THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY.

Opening of the Whig Campaign.

TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNION:

The DEMOCRATIC WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE of the City of New-York announce to their fellow Whigs throughout the State and Union, that NATIONAL HALL in CANAL STREET, has been engaged by the Committee, and will be kept open during the year, as the House of Reception in this City for their political friends and brethren from other States. A Reading Room, (with a Committee Room attached,) which will be open every day and evening, Sundays excepted, has been prepared under the direction of the Committee and placed under the charge of EDWIN WILLIAMS, Esq., to whom all communications and papers intended for the "WHIG READING ROOM, NATIONAL HALL," will be addressed. Brother Whigs of every State, we tender you the right hand of fellowship and a hearty welcome

New-York, April 15, 1844. By order,

N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Chairman.

JOSEPH P. PERSSON, J. H. HOBART HAWS, } Secretaries.

N. B. The Whig papers throughout the Union are requested to copy. ap15 till my4

☞ **Delegates to Baltimore.**—At a meeting of the Delegates to the Baltimore Mass Convention, convened at Broadway House, Wednesday evening, April 17th, agreeably to the recommendation of the Democratic Whig Young Men's General Committee, J. N. REYNOLDS, Esq. was called to the Chair and JOHN T. DODGE appointed Secretary, it was

Resolved, That such Wards as have not yet met be requested to call meetings for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Whig Young Men's Convention at Baltimore, and that such Delegates be requested to meet at National Hall on *Monday evening, 22d inst.*, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organization, and that the Ward Committees be requested to hand in at that time the lists of Delegates appointed in each Ward.

Resolved, That the above resolution be published in all the Whig papers. J. N. REYNOLDS, Chairman.

JOHN T. DODGE, Secretary. ap18 it

☞ **Baltimore Convention.**—The Central Clay Committee have the pleasure to report to their friends who may be disposed to attend the great Convent on to be held in the city of Baltimore on the first of May next, that they have concluded an agreement with the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company to convey the Delegates to the city of Philadelphia in the second class cars for two dollars and twenty-five cents. Music and banners free.

A person will be in attendance at the Central Clay Reading Room, 112 Broadway, to enrol the Delegates and obtain tickets for those that may apply.

The same Committee has made similar arrangements for the conveyance of Delegates from Philadelphia to Baltimore at $2.50 each way.

On behalf of the Central Clay Committee,

J. F. CLARKSON,
M. O. ROBERTS.

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☞ **Public Reading Room of the Central** Clay Committee open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. at 112 Broadway. The friends of Henry Clay from all parts of the Union are respectfully invited to visit the rooms, where they will find some of the members of the Central Committee, and at all times the polite superintendent, Mr. John Dietz and Thomas Vaughan, to give them a Whig welcome to our City.

N. B. The Central Clay Committee invite a correspondence with the Clay Clubs of the State and Union.

ap18 2w* JAS. KELLY, Cor. com. of arrangement.

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting** of the Committee to make arrangements for the Great Meeting to be held immediately upon the receipt of the Baltimore Nomination, for President and Vice-President, will take place on Tuesday evening next, April 23d, at 7½ o'clock, at the Committee Room, National Hall.

By order,

MORRIS FRANKLIN, Chairman.

J. H. HOBART HAWS, Secretary. ap20 2t S&Tu

Mr. Clay in North Carolina.

The visit of HENRY CLAY has electrified the sober and commonly apathetic North Carolinians. They have every where come together in thousands to welcome the champion they have long regarded with a proud admiration, though he never till now set foot on their soil. He was met at the State line by a Committee of ten from nine different Congressional Districts, of whom every man appointed was promptly at his post. He was received by Hon. Richard Hines, Chairman, and briefly welcomed by Gen. Owen. On landing at Wilmington, he was addressed by Ex-Gov. Dudley, President of the New Hanover Clay Club, in a brief speech, of which we give two paragraphs:

"Mr. CLAY: We welcome you to our homes and firesides—we greet you as the representative of the great cause we advocate. We rejoice to behold in our midst, the distinguished citizen who has so long shared our sympathies and affections, and been identified with all our hopes and all our sentiments of political happiness.

"Every important political measure of the last thirty years, whether in diplomacy or legislation, is but an era in your history, and bears the impress of your genius and your patriotism. But, sir, it is the cool, calm conservatism of your principles that most endears you to us. Twice you have poured oil upon the troubled waters of the Republic, and rescued her from anarchy and separation. Ardent, bold and fearless yourself, you have always been foremost to suggest compromise, which our institutions and our safety render necessary. And, sir, I congratulate you that the country is awake to its interest and its duties, and will not add another instance 'of the ingratitude of Republics.'"

