having captured four pieces of cannon and five standards of colors—seem to be victors. Lord Gough is superseded in the command by Sir Charles Napier.

The French Government gives increasing promise of stability.

Cobden's motion to cut down the expenditures of the English Government ten millions sterling, has been defeated in Parliament by 197 majority.

The New York bark Floridian was wrecked off Harwich, and all on board but three were lost. American securities continue firm.

By the People's Line.

LOUISVILLE, March 26, 1849.—Fuller news has arrived by the telegraph from St. Johns, N. B.

BOSTON, March 23.—The steamer Canada has arrived at Halifax with European dates to the 10th inst.

ENGLAND.—Cobden's financial reform project which cuts down the expenditures ten millions, was rejected by Parliament.

The emigrant bark Florida was wrecked on the coast off Harwich, and all on board lost with the exception of three. She was bound for New York.

INDIA.—The English forces have had another desperate battle with the Sikhs on the banks of the river Anell. The English army was commanded by Lord Gough, and the Sikhs by Rajah Schwering. The struggle was the most desperate character, and the British have to deplore the loss of ninety-three officers and twenty-five hundred men killed and wounded. The conflict terminated favorably to the British arms, but was disgraced by the flight of the Bengal Cavalry regiment and two corps of Dragoons. The circumstance is not as yet satisfactorily explained. The news from India is of the most disastrous character. Lord Gough has been superseded in the command by Sir Charles Napier, who was to have proceeded to the scene of action on the 20th ult.

FRANCE.—The Government continues to gain strength, and there is evidently a growing disposition on the part of the nation to crush any attempt at public disorder. Upon the whole, the prospects for tranquility are more favorable than they have been for the past year.

Foreign Markets.

Commercial Affairs.—The funds have fluctuated considerably and have receded fully one per cent. within the last fortnight; yet there has not been the slightest reaction in Cotton, the sales continuing large and prices very firm up to the close of the market, on the 23d inst. Prices for Grain continue to drop, and from present appearances the lowest point has not yet been reached.

From the manufacturing districts the accounts continue favorable. There is also a fair business going forward in the Produce market on the Continent. Prices on the whole are strictly maintained.

The Meal market continues active, and prices are on the advance.

During the week ending March 24, Fair American Cotton not only maintained its ground, but was a point higher than when the America sailed. The sales amounted to 50,170 bales. The disastrous accounts from India, and the news by the Niagara, that there was a large excess of receipts of Cotton at the principal shipping ports in America, over the corresponding period last year, caused prices to decline one-fourth of a penny per pound. Fair Uplands are now quoted at 41d.; Mobile, 41d.; Orleans, 41d. The sales of the week were 2230 [22,300] bales.

The importations of Breadstuffs from the United States, during the last fortnight, have been unusually heavy. At Liverpool, on the 9th inst., White Wheat, in small quantities, 6s. 10d. to 7s. 2d. Southern Flour, 25s. 9d. to 26s.; Western Canal, 25s. to 25s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s. 6d. to 25s. 3d.; Best Northern Yellow Corn, 23s. 6d., and Mixed 23s. to 23s. 6d. per quarter. Meal is quoted at 13s. to 14s. per bushel.

There is a fair trade going forward in American Provisions. The arrivals of Beef are very heavy, already three times as great as at the same time last year. Fine qualities bring full prices. Other sorts are to be had on very easy terms, say 55s. to 75s. per tierce for Ordinary. Prime Mess Pork barely supports full rates, and is in fair demand at a decline of 6d. per cwt. Cheese is steady, but Butter has receded from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt., and in some instances 2s. have been accepted.

Naval Stores are quiet and command firm prices.

London Money market continues easy; discounts for the best paper range from 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. Consols for money at the lowest set for 91. The highest and closing at 92 for account. American Stocks maintain their price.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Congressional Senate.—The Senate adjourned sine die to-day. Mr. Foote offered a resolution that the protocol be continued, as no part of the Treaty, which was objected to, and laid over by the rules. No confirmation of appointments have transpired yet.

NEW YORK, March 24.—On Thursday night a riot occurred at Toronto. Several houses were assailed, and several prominent individuals were burned in effigy. Serious attacks are apprehended.

The above dispatch would have come through two days ago had the wires between Louisville and Nashville not been out of order, rendering it necessary to resort to the mail.

Dr. Scott's Lecture.

The sixth lecture of the course for the benefit of an Asylum for Indigent Females was delivered at the Armory Hall last night, by Dr. Scott. His subject was "Emigration, some of its results, and our duty as American citizens." We would be glad to present to the masses of our readers, in its eloquence, true philosophy, and accurate views. Not being able to do this, we can only make a brief review of some of the principal points.

The lecturer commenced by investigating the origin of nations. This is a subject of the greatest interest to the philanthropist and the philosopher. Among the ancient nations, next to the Hebrews, the Egyptians and Phoenicians deserve the most consideration. The Greeks, unwilling to acknowledge their indebtedness to anterior and wiser people, were vain enough to call themselves Children of the Earth. The Athenians denominated themselves Grasshoppers, and to illustrate the name, were in the habit of wearing golden grasshoppers in their hair. There have been many theories of the origin of mankind, but whatever is contrary to the Biblical account leads to irreconcilable absurdities. Man was originally civilized, not savage; and there never was a time, during the existence of the human race, when there was not a civilized society upon the earth.

The first emigrants were Adam and Eve. The next emigration was after the flood, when, by the descendants of Noah, Asia, Africa, Europe, and probably America, were soon settled. The names of many of the modern nations can be traced to those of the immediate descendants of Noah. Of the two races which inhabit America, both the Europeans and Aborigines are descended from Noah. There are also two races of aborigines, the civilized nations of Central America and the more barbarous tribes, the former being descendants of Shem and the latter of Ham. Many think that a race, highly enlightened but long since extinct, once existed upon the continent. These must have come from Asia. The traditions concerning the identity of the ruins found in Asia and America prove this. The proximity of various parts of the different continents favors the theory of the transmigration of races.

America owes her population to emigration—the world owes its civilization to it. Holding to the unity of the human race, the earth could not have been peopled without it.

Coming to the United States, we find that prior to the revolution the whole number of emigrants landed upon our shores amounted to 100,000. Now, the yearly emigration exceeds 300,000. When, in our Declaration of Independence, we declared that all men were equal, we hung our banner on the outer wall to the whole world. In view of the hundreds of thousands now pouring upon us, whose names, no subject can be of more interest to us. To make up our nationality, every civilized nation of the world contributes. This mixed population in a few years becomes thoroughly Americanized, attached to our institutions, and ready to sacrifice life in their defence. In our society the different currents of foreign and native mind mingle together for the generation of new ideas. In the formation of national character, the native groups act upon the foreign groups, and these in turn react upon succeeding emigrants. The mixture of emigrant with native minds will in time produce a compound which will be like the Corinthian brass, more precious than the pure gold.

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Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NAVY AGENT.—George Loyall, Navy Agent at Norfolk, Va., from the late Mr. H. H. Hays.

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Died.

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