The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1849.

CLUBS IN WASHINGTON.—"Ion," the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, speaks of the influence of the Democratic Association of Washington over the appointments of the previous Presidents, and says that the "Rough and Ready" did not aspire to regulate public affairs. The latter Club has been dissolved:

The groans of the democratic organ remind me that a few removals of subordinates in the departments have been made. Mr. Clayton, it is said, was exceedingly reluctant to make any removals in his department. His first removal was attributed to Webster influence, and the second is attributed to the republication of the absurd resolutions of the Washington Democratic Association of September last.

It was pressed upon Mr. Clayton that men who could perpetrate such nonsense, were not likely to make good officers. Therefore, it has been determined to remove from office all who gave their names to those resolutions. The President of the Club was a clerk in the State Department, and he has been removed. Some others have also been, and the rest, it is said, will be removed.

It is, perhaps, a fortunate thing for them, that they are thus enabled to join the army of martyrs, because they can come, four years hence, upon a democratic administration, with accumulated claims. They can then bring in their bill, with interest, for their salaries, during the time of their suspension, and they will no doubt, be footed. This is a consideration which might reconcile them to the fate—the fate of party warfare, in which they have been engaged.

The Democratic Club of this city has exerted a most potent influence in all public affairs for the last twenty years. It was founded in the contest which preceded the election of General Jackson, and every member of it was appointed to high and lucrative offices by Gen. Jackson. Gen. Van Ness, the President, did not want office for himself, but he obtained it for his friends and relatives. Ever since that time the Club has, to some extent, regulated the local appointments, but I do not know that they have procured any prominent appointments abroad.

It has been a matter of some surprise to me that they suffered Mr. Polk, whom they so potently aided in making President, to bring men from Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Virginia, to fill the local offices here. It could not have been that Mr. Polk took the ground which Mr. Clayton does, that they were not fit for these offices. I would undertake to find among them men who are as fit to be Commissioners of the Public Buildings, or Marshal, or Judge of the Orphans' Court, etc., as any of the respectable persons whom Mr. Polk put into those offices. The Club was losing its influence towards the close of Mr. Polk's time—no empire can be perpetual.

The Rough and Ready Club, of this city, which became conspicuous in virtue of Gen. Taylor's overwhelming popularity, has been dissolved. It does not aspire to regulate public affairs. But some of its active members have, through the immediate influence of Mr. Truman Smith—who was greatly aided in his conduct of the campaign, by the Club—appointed to offices.

A SENATOR IN CONGRESS INSTRUCTED OUT OF HIS SEAT.—Both Houses of the Legislature of Wisconsin, the Senate by a vote of ten to six, and the House by a vote of forty-two to nine, have passed the following resolutions. Mr. Walker has just been reëlected to the Senate for six years, but gave the vote complained of after his reëlection was secured. Mr. Walker is also Southern born.

Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin, That the course of Hon. I. P. Walker, one of the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States, in presenting and voting for an amendment to the General Appropriation bill providing for a Government in California and New Mexico west of the Rio Grande, which did not contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territories, has violated his oft-repeated as well as his solemn written pledges given before his election, on that subject, and outraged the feelings, and misrepresented those who elected him to that station, and has openly violated the instructions contained in the resolutions passed by this body on the subject of slavery, at its present session: Therefore

Resolved, That Mr. Walker is hereby instructed immediately to resign his seat in the United States Senate.

Resolved, That Hon. Henry Dodge, our other Senator, in voting against the proposition of Mr. Walker, as he did on the 20th of February last, has represented the views and wishes of his constituents on that subject, for which we express to him our most cordial approval of his course.

DIPLOMATIC SMUGGLING.—The charge of smuggling made against our Chargé de Affaires at Stockholm, would appear not to be a singular one, if there is any truth in the subjoined paragraph in the London Morning Chronicle, a paper which is fast rivalling the Times in its sources of information. It says:

"We hear from Brussels that the Belgian Government intends to place restrictions upon the luggage, parcels, and packages carried by Foreign Cabinet messengers. It is almost needless to observe, that, according to international usage and courtesy, courier's luggage, especially that portion having an official address or seal, has been permitted to pass without search. Abuses have doubtless arisen; but, unless we are greatly mistaken, no diplomatic agents, no Ministers, have profitted so largely by the latitude accorded as those of Belgium. Restrictions come, therefore, with a somewhat bad grace from the Brussels Government."

THE GOVERNMENT JEWEL ROBBERS.—The New York Police Gazette pronounces the curious statement, from the Herald, as to the release of three prisoners in this case, a "tissue of falsehoods," and says: "Webb has not been released upon his *parole d'honneur*, neither was there any 'deep laid scheme' in the matter. The jewels were not deposited with Jones by a female, but by a man—not a week ago, but a long while ago, and the Joneses have never been out of custody for a minute since they were sent to Washington from this city on Friday morning. As to the sumptuous supper spoken of, the following is the case: Those of us who were engaged in the arrest of the Joneses, had eaten nothing from 6 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. We went to Florence's to get our dinner, and Jim Webb being in our custody, was of course obliged to remain with us in the room. He sat humbly in a corner."

☞ Col. Dixon S. Miles, who served in Mexico, left Baltimore recently to take command of a military station west of Arkansas. The ladies presented him with a handsomely-bound Bible.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—By a telegraphic dispatch received in this city, we are informed that John Brigham has been appointed Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama. J. J. Crockett has been appointed to superintend the construction of the Custom-house in New Orleans. J. Prescott Hall has been appointed U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MASS.—Precepts have been issued by the Governor for a fourth trial for a member of Congress in Mr. Palfrey's district, to take place on Wednesday, the 30th day of May next.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.—The joint resolution providing for an amendment of the constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to render the judiciary elective, must again pass both Houses next winter, and then be submitted to a vote of the people, before the amendment becomes a law. The vote upon the resolution in the Senate was 19 to 11; in the House 52 to 25.

PENNSYLVANIA LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The corner stone of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum, near Harrisburg, was laid a few days ago with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. An address was delivered by Gov. Johnston, to a large audience.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Col. Fremont and his Party.

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.