We select a single paragraph from Mr. Clay's noble response:

I am a Whig I am so because I believe the principles of the Whig party are best adapted to promote the prosperity of the country. I seek to change no man's allegiance to his party, be it what it may. A life of great length and experience has satisfied me that ALL PARTIES AIM AT THE COMMON GOOD OF THE COUNTRY. The great body of the Democrats, as well as the Whigs, are so from a conviction that their policy is patriotic. I take the hand of one as cordially as of another,—for all are Americans. I place *Country* far above all parties. Look aside from that, and parties are no longer worthy of being cherished.

At 2 o'clock a free collation was given, but Mr. Clay was too much fatigued to attend. Several hundreds partook, and were addressed by Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, M. C. of Georgia, WM. W. CHERRY, Esq. of Bertie Co., BURGESS S. GAITHER, Esq. of Burke, and Mr. STRODE of Wilmington. In the evening there was a superb Ball, which 700 attended. Mr. Clay remained till 11 o'clock, leaving at 7 next morning for Raleigh, where he arrived at sunset on Friday, having been detained by the crowds who flocked to the depots to see and know him. At Goldsborough there were 500 collected, in whose behalf Hon. WM. H. WASHINGTON late M. C. addressed Mr. Clay. At Weldon, there were 1,000 collected, and B. F. MOORE, Esq. expressed their gratitude to and admiration of their guest. Mr. Clay and suite spent the night (Thursday) at the hospitable mansion of Col. Andrew Joyner, five miles from Weldon, and next morning were conveyed to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Meantime, several thousand Whigs had assembled at Raleigh, and, after listening a while to the melody of an excellent band, began to call for the more inspiring music of Whig argument and eloquence. Hon. EDWARD STANLY, the gallant soldier whose vote in Congress saved the Tariff, HENRY K. NASH, Esq. a Whig Elector, Rev. G. W. BROWNLOW, the eccentric but effective Editor of the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig, were successively called out, and thrilled the Whig multitude with animating and convincing appeals. The meeting then adjourned.

Next day (Friday) the still gathering thousands reassembled, and were addressed by Mr. SHELTON of Buffalo Springs, Va. and by one of Virginia's noblest sons, BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH. The Speech of the latter was calm, dignified, earnest, impressive. It revived the memory of the Virginia of the olden time—the land of PATRICK HENRY and of WASHINGTON. WM. W. CHERRY and Edwin G. Reade followed.

At sunset, word came that Mr. CLAY was approaching, and a mighty host, Ten Thousand strong, went out to greet him. By these he was met half a mile from town, and escorted to the mansion of Gov. Morehead, where he was welcomed to the Capitol of the old North State by Hon. GEO. E. BADGER, Gen. Harrison's Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Clay briefly responded, and then the enthusiastic crowd dispersed, leaving him to his much needed repose.

Next morning at 11 an immense Procession was formed in the Capitol Square, whence it moved to Gov. Morehead's house, to escort Mr. Clay and his suite to a platform which had been erected in front of the Capitol, which fairly trembled with the shout on shout which burst from the vast concourse when Mr. Clay ascended the platform. Here the People's feeling was uttered by Gov. MOREHEAD, and Mr. Clay, deeply affected by the wild enthusiasm so universal, responded. The *Raleigh Register* says:

"We have on hand a sketch of his remarks, so far as it was possible to commit them to paper, but we despair, utterly despair, of describing his vigorous arguments, his fervid eloquence, or glowing imagery. His mind seemed to *pervade* the assembly—to *control* their sentiments, passions, hopes and fears. The moral elements around appeared as if chained to his will, and subject to any shape that his purpose had desired. There was not one determinate opinion, without its correspondent effect—nor one light sally, without its playful response. The grave, deliberate sentiment would be mirrored in the serious aspect of the crowd, and the profound opinion was not without its charm, and the lighter and more airy suggestion was never wanting in dignity. At one time a torrent of cogent reasoning would bear along, as with resistless energy, the solemn convictions of the assemblage, and then a play of lighter feeling would spread the pleasantry of the heart's bright sunshine upon each countenance. There was the thunder and the lightning of the gathered elements, but ever above them appeared, in glowing serenity, the changeless rainbow of pure and holy promise.