Letters have been received from Col. Frémont covering the two months (from the last of November to the 2d of February) that he was not heard of, and giving the terrible events of that time. They are written from Taos and Santa Fé, New Mexico, and addressed to Mrs. Fremont, at Washington; and, in her absence, (for it was deemed probable that she might have set off to California by sea before they could arrive,) to Senator Benton, and in his absence to William Carey Jones. The letters came from St. Louis last night, having been brought to that place by Mr. St. Vrain. Mrs. Frémont, fortunately, was gone; Senator Benton had delayed his departure for Missouri, confident that letters were on the way; and in his hands we have seen the originals, and we propose to give extracts in the order of their dates. The first is dated—

"TAOS, New Mexico, January 27, 1849.

"I write to you from the house of our good friend Carson. This morning a cup of chocolate was brought to me while in bed. To an overworn, overworked, fatigued, and starved traveller, these little luxuries of the world offer an interest which, in your comfortable home, it is not possible for you to conceive.

"I have now the unpleasant task of telling you how I came here. I had much rather speak of the future, (with plans for which I am already occupied,) for the mind turns from the scenes I have witnessed and the sufferings we have endured but as clear information is due to you, and to your father still more, I will give you the story now, instead of waiting to tell it to you in California; but I write in the great hope that you will not receive this letter. When it reaches Washington you may be on your way to California.

"Former letters will have made you acquainted with our progress as far as Bent's Fort, and, from report, you will have heard the circumstances of our departure from Upper Pueblo, near the head of the Arkansas. We left that place on the 25th of November with upwards of one hundred good mules and one hundred and thirty bushels of shelled corn, intended to support our animals in the deep snows of the high mountains and down to the lower parts of the Grand river* tributaries, where usually the snow forms no obstacle to winter travelling. At Pueblo I had engaged as a guide an old trapper, well known as "Bill Williams," and who had spent some twenty-five years of his life in trapping in various parts of the Rocky Mountains.

"The error of our expedition was committed in engaging this man. He proved never to have known, or entirely to have forgotten, the whole country through which we were to pass. We occupied (after passing the mountain) more than half a month in making the progress of a few days, blundering along a tortuous course, through deep snow, which already began to choke up the passes, and wasting our time in searching the way. The 11th of December we found ourselves at the mouth of the *Rio del Norte canon*, where that river issues from the Sierra San Juan—one of the highest, most rugged, and impracticable of all the Rocky Mountain ranges, inaccessible to trappers and hunters, even in summer. Across the point of this elevated range our guide conducted us; and, having still great confidence in this man's knowledge, we pressed onwards with fatal resolution. Even along the river bottoms the snow was already breast deep for the mules, and falling frequently into the valley and almost constantly on the mountains. The cold was extraordinary. At the warmest hours of the day (between one and two) the thermometer (Farenheit) stood, in the shade of a tree trunk, at *zero*; and that was a favorable day, the sun shining and a moderate breeze. Judge of the nights and the storms!

"We pressed up towards the summit, the snow deepening as we rose, and in four or five days of this struggling and climbing, all on foot, we reached the naked ridges which lie above the line of the timbered region, and which form the dividing heights between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Along these naked heights it storms all winter, and the raging winds sweep across them with remorseless fury. On our first attempt to cross we encountered a *pouderie*, (dry snow driven thick through the air by violent wind, and in which objects are visible only at a short distance,) and were driven back, having some ten or twelve variously frozen—face, hands or feet. The guide came near being frozen to death here, and dead mules were already lying about the camp fires. Meantime it snowed steadily. The next day (December —) we renewed the attempt to scale the summit, and were more fortunate, as it then seemed. Making mauls, and beating down a road, or trench, through the deep snow, we forced the ascent in defiance of the driving *pouderie*, crossed the creek, descended a little, and encamped immediately below in the edge of the timbered region. The trail showed as if a defeated party had passed by—packs, pack saddles, scattered articles of clothing, and dead mules strewed along. We were encamped about twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea. Westward the country was buried in snow. The storm continued. All movement was paralyzed. To advance with the expedition was impossible: to get back, impossible. Our fate stood revealed. We were overtaken by sudden and inevitable ruin. The poor animals were to go first. The only places where grass could be had were the extreme summits of the Sierra, where the sweeping winds kept the rocky ground bare, and where the men could not live. Below, in the timbered region, the poor animals could not get about, the snow being deep enough to bury them alive. It was instantly apparent that we should lose every one. I took my resolution immediately, and determined to recross the mountain back to the valley of the Rio del Norte, dragging or packing the baggage by men. With great labor the baggage was transported across the crest to the head springs of a little stream leading to the main river. A few days were sufficient to destroy that fine band of mules which you saw me purchase last fall on the frontier of Missouri. They generally kept huddled together; and, as they froze, one would be seen to tumble down, and disappear under the driving snow. Sometimes they would break off, and rush down towards the timber till stopped by the deep snow, where they were soon hidden by the *pouderie*. The courage of some of the men began to fail.

"In this situation I determined to send in a party to the Spanish settlements of New Mexico for provisions, and for mules to transport our baggage. With economy, and after we should leave the mules, we had not two weeks' provisions in the camp; and these consisted of a reserve of maccaroni, bacon, sugar, etc., intended for the last extremity. It was indispensable to send for relief. I asked for volunteers for the service. From the many that offered I chose King, Brackenridge, Creutzfeldt, and the guide, Williams; and placed the party under the command of King, with directions to send me an express in case of the least delay at the settlements. It was the day after Christmas that this little party set out for relief. That day, like many Christmas days for years past, was spent by me on the side of the wintry mountain, my heart filled with anxious thoughts and gloomy forebodings. You may be sure we contrasted it with the Christmas of home, and made warm wishes for your happiness. Could you have looked into Agrippa's glass for a few moments only! You remember the volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries which I took from your father's library when we were overlooking it at our friend Brant's? They made my Christmas '*amusements*.' I read them to pass the time, and to kill the consciousness of my situation. Certainly you may suppose that my first law lessons will be well remembered.