"It was not more the depth of Mr. Clay's sentiments, than his magnanimity, that delighted the vast auditory who heard him. It was the generous feelings of the speaker, which so interested and thrilled the vast assemblage—diffusing the spirit over the whole country—kindling at each shrine of glorious recollection—spreading the veil of charity over the animosities and errors of the past—penetrating the untried future, he presented his country, his whole country, encompassed with the warm affections of his soul, to the guidance of that Almighty hand where protection and safety can alone be found. In this high attitude, Mr. Clay stood, through all the leading sentiments he uttered. It was HIS COUNTRY—her pride, her glory, her hopes and fears, that were the life and soul, and pervading spirit of his eloquence. And the spontaneous burst of approbation that followed this speech of two hours, showed that political prejudice, for a time at least, had lost its hold upon the heart."

The Editor of the *Fayetteville Observer* was present, and made a hasty sketch of this Speech for his paper. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Clay were such as are already familiar and endeared to our readers, but, since Loco-Focoism affects to be so much delighted at this time with Mr. Clay's sentiments on the Tariff question, and affects to think he has abandoned his former ground, we must make room for what he said on this subject:

"He next dwelt at great length on the Tariff. Its object is to encourage the industry of our own country. The far-seeing patriot looked to this object in seasons of peace and of war. It is a truth proclaimed by the history of all countries, that no nation can sustain itself without producing its own food and raiment. He had heard of bleeding feet and unclad backs in the Revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812 he had known of incalculable sufferings for want of adequate supplies of home manufactures.—He felt that it was important that we should naturalize these interests among us. The opinions he holds on this subject at home in Kentucky, he holds here in the Capital of the old North State. He thought manufactures wanted aid. Like the helpless infant, a parent's tender care was necessary to lead them before they could venture to stand alone. He enforced their necessity in war and their convenience in peace; their help to commerce; their importance in furnishing a home market, and the value of that market; their necessity to make us truly independent of Europe; the fatal effect on the price of cotton of blotting out the home market of 400,000 bales, and throw that additional quantity into the markets of Europe; the favorable influence of a cessation of agitation and turmoil on this question, and the consequent growth to double the present home demand. He knew it was said that it was of no consequence whether our produce be manufactured in England or America. No consequence to an American citizen whether the profit be realized by an American or an Englishman? No consequence whether wealth be diffused in our own country or in an alien and perhaps inimical soil! But it is not true that as much would be consumed. The ability to purchase and consume the fabrics which they make is obtained by the employment afforded England does not purchase our breadstuffs, but the manufacturer at home does.

"But is it burdensome to any section? I deny it—utterly deny it, said Mr. Clay. The revenue, say 20 millions, must be raised. Is it of the slightest consequence whether you pay $1 on a coat and $1 on a shirt, or the $2 on the coat alone? if the amount be the same, he must be void of the feelings which animate the breast of an American if he object. What is the doctrine of Free Trade? Free Trade exists no where. It never did, it never can exist any where. Truth and justice are not to be found at the extremes, any more than the temperate climes are to be found at the poles.

"But to whom would the concessions of Free Trade be made? To foreigners—to foreigners without a feeling or sympathy with your happiness—and without an equivalent. How is it, Fellow-Citizens, Freemen, Americans, North Carolinians, that you are asked to make concessions to foreigners, rather than to your own sympathizing fellow-citizens, and in consideration of some other concession which he makes to you, in some mode or other?

"But the true test of the wisdom of measures is Experience. What is our Experience? Our opponents said that Protection would augment prices, dry up sources of revenue. Have prices risen?—No. They have continually fallen. He here mentioned an anecdote, which drew forth loud laughter, of an Alabama demagogue who was denouncing the Tariff, for taxing the shirt worn by the man he was talking to 6 cents a yard, and was told in return by the man that he did not see how that could be, since the shirt only cost 5½ cents a yard.

Are such questions never to be regarded as settled? Can you find no mode of settling them?—Can any section of the Confederacy expect to have government administered as that section alone may wish? No. The spirit of compromise and concession is the true spirit. It was the spirit which animated those patriots who formed our Constitution. Those on my left think Free Trade is the only true policy. Those on my right think otherwise. What is to be done? All sections fought to establish this glorious Confederacy. All are interested in its preservation. Must not all give up something, and meet on one common platform?—Must not this Union be preserved? Yes, Fellow Citizens, it must be preserved! This good old North State stands up with Kentucky, and says it must be preserved! *it shall be preserved!* [Here, as frequently before, there was a prodigious burst of applause.]