"The party for relief being gone, we of the camp occupied ourselves in removing the baggage and equipage down the side of the mountain to the river in the valley, which we accomplished in a few days. Now came on the *tedium* of waiting for the return of the relief party. Day after day passed, and no news from them. Snow fell almost incessantly in the mountains. The spirits of the camp grew lower. Life was losing its charm to those who had no reasons beyond themselves to live. Proue laid down in the trail and froze to death. In a sunshine day, and having with him the means to make a fire, he threw his blanket down on the trail, laid down upon it, and laid there till he froze to death! We were not then with him.

"Sixteen days passed away, and no tidings from the party sent for relief. I became oppressed with anxiety, weary of delay, and determined to go myself, both in search of the absent party, and in search of relief in the Mexican settlements. I was aware that our troops in New Mexico had been engaged in hostilities with the Spanish Utahs, and with the Apaches, who range in the valley of the Rio del Norte and the mountains where we were, and became fearful that they (King and his party) had been cut off by these Indians. I could imagine no other accident to them. Leaving the camp employed with the baggage, under the command of Vincenthaler, with injunctions to follow me in three days, I set off down the river with a small party, consisting of Godey, his young newphew, Preuss, and Saunders, (colored servant.) We carried our arms and provisions for two or three days. In the camp (left under the command of Vincenthaler) the messes only had provisions for a few meals, and a supply of five pounds of sugar to each man. If I failed to meet King, my intention was to make the Mexican settlement on the Colorado, a little affluent of the Rio del Norte, about half a degree above Taos, (you will see it on my map,) and thence send back the speediest relief possible to the party under Vincenthaler.

"On the second day after leaving the camp we came upon a fresh trail of Indians—two lodges with a considerable number of animals. This did not lessen our uneasiness for our long-absent people. The Indian trail, where we fell upon it, turned and went down the river, and we followed it. On the fifth day (after leaving the camp) we surprised an Indian on the ice of the river. He proved to be a Utah, son of a Grand River chief whom we had formerly known, and he behaved towards us in a friendly manner. We encamped near them at night. By a present of a rifle, my two blankets and other promised rewards when we should get in, I prevailed on this Indian to go with us as a guide to the Little Rio Colorado settlement, and to take with him four of his horses to carry our little baggage. The horses were miserably poor, and could only get along at a slow walk. On the next day (the sixth of our progress) we left the Indian lodges late and traveled only some six or seven miles. About sunset we discovered a little smoke, in a grove of timber, off from the river, and, thinking, perhaps it might be our express party (King and his men) on their return, we went to see. This was the twenty-second day since that party had left us, and the sixth since we had left the camp under Vincenthaler. We found them—three of them: Creutzfeldt, Brackenridge, and Williams—the most miserable objects I had ever beheld. I did not recognize Creutzfeldt's features, when Brackenridge brought him up and told me his name. They had been starving! King had starved to death a few days before. His remains were some six or eight miles above, near the river. By aid of the Indian horses we carried these three with us, down the valley, to the Pueblo on the Little Colorado, which we reached the fourth day afterwards, (the tenth after leaving the camp on the mountains,) having travelled through snow, and on foot, one hundred and sixty miles.

"I look upon the feeling which induced me to set out from the camp as an inspiration. Had I remained there, waiting the return of poor King's party, every man of us must have perished.

"The morning after reaching the Little Colorado Pueblo, (horses and supplies not being there,) Godey and I rode on to the Rio Hondo, and thence to Taos, about twenty-five miles, where we found what we needed; and the next morning Godey, with four Mexicans, thirty horses or mules, and provisions, set out on his return to the relief of Vincenthaler's party. I heard from him at the Little Colorado Pueblo, which he reached the same day he left me, and pressed on the next morning. On the way he received an accession of eight or ten horses, turned over to him by the orders of Major Beall, of the army, commanding officer of this Northern District of New Mexico. From him I received the offer of every aid in his power, and such actual assistance as he was able to render. Some horses, which he had just recovered from the Utahs, were loaned to me, and he supplied me from the Commissary's Department with provisions, which I could have had no where else. I find myself in the midst of friends. With Carson is living Owens. Maxwell is at his father-in-law's, doing a prosperous business as a merchant and contractor for the troops. I remain here with these old comrades, while Godey goes back; because it was not necessary for me to go with him, and it was necessary for me to remain, and prepare the means of resuming the expedition to California as soon as he returns with the men left behind. I expect him on Wednesday evening, 31st inst., this being the 17th.

"Say to your father that these are my plans for the future: At the beginning of February (Godey having got back at that time) I shall set out for California, taking the southern route—the old route—by the Rio Abajo, the Paso del Norte, the south side of the Gila, entering California by the Agua Caliente, thence to Los Angeles, and immediately to San Francisco, expecting to get there in March, and hoping for your arrival in April. It is the first time I have explored an old road, but I shall now travel rapidly. I shall move rapidly, taking with me but a part of my party. *The survey* has been uninterrupted up to this point, and I shall carry it on consecutively.* As soon as possible after reaching California I shall go on with it. I shall then be able to draw up a map and report of the whole country, agreeably to our original plan. Your father knows that this is an object of great desire with me. *All my other plans remain entirely unaltered.* A home in California is the first point, and that will be ready for you in April.

"*Evening.*—Mr. St. Vrain and Aubrey, who have just arrived from Santa Fé, called to see me. I had the gratification to learn that St. Vrain sets out from Santa Fé on the 15th of February for St. Louis; so that by him I shall have an early and sure opportunity of sending you my letters—the one I now write, and others after the return of Godey, and up to our departure for California. Lieut. Beale left Santa Fé on his way to California on the 9th of this month. He probably carried on with him any letters that might have been in his care, or at Santa Fé for me.

"*Monday, January 29.*—My letter assumes a mere journal form. No news from Godey. A great deal of falling weather—rain and sleet here—snow in the mountains. This is to be considered a poor country, mountainous, with but little arable land, and infested with hostile Indians.

"I am anxiously waiting to hear from my party, and in much uneasiness as to their fate. My presence kept them together and my absence may have had a bad effect. When we overtook King's famishing party, Brackenridge said to me '*He felt himself safe.*'"

So far the extracts from the first letter, and they are mournful enough. The next, written after the return of Godey, with the survivors of the party, will be still more so. Though written with rapidity, and confined to events—the mind recoiling from the description of scenes and the details of wo—it is still too much for this night's paper, and must be deferred till our next.