"A Tariff affording sufficient revenue for an economical administration, with incidental Protection to American Industry,—that's the doctrine, boldly avowed, and held by every Whig from Louisiana to Maine."

After Mr. Clay had closed, he was presented by Mr. Badger with a beautiful vest pattern of American Silk, the work of a lady, which she desired him to wear at the Inauguration on the 4th of March next. Mr. Clay said it would give him great pleasure to comply with her request, if such should prove the will of the People.

The assemblage then adjourned to a free Barbecue, of which Mr. Clay and seven or eight thousand Carolinians partook. The hatch-string was out from every Whig house, and all were crowded through two or three days—every thing free, every one welcome.

In the evening of Saturday another great meeting was held, which was addressed by Messrs. BADGER, MOORE, of Halifax, SYME, of Petersburg, MILLER, of Raleigh, GUTHRIE, of Chatham, HARRIS, of Granville, and STANLY. Whig thunder-shouts for HARRY OF THE WEST, heartfelt greetings of Whig friend with friend, private and public pledges of devotion and labor in the cause, and a separation, such as characterizes the inmates of one common family, closed the scene.

Mr. Clay held a levee at Gov. Morehead's on Monday, which was attended by the whole People. He was to leave Raleigh on Thursday for Petersburg, Va. where he doubtless arrived in the evening of that day. He was not to visit Richmond, but proceed from Petersburg to Norfolk, where he is expected to-day.

☞ The *Albany Evening Journal* is in error about the price of the Junius Tracts. The author and publishers would rather sell one thousand at a time than a less number. But it is very rarely that more than the thousand price has been paid for any quantity. The price per hundred was reduced at the same time as that by the thousand. $2 per hundred has since been the highest price; and $15 per thousand. We believe they are at this price as low as they can be, if the author is to be paid any thing out of their proceeds. At any rate it is not the author's fault if more is charged by the hundred than by the thousand as he receives the same in each instance. As we make a business of selling Whig Documents, we will try to make them as cheap as any body can; and, if any one thinks he can make them cheaper, he is most welcome to print any of ours (not Junius's, which belong to the author) in whole or in part, as soon as he pleases.

THE TARIFF AS IT IS, COMPARED WITH THE SUBSTITUTE PROPOSED BY ITS ADVERSARIES, by H. Greeley, goes to press this afternoon. It has been delayed some days by the necessity of shortening it three pages—a difficult operation. We trust it will convince those who read it that McKay's bill ought to be on the table, or under it. $15 per thousand.

How the present Tariff taxes the People:

The following authentic table, from Mr. HUDSON's Report from the Committee on Manufactures in favor of sustaining the present Tariff, is worth any half acre of logic ever concocted. The People will understand it.

A list of the prices of twenty-three different articles of Iron at New-York, with the fall per cent. from the year 1840 to the year 1844; by which it will be seen that there has been a fall of prices, notwithstanding the increase of Duty:

ARTICLES.		July, 1840. cents	Jan. 1841. cents	July, 1841. cents	Jan. 1842. cents	July, 1842. cents	Jan. 1843. cents	July, 1843. cents	Jan. 1844. cents	Fall per ct.
Iron Anvils	per lb.	9	9	8½	8	8	8	8	8	11
Bars, common English rolled	per ton.	70	66	71	54	54	51	54	54	25
Bars, refined English rolled	"	93	85	87½	71	70	67½	67½	67	28
Bars, American refined	"	90	87	85	80	77½	62½	65	65	27
Bars, Swedes, hammered	"	91	81	86	81	81	77½	77½	72½	20
Blooms, American	"	60	55	52½	50	50	44	47	47½	21
Hoops, from ¼ to 3 inches wide	"	141	130	113	113	113	100	105	105	25
Nails, wrought	per lb.	11½	11½	11	11	10½	9	9	9	17
Nails, cut	"	5	5½	5	5	5	3½	4	4	19
Nail Rods, slit	per ton	115	111	111	100	96½	95	95	95	17
Pigs	"	25	33	32½	31	31	21	25	26	22
Braziers' Rods of 2-16 to 8-16 of an inch	"	131	121	107	107	105	82½	82½	87½	33
Sheets, average thickness	per lb.	5½	5	5½	5	5	4½	5	4½	18
Scythes	per doz.	13	13	12½	12½	9	9	9	9	30
Shovels	"	10	10	9	9	8	7	7½	7	27
Rolled for bands, from ⅛ to ⅜	per ton.	122	113	99	99	97	77	77½	82½	32
	per lb.	8	7½	6½	6½	6	6	6	6	25
Spikes	"	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	5	4½	4½	41
Tacks, 2½ to 16 oz. to the M	per M.	15	15	15	15	12	10	10	10	33
Tacks, exceeding 16 oz. to the M	"	13	13	13	13	13	7	7	7	46
Brads, from ½ to 2 inches	per lb.	8	7½	7	7½	7	6½	6½	6½	17
Brads, not exceeding No. 14	"	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	36
Brads, exceeding No. 14	"	13	13	13	13	15	12	12	12	36
Brads, heavy	"	13	13	13	13	15	13½	13	13	27

Great National Convention.

The Baltimoreans are preparing to entertain Fifty Thousand Delegates, if required, at the Convention, to be held on Thursday, May 22, and no Whig perfectly able to go, who has never witnessed a vast multitude moving with one spirit, will fail to be present. Delegates assembled at New-York will have to leave by Tuesday afternoon, and a great number will probably leave on the Saturday previous. There will be a large number who will delay until Tuesday, and even Wednesday morning, and who may overstock the availability of the Camden and Amboy and N. J. Railroads to transport them. It has been suggested that, besides the sea-route by steam-boats, an arrangement be made to go by water to New-Brunswick, through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and down the Delaware from Bordentown to Philadelphia, or to the boats in the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. Boats will transport to N. Brunswick at two shillings a head, and down the Delaware at not more than two shillings—and through the Canals at not over one dollar—and the whole expense through to Baltimore by these routes will not exceed $3. This is a delightful season of the year to take such a trip, and a brigade of 500 or 1,000, provisioning themselves in squads, would enjoy this route exceedingly, and our pent-up citizens would improve their health thereby. Leaving Monday and Tuesday mornings bright and early, 2,000 might take this way of participating in a procession, the like of which they may never again have an opportunity of witnessing.

☞ The *Courier* tries to make out an inconsistency between our willingness to vote in part for a Calhoun or ultra Radical ticket last Fall and our inflexible opposition to any Whig union with Nativism this Spring. But the cases are very different. If the Whigs of this City had nominated and supported a Senator, Sheriff, Clerk, &c. last Fall, and at the same time voted a Calhoun or 'Barn-burner' Assembly ticket, they would no where have been accused of going over to Calhoun or to Radicalism; but if they had this Spring gone in *en masse* for the 'American' tickets, the great mass of Adopted Citizens would every where have been led to believe that the Whig party here had identified itself with or given countenance to proscriptive Nativism. This is the clear difference. Our Adopted Citizens, as a class, do not understand the complicated workings of our Politics so well as we wish they did; and how *should* they understand, at Buffalo, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, &c. that the Whigs of this City had all voted for candidates pledged to appoint none but Americans born to office without intending to countenance that narrow principle? It is obviously a case in which profession, in the apprehension of the mass, would be outweighed by acts. We believe now that the partial and qualified support given to Nativism by the Whigs of this City will repel from Mr. Clay many thousands of votes, from men who have discovered the hollowness of the cheat cloaked by the term 'Democracy,' and are desirous to vote on the side of the Country's true and vital Interests. And, if the standard-bearers of the Whig party had not stood firmly up against the coalition, we believe the evils thence resulting would have been infinitely greater.

The Courier, in giving currency to the preposterous falsehood that the Editor of this paper himself voted the 'Native' ticket! ought not to have been ashamed to give its authority. Will it suffer that aspersion to *remain* uncontradicted?

Need we say that we *never* contemplated victory with Morris Franklin, or represented that his vote would test the strength of Mr. Clay? But we *did* say that it was essential to our success next Fall to show that the Whig party has not adopted the 'Native American' principle, and cannot be made to do so. This has been done. And now we say for the tenth time that we were willing before the Election, are willing now, and ever shall be, to banish National Politics entirely from our Charter Elections and contest them purely on local grounds. But the 'Native' intolerance we cannot and will not countenance.

The State Prison Question.

It seems strange to us that our State Senate does not take up and definitely *act* upon the bill to employ a portion of our State Prison convicts in mining and manufacturing Iron in the Northern Iron region. Why are not our Mechanics permitted to know their fate? This hesitation, vascillation, uncertainty, is worse to bear than defeat. Let us know the worst at once. For our own part, we are convinced that the course proposed will relieve our Mechanics, render the labor of convicts far more productive and profitable, and *not* injure the Iron-makers to the amount of one cent—this country being so largely an importer of Iron. Men in Albany! why not pass the Mechanics' bill?