* With a view, among other great objects, to the Mississippi and Pacific highway.

* A fork of the Colorado of the Gulf of California.

MRS. FARNHAM AT LOWELL.—Mrs. Farnham has been on a hunt, down East, after women who want to go to California, but has went back to New York, without meeting that success which her good intentions should secure. A New York letter to the Pennsylvanian says:

"Mrs. Farnham says she found plenty of young ladies in the vicinity of Lowell willing to ship, but they had n't enough of the needful to pay for a passage. Those who have money in the bank won't draw it, or thoroughly impressed are they with the idea that 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.' Nevertheless, the expedition, whether it comprise twenty, fifty, or a hundred, Mrs. F. says, will positively sail 'about' the 1st of May."

AN OPERATIC EXCURSION.—Herz, the pianist, says the Baltimore Argus, is about starting on a musical tour, in company with Truffi, Benedetti, Ross, and the violinist Cœnen. They intend to travel through the Southern and Western States, giving operas in outline, unaided by chorus and orchestra, but in costume. After visiting the South, they will sail for Chagres, cross the isthmus, and take passage in the British Pacific Steamer for Lima, and probably extend their tour to Valparaiso.

LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT HIGHLAND MARY NO. 2.—The steamboat Highland Mary No. 2, in landing for wood at Gilbert's Island, about 130 miles above St. Louis, struck a stump, and sunk in 20 minutes, in 18 feet water. She had on board a very light freight, consisting of 800 bushels of wheat, 75 dry hides, and 104,000 laths. The wheat and hides will be lost, but most of the laths were saved. The passengers and crew came down to St. Louis on the Dr. Franklin. The boat when left by her officers, had listed over very much, and was lying nearly to her hurricane roof aft on the starboard side; the larboard side was down in seven or eight feet water. She was insured for $8000. Some hopes are entertained that she may be raised.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—We learn from the Pottsville (Pa.) Emporium that on Sunday, the 8th, some persons, supposed to be two young men from Mount Carbon, set fire to the woods in several places on the Sharp and Broad Mountains, within a short distance of Pottsville. The fire raged with great fury throughout the afternoon and night, destroying an immense amount of timber and cord wood. During Sunday night the hills on almost every side of Pottsville were brilliantly illuminated. The fire continued without abatement up to Monday night, when it was extinguished by the rain.

RIOT AT SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.—About a fortnight ago a gang of rowdy boatmen, from Philadelphia, numbering some fifteen or twenty, committed various gross outrages on the citizens of Schuylkill Haven, by throwing stones and other missiles, breaking windows, doors, etc., of their houses. The citizens turned out with arms, and a number of shots were exchanged, resulting in several of the rioters being severely wounded. Five of them were arrested and committed to prison for trial.

IMMIGRANTS IN NEW YORK.—The Immigrant Commissioners' Law, which attempts to provide for the embarrassments, at New York, created by the late decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, has passed the New York Legislature. The commutation fee is raised to $1 50, which will be paid to the Health Commissioner. Bonds are to be required for all emigrant passengers, the bondsmen to justify in the sum of $300 for each passenger, in State or United States stocks, but in lieu of the bond, may commute for $1 50 each. If, however, there are any of the emigrants on board a vessel who is deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, lunatic, infirm, and liable to become public charges, in addition to the commutation money, separate bonds are to be given for their support.

THE PIRATE MOORS.—The English Government demands of Morocco $10,000, as indemnity for an English subject who has been ill-treated; $18,000 for each of the persons who were wounded in the capture of the brig Three Sisters, taken near Gibraltar; $18,000 for the families of those who were killed, and a full compensation for the losses sustained by the owner and freighter of the vessel—making in all $400,000. The Moors of the Riff will have to pay $20,000, and are to chastise the pirates to the satisfaction of the commander of the Sidon, who is charged with the settlement of this affair.

EVICTION AND DEPOPULATION IN IRELAND.—The process of eviction of tenants appears to be proceeding with great energy in some portions of Ireland. The Limerick and Clare Examiner reports that in one union in Kilrush thirteen thousand persons have suffered eviction; five thousand have been unhoused in the county of Limerick, and law processes are out for the demolition of one thousand houses more. Fifty houses have recently been emptied of occupiers on the lands of Kildymo, and the demolition proceeds at a rate so sweeping and so rapid, that on some properties forty farm houses, of every description, have been dashed down in a day.

PLAN FOR THE RELIEF OF IRELAND.—The plan proposed by Sir Robert Peel for the relief of Ireland, is to negotiate for the surrender of such lands as are burdened with charges which their owners cannot defray. Fair compensation is to be given for them. These lands are to be re-disposed of through the agency of a Government commission. This proposal has been received in such a manner by Lord John Russell and the other Ministers, as to induce the expectation that the present session of Parliament will witness the introduction of something approaching to a remedy for Irish distress; and this remedy is nothing less than the transfer of the land in the districts where the Poor Law Unions are bankrupt, from the present possessors to other owners, who can and will make it productive.

Clay Dinner in New York

The Birth-day of Mr. Clay was celebrated on the 12th by his friends at New York. The celebration took place at the Apollo Saloon; and the Herald and Tribune concur in saying that an unusually large number of guests assembled, and that all seemed animated by an extraordinary degree of enthusiasm.

N. B. Blunt officiated as President, assisted by the following Vice Presidents: Nicholas Dean, James R. Wood, A. G. Peckham, Joseph M. Price, William S. Drake, John T. Dodge, David Webb, Smith J. Eastman, A. W. White, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Daniel Ullman, M. R. Brewer.

After the second regular toast the following letter from Mr. Clay was read:

ASHLAND, April 6, 1849.

Gentlemen—I received, last evening, your official letter, stating the purpose of a few of my friends in New York, to celebrate my approaching birth-day, and inviting my attendance on the occasion.