☞ THE JUNIUS TRACTS, bound together, are now ready, price $16 a hundred. The price of the Tracts, in separate Numbers, is $15 for the Presidential Campaign.

BROOKLYN ELECTION.—The Official Canvass of the late Charter Election gives the following aggregates for Mayor:

Joseph Sprague, *Loco*.....2,559 | George Hall, *Whig*.....1,[illegible]
William Rockwell, *Am. Rep*.....1,723
Sprague over Hall.....693. Hall and Rockwell over Sprague.....1,520.

Supervisors in proportion. Council Whig, as already stated. The vote in the Sixth Ward was as follows:

Whig...*Charles Addoms..440 | *Loco*...Thos. G. Talmage..435
John McIntyre....437 | Michael P. O'Hern..435

* Elected—Mr. Talmage by *one*.

☞ They were straining their eyes for news from CONNECTICUT at New-Orleans at our last advices. They had received our first Express returns, and the Whigs wanted to shout, but dare not. *Didn't* they feel happy next day?

☞ The dust, for three or four days, has been horrible. Broadway looks like the remains of a vast conflagration, sending up clouds of sulphurous smoke that hide the sky and suffocate the very air itself.

Later from Europe.

The packet ship Cambridge, Capt. Barstow, which left Liverpool on the 17th ult. arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings nothing later from the Continent.

There is little commercial news. Rather a decline in Cotton. Provisions are firm, and looking up. Business in the Manufacturing Districts, is, on the whole, fair. Money is abundant, and the amount of specie in the vaults of the Bank of England unprecedented. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will effect his purpose of reducing the interest on the Three-and-a-Half per cent. Stocks to Three-and-a-Fourth immediately, and to Three after 1854, without difficulty. The immediate saving to the Government and tax-payers is $3,000,000 per annum; after two years $6,000,000.

A demonstration toward reducing the duty on Brazilian Sugars has been defeated in the House of Commons by 73 majority: Ayes 132; Noes 205.

The affairs of India wear an unsettled aspect. The acknowledged British loss in the battle of Gwalior (144 killed, 866 wounded, including a General, Major and three Captains) in a contest with nearly equal forces (14,000 well-appointed British, against 18,000 Mahrattas) is certainly ominous. Punjaub is in a ferment, and Scinde is evidently not subdued.

There is an idle rumor that Lord Wharncliffe will succeed the Earl de Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord Langdale, Sir Edward Sugden as Irish Chancellor.

There are 60,000 English in Paris. Duke de Nemours is seriously ill of quinsy.

The King of Prussia has the measles.

There is a report of a projected marriage of the King of Hanover to the Dowager Grand Duchess Alexandra of Mecklenberg.

The Emperor of Russia is to visit England this summer, prior to which Victoria and her husband are expected to visit Berlin and make the tour of the Rhine.

There was a quarrel at Marseilles between the crews of an English and a French merchantman, the latter being badly flogged on their own deck. A popular excitement was the consequence.

The report of a marriage on foot between Count Trafani of Naples and the young Queen of Spain gains ground. The Queen Dowager Christina is supposed to be the author of it. The latter has regained her popularity with the Spanish.

A letter from Stockholm, of the 1st inst., says: "The cold continues here. At 40 miles north of Stockholm, we have had the last three weeks a cold of 40 degrees. At Stockholm itself it has been at from 17 to 20. The ice between our coast and Aland is entirely frozen over, and the frost so strong, that a few days since the mail-courier to Russia, drawn by four horses, travelled for 10 miles over it—namely, from Ekero to Gulfhamn."

The Manheim Journal states, from Vienna, that the first prize (250,000fl.) of the State lottery for 1839, which was drawn on the 1st inst. has been gained by the house of Rothschild.

We read in a Berlin letter of the 7th inst. published by the Bremen Gazette—"The Queen of England and Prince Albert are expected at Berlin on 15th of May. It is not intended to attach any political importance to this visit. The Emperor of Russia will arrive at about the same time. The Queen of England will visit the banks of the Rhine."

It was rumored and believed that the Duke d'Angouleme died at Goritz about the 8th inst.

The Emperor of Russia was expected to visit England in the month of May.

Provisory Notes, &c. and Bank of England.