Feeling that this honor far transcends any merit I possess, or the value of any public services I ever performed, I am nevertheless deeply affected by it, and recognise in it a proof of friendship, which excites in my breast sentiments of profound gratitude and thankfulness. I pray you, gentlemen, to accept yourselves, and to tender to your associates, an assurance of my great obligations and of my cordial and respectful acknowledgments.

Waiving other considerations, as I have just terminated a long voyage, and a long absence from home, it is not in my power, as you anticipated, to accept your kind invitation.

Reciprocating with all my heart, your obliging wishes for my health and happiness, I am, most truly and faithfully, your grateful friend. H. CLAY.

The fourth regular toast was, "The President and Vice President of the United States." This, says the Herald, was received with little enthusiasm. At last some one shouted "Three cheers for Zachary Taylor," to which the response was doubtful. Then came a cry, "Three cheers for Harry Clay;" and Greeley says these three were *of the right sort*—making the roof ring again. Gen. Taylor's answer to the Committee of Invitation was read. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1849.

Gentlemen—Your favor of the 5th inst. inviting me to attend a celebration of the birth day of Mr. Clay, is just received. It would afford me pleasure to join you on that occasion, and assist in doing honor to a distinguished patriot, whose history is identified with the honor and fame of his country, but the urgency of official duties renders it impossible for me to leave the seat of Government at this time.

I am therefore compelled with regret to decline the courteous invitation which you have been deputed to send to me.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

At the reading of the letter, three cheers for the President were again called for; and then succeeded the same loud shout of "Three cheers for Harry Clay."

The fifth regular toast was, "The Memory of Washington—Men blush, there was but one." According to the Herald—

Mr. Ullman responded. He pronounced a glowing eulogium on the character of Washington, to whom he compared the illustrious Zachary Taylor. (Cheers, and a voice, "Bad taste!" "Oh hush.") The soil of America had been fertile in great men—Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Webster, Clay. That was a galaxy of unequalled splendor. (Cheers.) The gentleman proceeded at great length to eulogize the character and services of Washington, to the evident delight of the company, who would gladly have heard him at least six hours longer.

The sixth toast was fierce: "Freedom—To preserve its consistency, the soil of newly acquired territory should not be marked by the footsteps of involuntary servitude." Very appropriately followed Mr. Van Buren's letter:

LINDENWOLD, April 10, 1849.

Gentlemen—I feel myself honored by your invitation to attend the festival to be given by the friends of Henry Clay, on the occasion of his birth day.

It affords me much pleasure to be assured of the favorable reception, by your association, of the opinions I have heretofore expressed of the character and claims to public consideration of your venerable friend, and of the nature of your devotion to him. Those opinions are still entertained; and I, therefore, need only add an expression of my sincere regret, that it will not be in my power to avail myself of your present politeness.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly yours,
M. VAN BUREN.

Mr. Joseph L. White, being loudly called for, arose and addressed the company. The report of the speech in the Herald is confirmed by that of the Tribune, though the former is more dramatic than the latter. We therefore copy it from the Herald.

He commenced in quite a lugubrious strain, complaining of the calamity which had befallen the country, in the successful ingratitude of the whig party to Henry Clay. Not by the act of God—not by the want of desert in Henry Clay—not for the want of an overwhelming affection for that illustrious man, but from the malicious, malignant, eternal, damnable hostility—(tremendous cheers, amid which the connection was lost)—the nomination of that man was defeated—defeated by the blow of traitors in the whig camp! (Terrific applause, Matthew L. Davis and others at the head of the table starting to their feet, and waving their handkerchiefs.) It was owing to the combination of the power of treachery and the power of money, that that nomination was defeated, and the hopes of the country were cloven down! (Immense applause.) As a Clay whig—an ultra whig—an extra ultra whig, he, for one, had resolved never to "cave in," and he never had, and he never would! (Great applause.) He had gone to the Philadelphia Convention as a volunteer, as he always would go, as a friend of Henry Clay; and now, on the 12th day of April, 1849, he was ready to aver that ninety-nine out of every hundred true whigs in the country preferred Henry Clay as their candidate. (Immense cheering.) The Philadelphia Convention was miscalled a "whig" convention. On one hand, a statesman of forty years standing was presented; and on the other, a man who had fought four battles, and written four accounts of them. (Roars of laughter.) No man would go farther than he in honoring the hero of those battles for his achievements; but he remembered well in 1828 that his eyes, in reading the debates in Congress, involuntarily turned to the speeches of Henry Clay; and he well remembered the warning of that great statesman, that it was dangerous to elevate military men to the presidency, on account merely of military qualifications. That had always been, till lately, whig doctrine. (Cheers and a few hisses.) He blamed no man for abandoning the whig doctrine—he condemned no man who voted for Zachary Taylor—but as for himself, he had not abandoned that principle; and as one whig, honoring Zachary Taylor though he did, yet he determined that he could not vote for him. He had no assurance that the government would be administered according to whig principles by Gen. Taylor. (Cheers, and a voice—"nobody knew.") He had refused to cast his vote for a man of no political principles. (Cheers.) He believed that Gen Taylor had more than the bravery of Julius Cæsar, but he had given no ground for any man to believe that he was a whig. (Cheers.) Not so with Henry Clay. Who doubted Henry Clay's whiggery? (Tremendous applause.) Henry Clay had been murdered in the house of his friends. (Great applause.) By standing aloof from him and voting for Gen. Taylor, they had sanctioned the sacrifice and endorsed the assassination. (Cheers.) After witnessing "the deep damnation of his taking off," they had been called on to travel over the grave of Henry Clay, and shake hands with the assassins. He, for one, refused to comply. Rather than have done so, he would have moistened that grave with his tears, and cursed the assassin as he now did! (Absolutely deafening applause, at the close of which a hoarse voice at the foot of the room shouted out, "Go, on, Joey, till daylight." Immense cheers, and roars of laughter.) He then proceeded to give a history of the Buffalo Convention, to which, he said, he had gone—after a strange god, but no strange doctrine. (Laughter.) He concluded then to take whig doctrines, administered by a locofoco rather than locofoco principles, or no principles at all. (Cheers, interrupted with hisses, and cries for "music," which occasioned a brief interruption of the speaker. At length the speaker resumed and said) That so long as the President was surrounded by such men as Clayton and Ewing, he had no doubt that the administration would be whig. He did not intend to make any factious opposition to the administration, so long as it was whig. Still they were not to be bound to the principle of elevating a military man to the Presidency. In conclusion, he said that if the head of Henry Clay should be four years hence above this earth he would know no locality but Ashland, and no man but Henry Clay. (Tremendous applause, in the midst of which several of the Vice Presidents, Horace Greeley, Matthew L. Davis, and others, crowded up to Mr. White, and embraced him most affectionately.)