ENGLAND.	March 1, 1844.
Bank of England	£21,571,000
Private Banks	4,[illegible]
Joint Stock Banks	3,[illegible]
SCOTLAND.	
Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks	2,[illegible]
IRELAND.	
Bank of Ireland	3,[illegible]
Private and Joint-Stock Banks	2,[illegible]
The	£[illegible]
Billion in the Bank of England	10,000,000

Specie and Taxes, March 15, 1844.

State of Trade.

MANCHESTER, *Friday Evening.*—We have had but little change in the market for yarns, the demand or value of cloth has ceased to rise that cloth for India and China rather higher, with a good demand, while printing cloths are a trifle lower, even since Tuesday. Yarns are without any decided change, except yarns are somewhat lower for the Holland market, and the demand is active above.

BURLADE FLANNEL MARKET, *Monday.*—To-day there was a fair attendance of the general morning market, more to that of last week. Prices are low, and the demand more limited than it was two or three weeks ago. In the Wool market there is very little alteration, and prices are almost nominal.

HALIFAX, *Saturday.*—The demand for all kinds of goods continues brisk, and we notice very firm at the late advance on all descriptions, upon superior goods we may with certainty calculate on a continued advance, and at least present prices, while the inferior goods are rather inclined to be higher.

LEEDS, *Tuesday.*—The demand for clothing cloths for Cheapside and neighborhood, at the Leeds markets, is very low. The late advance will not hold, and prices this week are low. Some cloths, which were sold at 5s. per yard, are now to be had at 4s. 9d. Fancy cloths are not so low, and a trifling advance is asked for the whole of the goods made by Mr. [illegible].

EDINBURGH, *Tuesday.*—The price of the market yarns is steady, and a good business is doing. Prices are very low. Some of the best spinners are quoting a little more than other spinners, who are selling at lower prices. Woollens are selling rapidly, and it may be said that the balance of trade is in favor of the buyer.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

MARCH 14.—The sales since Friday amount to 22,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken on speculation. To-day the sales are 3,000 bales, of which 1,[illegible] were American. Fair American, [illegible] Friday, four vessels from the United States and one from Havana.

FRIDAY, *March 15.*—The market for Cotton was gradually improving during the closing Wednesday, when prices of the lower qualities of American quotations had advanced ½d per lb. upon what could have been obtained on Friday. The sales of Wednesday's accounts, to the extent of 5,000 bales that night, had a tendency to check the then improving aspect of the market and to accord with the previous depression. To-day the demand for substantial and other fine cotton continues to exceed what they had anticipated, and a good business was done, at Wednesday's quotations, to the extent of 7,000 bales, of which 1,500 were American, and 1,[illegible] for export and consumption. The sales to-day amount to 3,000 bales. The import this week is 6,222 bales, the arrivals, viz:

	Up to March 15, 1844.	and 1843.
	Bales.	Bales.
Taken on speculation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taken for export	1,530	[illegible]
Taken by the trade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in Liverpool	816,000	470,000

London Provision Market.

THURSDAY, March 14.—The Irish Bacon market continues to advance, and to-day fine mild cured sold at 50s. Hams continued quotably. Prime Waterford sides to 52s. heavy, 45s. Fine Irish Butter is scarce, and fully 2s. dearer, but the inferior lots, of which the supply principally consists, is slow of sale, and prices lower. The stock of Butter in London is 42,[illegible] Cwts. and 10,000 more than in March last year.

FALSE ALARM.—The reported arrival of the Natchez, from China, in yesterday evening's papers, was incorrect. It was the John Sherman, from England, March 16—bringing, of course, nothing so late as previously received.

HURRAH FOR JACKSON!—A rumor was current in the city on Monday that General Andrew Jackson was to be the nominee of the Loco-Foco as their candidate for 1844, with Martin Van Buren as candidate for Vice President. Whether the rumor has any foundation in truth we cannot say. It may be possible. From several circumstances which have come to our ear we think "there's something out" among the politicians. A few days will let us know. [Pittsburgh Chron.

The French News.

We have looked over our French papers a little further this morning, and find a few items worth copying.

A letter from Liverpool of the 18th March states that the news by the Hibernia had an unfavorable effect on Cotton, which had declined ⅛d.