The eighth toast was:

Henry Clay in the Senate—
"He is ours
To administer, to guard, t' adorn the State,
But not to warp or change it; we are his,
To serve him nobly in the common cause,
True to the death."

To which, says the Tribune, Horace Greeley responded. (We suppose Mr. Greeley thinks himself called on to answer to all toasts *legislatorial* since his recent career in Congress. It is the only way we can account for his assuming to answer the toast.) The Tribune further says that Horace's remarks will pass unreported by them unless very badly butchered in some other paper. The Evening Post therefore wishes that some one will butcher Horace's remarks, for—

"The craven Rook and pert Jack-daw—
Though neither birds of moral kind;
Yet when hanged or stuffed with straw,
Show us which way blows the wind."

The Herald gives Mr. Greeley's speech:

He said he hardly dared hope, with his weak voice, to reach the ears of the whole of that vast assemblage, especially as it was not now the stillest part of the evening. (Pop, pop, pop, and rattling of glasses heard in the lower end of the room.) This meeting put him, he said, in mind of other meetings held in this city, at times, when, to advocate Henry Clay, was the popular and apparent mode of paving the way to future reward. In those time, he recollected men who were most vociferous in their advocacy of Mr. Clay, when that course appeared to be the high road to success; and he recollected that these same men were not to be found at Philadelphia when Mr. Clay wanted friends. Some of those men were not here now, and there had been no notice of that meeting in the papers of that morning. (Cheers.) Well, let them not mind it. (Laughter.) Could the President of the United States sway the men of this country, as Mr. Clay could? (Voices—"No" "no," and cheers.) Now, why should they say that Henry Clay was not a successful statesman and politician? Were not the principles which he had advanced now alive? (Cheers, and cries of "Yes," "Yes" "They are.") He pitied the man who speculated that Henry Clay or his principles were dead, or that regarded James K. Polk as a successful, and Henry Clay as an unsuccessful politician. (Laughter and applause.) He pitied the man who regarded the return of Henry Clay to the Senate with apprehension. His return to the Senate was to them (the administration) a tower of strength. He could do more than any other man to get their measures through the Senate. The tariff might be proper this year and not next. So with the bank and internal improvement questions; circumstances must determine the proper policy on those subjects. He concluded with some general remarks on the union and harmony of the party, particularly in their devotion to Henry Clay.

The regular toasts concluded with—

The Judas Iscariots of our Day and Generation.—They will not all receive their thirty pieces.

The Fair Sex—
"'Tis woman's smiles that lull our cares to rest—
Dear woman's charms that give to life its zest."

Some of the volunteer toasts were poetical and practical; such as—

By an Office-seeker—
"If 'twere done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly."

The Memory of Capt. John Tyler—
"The evil that men do lives after them."

The late Philadelphia Convention—
"*Unjust* decrees they make and call them *just*,
And we submit to them—because we must."

Our Country—
"When the sea is calm, all boats alike
Show seamanship in floating."

The Military Heroes of our Country—
"The warrior's name,
Tho' pealed and chimed on all the tongues of Fame,
Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,
Than his who fashions and improves mankind."

About midnight the President adjourned the meeting to the 12th day of April, 1850.

PEOPLE'S PLATFORM IN WISCONSIN.—The Boston Chronotype says that the *Lobby* members of the Wisconsin Legislature held a meeting a few days since and adopted the following resolutions as the People's Platform:

1. *Resolved*, That the "ills that flesh is heir to," are a reproach upon the progressive spirit of the age.
2. *Resolved*, That the mutable nature of eternal principles imperatively requires that everything heretofore established should be done away, and that the whole system of things should be created anew.
3. *Resolved*, That the public lands ought to be cleared and fenced, and a crop of potatoes put in by the general government, before they are donated out to the sovereign people.
4. *Resolved*, That gold and silver, no less than the soil, are the gifts of our common Creator for the use of man, and that the exclusive appropriation of these metals by individuals is an outrage upon the natural rights of the toiling millions.
5. *Resolved*, That the Ethiopian's skin and the leopard's spots ought to be changed, and that all laws recognizing these qualities ought to be immediately abolished.
6. *Resolved*, That in our sympathy with the blacks we ought not to forget the equally oppressed and unfortunate *green 'uns*.
7. *Resolved*, That the principle of a pocket in a shirt is humane and liberal, however much delicacy may be felt in approaching details; and that a limit ought to be placed to the number of quills upon the "fretful porcupine."
8. *Resolved*, That the best way to "raise the wind" since the first of January, is to borrow money and give a note for it.
9. *Resolved*, That there ought to be a uniform rate of two cents a drink for all liquors, whether the amount imbibed be more or less—and that the sum ought to be charged upon the national treasury.
10. *Resolved*, That the length of a pig's tail ought to be between that of a mosquito's bill and a clothes line.
11. *Resolved*, That the people themselves, and not their representatives, ought to elect their own officers and make their own laws, and that the present legislature in assuming to elect a United States Senator without allowing us to vote, have been guilty of the grossest usurpation.
12. *Resolved*, That the members of the United States Senate and Supreme Court be requested to resign forthwith.
13. *Resolved*, That we regard and cherish and living people, flourishing under the broad wings of the great American Eagle, and whistling "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" with perfect facility, with the whole "green earth" under our feet and the whole blue heavens above us, we consider ourselves worthy any man's money, whatever party or sect he may belong to, and that we are not going to sell out for any picayune consideration—*no sir-ree*.

WOOL.—The New York correspondent of the Washington Union says that the wool market has been active this season. "The supply has been far less than last year, when considerable extra quantities came upon the market by reason of the slaughter of sheep, induced by the high prices of grain. Notwithstanding this short supply, manufacturers have perseveringly sought to knock down the price, but without success. The rates have continued to improve under sales of about 50,000 pounds for the last week, and will probably not recede before the new clip."

IMMIGRANTS.—The total number of immigrants that have arrived at the port of New York, during the first three months of the present year, is twenty-six thousand seven hundred and sixteen, being an increase of eleven thousand three hundred and eighty-nine over the arrivals during the same period last year.

SHAKERS.—The Committee of the New York Assembly, to whom was referred the propriety of repealing certain trusts held by the Shakers under a law of the State, passed April 15, 1829, have reported that in their opinion, the case does not call for legislative interference.

CREW RESCUED.—The bark Macedonia, from Mobile, fell in with and rescued the captain and crew of the brig Home, of Gardiner, Me., bound from Attakapas, La., for New York, which vessel sprung a leak in a severe north-east gale, on the 26th ult. The Home was loaded with 160 hhds. molasses and 60 do. sugar.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.—By telegraph to New York we have news from Montreal to the 11th of April. A letter of that date says: The subscription book opened in Montreal on the 10th inst., to receive the names of those desirous of becoming members of the British League, lately formed here. The book is rapidly filling up.

The government despatches are expected to-morrow morning.

The galleries of the House of Assembly were crowded last night, in expectation of the late debate on the rebellion losses, in the British House of Commons, being touched upon by the minority, but they were doomed to disappointment.

The House was engaged during the whole evening on the proposed tariff, introduced by Mr. Hincks. It is the first order of the day again to-night.

At a meeting to petition the Governor against the rebellion losses, held at Gaspe, the following resolution was passed. It was moved by J. R. Hamilton, and seconded by Paul Poircer:

Resolved, That the refusal of the Executive Government to grant any relief for the misery and starvation unfortunately existing at that time, and still continuing to exist in a greater degree at present, in this district, on the plea that the public finances would not permit such relief, and immediately after passing through the Assembly a measure to appropriate £100,000 for rebellion losses, has created universal dissatisfaction among the inhabitants, who have always been true to their Sovereign, and is an act calculated to surprise the people, whose sentiments are diametrically opposed thereto.

Two steamers arrived at St. Johns this morning, from Whitehall.

TEMPERANCE DECLARATION OF SEVEN PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have just received, says the New York Organ, the following declaration, with Gen. Taylor's name affixed. At the time it was drawn up, it was generally supposed that distilled liquors were the principal cause of intemperance, but all who have since examined the subject have concluded that intoxicating liquors, under whatever name, should be termed *spirituous liquors*, and should be avoided as a beverage, as never beneficial but always injurious. Gen. Harrison died so soon after his inauguration to the Presidency that time was not allowed to procure his signature to the declaration. He would doubtless have signed it, as it was generally understood that soon after the Temperance Reform was agitated he at once closed the fires of a large distillery in which he was interested.

DECLARATION.

Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirit, as a drink, is not only needless but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the virtue and happiness of the community: We hereby express our conviction, that should the citizens of the United States, and especially all young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world.

JAMES MADISON,	JOHN TYLER,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,	JAMES K. POLK,
ANDREW JACKSON,	ZACHARY TAYLOR.
MARTIN VAN BUREN,	

[From the National Intelligencer, April 14.]

Appointments by the President.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Bowen Sweitzer, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Stephen Whicher, of Iowa, to be United States Attorney for the District of Iowa.

Peter Hamilton, of Alabama, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama.

LAND OFFICERS.

Benjamin A. Putnam, of Florida, to be Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Florida.

Smallwood Noel, of Indiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and not Noel Smallwood, as published on the 9th instant.

John Dade, of Missouri, to be Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Missouri.

Horace Mower, of Michigan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Isaac Moffatt, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Francis P. Catlin, of Wisconsin, to be Register of the Land Office at Willow River, Wisconsin.

John G. Floyd, of Iowa, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Willow River, Wisconsin.

John H. Kinzie, of Illinois, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Chicago, Illinois.

Robert Griffiths, of Missouri, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Palmyra, Missouri.

INDIAN AGENT.

Charles P. Babcock, of Michigan, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Detroit, Michigan.

Appointments by the Secretary of the Interior.

INDIAN SUB-AGENTS.

Samuel C. Spencer, of Florida, to be Indian Sub-Agent for the Seminole Indians in Florida.

William Hatton, of Tennessee, to be Indian Sub-Agent at the Upper Missouri Sub-Agency.

Washington Barrow, of Tennessee, to be Indian Sub-Agent at Council Bluffs Sub-Agency.

Adam Johnston, of Ohio, to be Indian Sub-Agent on the Sacramento and San Joachim Rivers.

PENSION AGENTS.

James Swan, of Maryland, to be Pension Agent at Baltimore, Maryland.

Thomas Reed, of Vermont, to be Pension Agent at Montpelier, Vermont.

John H. Peck, of Vermont, to be Pension Agent at Burlington, Vermont, to which place the Pension Agency heretofore at Poultney has been removed.

James Hall, of Ohio, to be Pension Agent at Cincinnati.

ARCHITECT.

Robert Mills, of the District of Columbia, to be Architect of the erection of the Wings of the Patent Office Building.

[From the National Whig, April 13.]

Appointments by the President.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT..........*Deputy Postmasters.*

Darius Perrin, Rochester, New York.
Robert H. Barnard, Hudson, New York.
Aaron P. Hughes, Nashua, New Hampshire.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.
[*From April 10 to April 12.*]

John J. Marshall, Mamaroneck, Westchester, N. Y., vice J. D. Hill, resigned.
D. Doubleday, Sandy Hill, Washington, N. Y., vice E. D. Baker.
James C. Hopkins, Granville, Washington, N. Y., vice Isaac W. Thompson.
Isaac Clements, Fort Ann, Washington, N. Y., vice Geo. Clements, resigned.
R. A. Butler, Mexico, Oswego, N. Y., vice B. E. Bowen.
Henry S. Conden, Central Square, Oswego, N. Y., vice G. G. Curtis.
E. Walker, Greece, Monroe, N. Y., vice C. D. Page.
Erastus Ruidge, Chaplain, Windham, Ct., vice William Goodell, resigned.
Charles A. Townsend, Barnard, Windsor, Vt., vice L. A. French, resigned.
Gilman B. Dubois, West Randolph, Orange, Vt., vice Abel Lyman.
W. Carpenter, East Randolph, Orange, Vt., vice J. W. Twiss, resigned.
A. Stout, Swanville, Waldo, Me., vice S. Cunningham.
Jonathan Lowell, Solon, Somerset, Me., vice Samuel Gage, resigned.
America Bartlett, Hartford, Oxford, Me., vice H. Bartlett, resigned.
John Tibbets, Topsham, Lincoln, Me., vice C. E. White.
Jos. Keith, North Chesterville, Franklin, Me., vice Jonas Davis, resigned.
Daniel Cary, Sabattus, Lincoln, Me., vice Jacob Hill, resigned.
John W. Perkins, Farmington, Franklin, Me., vice Samuel Belcher.
Eleazer E. Fulton, Bordono, Onondaga, N. Y., vice W. Legg, resigned.
John Snook, Jr., Skaneateles, Onondaga, N. Y., vice Joel Thayer.
Edward J. Robinson, North Madison, Jefferson, Ia., vice B. Eastman, resigned.
George S. Mendell, Blairsville, Indiana, Pa., vice Daniel H. Barr.
John Strickler, West Newton, Westmoreland, Pa., vice David Longenecker, resigned.
Joseph Baldridge, Hollidaysburgh, Blair, Pa., vice John Gorley.
George P. Conrad, Newark, Licking, Ohio, vice Daniel Humphreys.
John Hole, Fort Recovery, Mercer, Ohio, vice Thos. Hole, resigned.
Francis Lewis, Palmyra, Portage, Ohio, vice Charles R. Canfield.
C. W. Calkins, Richland, Kalamazoo, Mich., vice Elijah N. Bissell, resigned.
Mark Arnold, Farmington, Oakland, Mich., vice P. Dean Warner, resigned.
Tubal C. Owen, Belle River, St. Clair, Mich., vice Michael B. Kean.
Henry E. Green, Brownsburg, [Hendricks, Ia., vice A. P. Mendenhall, resigned.
Gideon M. Shoop, Danville C. H., Columbia, Pa., vice Alexander Best.
James Watts, Burlington, Burlington, N. J., vice Joseph L. Wright.
Benjamin J. Lewis, Fredericktown, Knox, Ohio, vice Abner Ayres, resigned.
Silas Alexander, Nanticok, Luzerne, Pa., vice William Stewart, resigned.
J. E. Stephenson, Chester X Roads, Geauga, Ohio, vice Daniel Morrell, resigned.
Wm. H. Hicks, Chestnut Hill, Calvert, Md., change site, vice R. H. Rawling.
George W. Richardson, Leonardtown, St. Mary's, Md., vice William J. Yates, resigned.
James Miller, Mauch Chunk, Carbon, Pa., vice Alexander Stedman.

CUSTOMHOUSE REMOVALS.—The New Haven Register of the 10th inst., gives the following as removals through the Secretary of the Treasury, of subalterns in the New Haven Customhouse:

Marcus Merriman, Jr., inspector, weigher, etc., in place of Elias Gilbert.
Henry Beecher, inspector and gauger, in place of John Galpin.
Benjamin R. Hitchcock, inspector and gauger, in place of Walter Osborn.
George Treadway, inspector and boatman, in place of John Coburn.
Harry Loomis, night inspector, in place of Alfred Bassett.
Lyman Osborn, inspector at Milford and Derby, in place of Mark Bristol.
Samuel S. Meigs, inspector at Guilford and Madison, in place of George L. Dowd.
Rodolphus Bartholomew, inspector at Branford and Sachem's Head, in place of George J. Bartholomew.

RAISING THE STEAMER MISSOURI, AT GIBRALTAR.—Secretary Preston, it is said, has called, by letter, upon Commodores Warrington, Skinner and Smith, to report the name of some suitable person to proceed to Gibraltar, for the purpose of making an examination into the condition of the steamer Missouri, sunk near that place, some years since.

INTERESTING FROM PERU—*Conspiracy against the Government.*—By the last mail, which brings dates from Lima to the 13th of March, we learn that a conspiracy against the Government had been set on foot, and was on the eve of execution, when, on the 21st of February, by order of the Government the police seized the leading conspirators, and the plot was disclosed: which it is said involved the assassination of the President, and seizure of the reins of Government. Gen. San Roman, a member of the Council of State, Gen. Lisundi, Col. Ortiz, Col. Espinoza and Colunje, a native of New Granada, the noted assassin of Gen. Armaza, together with several other conspirators of less note, were embarked on board a small schooner which sailed on the 7th of March under sealed orders and for parts unknown. Gen. Torrico, another of the suspected, had taken refuge in the house of Mr. Clay, the United States Chargé d'Affaires. After the arrest of Gen. San Roman, the Government offered him a passport to any part of the Atlantic, and the continuation of his full pay, provided he would voluntarily absent himself from Peru—accompanying this offer with a proviso that, if he did not accept the terms stipulated, his transportation to parts not as agreeable as he might himself select, would be the consequence. Claiming his privileges as a member of Council, he declined the offer made by the Government, and was sent away, as before stated, destined, as supposed, to some part of Asia.

The sons of the expatriated parties laid their complaints before the Council, which, after passing (as the law requires) three notifications to the Executive, declared its responsibility in infringing the Constitution in not putting the accused parties at the disposal of the tribunals of the country, and claiming that the person of San Roman, as a member of the Council, was inviolable. The President dissented from the opinion of the Council, and declarations and claims were of no avail. An extraordinary Congress has been convoked for the 1st of May, which will either give or withhold its sanction to the acts of the Executive. San Roman and Torrico are noted Revolutionists.

Gen. Castilla, the President of Peru, is believed to have the interest of his country at heart, but the constitutional powers of the Executive are too limited for the preservation of order where the military are constantly making disturbances. Personal aggrandizement alone actuates Peruvian Revolutionists. Should the Congress not approve the acts of President Castilla, we fear Peru will see trouble.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*