LONDON, March 17.—The latest letters from America throw no additional light on the prospects of the Cotton crop. According to the latest returns which we have seen, the receipts at the present, and at the corresponding period of the last year, were the following: 1844, 1,020,374; 1843, 1,337,154. We understand that the fur trade recently has been very brisk, and that a good deal is doing in North American skins, chiefly Newfoundland and Canadian. This, together with an apparent improvement in the timber trade, will be good news for the Colonists.—The Liverpool Cotton Market has seen several unusually dull days—the sales on one occasion amounting but to a thousand bales, at heavy though not lower prices. The amount of sale has slightly increased. At Manchester the market continues in the same quiet and inanimate state as during the last fortnight; and at Rochdale there has been a change for the worse. The Wool Market has also been dull. [Lond. Ex.

An immense issue of counterfeit English crown pieces has very recently been put in circulation.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 6th, inform us the Queen and her sister had left for Aranjuez to receive their mother. Gen. Narvaez accompanied them a short distance, and then returned to place himself at the head of the regiment of cavalry which was to march to Aranjuez and serve as the guard of honor. The Queen was loudly cheered by the populace, and it is stated that all the accounts received in Madrid of the progress of Queen Christina concur in describing her reception as full of enthusiasm.

The *Patrie* says, it was reported yesterday that the Government had received a telegraphic dispatch announcing that Bonet, the chief of the insurrection at Alicant, had been made prisoner by the Queen's troops, and immediately shot. It was also stated that Queen Christina had arrived at Valencia. At Madrid, a message between Gen. Pron and the sister of M. Munzo, the Morganatic husband of Queen Christina, was spoken of as to take place shortly.

The Quotidienne publishes a letter from Goritz, dated the 3d, stating that the physicians of the Duke d'Angouleme had lost all hope of his recovery. On the afternoon of the 2d he was attacked with vomiting, which continued incessantly for 24 hours.

Mesdes. Merruau and Veron have bought at auction the Constitutionnel, for 422,500 francs. The proprietors having purchased from Eugene Sue his new novel, the *Tait Errant*, it will be published in the Constitutionnel.

Major Seth T. Otis, U. S. Consul for Basle, in Switzerland, with his family, has arrived in Paris on his way to his post. He has alighted at Meurice's Hotel. [Galignani, March 14.

Vice Admiral Hervelin will leave France for Tahiti early in April.

SWEDEN.—By accounts from Stockholm of the 27th ult. we learn that the state of the King was by no means satisfactory. His sleep was more broken, and his strength had sensibly diminished. He was, nevertheless, able to receive his ministers, and occasionally to transact business with them. The royal family had sustained another affliction in the dangerous illness of the Duke of Scania, eldest son of the Crown Prince. The young Duke, however, whose illness was an attack of the lungs, had been pronounced out of danger.

Late from Texas.

The Neptune, at New Orleans on the 11th, brings some interesting advices from Texas.

Mr. Elliott, H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires in Texas, we learn, came passenger in the Neptune from Galveston. Capt. Elliott, we understand, has retired from the mission, and is now on his return to England, intending to pass, previous to his departure, for the benefit of his health, which is not good, some time at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. The journals of Texas express much regret at Captain Elliott's departure from their country.

The result of the Texan mission to Mexico had not transpired in Texas at the departure of the Neptune. It was not believed, however, that any permanent or definite arrangement had been made. Private letters, which we have seen, lead to the supposition that the policy which Mr. Bankhead, the present British Minister to Mexico, is charged with, will put a new face on the relations of Mexico and Texas, in case the latter country be not received into this Confederacy.

Gen. James Hamilton, we are told, came passenger in the Neptune.

By the last trip of the New York, despatches from Washington city were received, and despatched by express to the capital of Texas. They are stated to have been from the British Legation in the United States. [Bee.

HORRID INDIAN MURDER.—A most horrid murder, or murders, was committed on the morning of the 20th of February last, in one of the settlements of Fannin county, Texas, at the camp of Mr. Monsey on Rowlet's Creek. On visiting the scene of the murder, Mr. Monsey and Mr. Jamison, an inmate of the family, lay dead in the camp, both having been first shot, then tomahawked and scalped; and a short distance from the camp lay the mutilated corpse of Mrs. Monsey, mangled in a most shocking manner—the skin and flesh almost torn off—the upper part of the skull broken off—the brains taken out, and not a particle of the flesh of the face remaining. The two sons of Mr. Monsey, who were also at the camp, are missing; and although diligent search has been made, they cannot be found. One was about sixteen years old, and the other about 12; whether murdered—escaped and bewildered in the prairies—or carried away captives, is yet uncertain.

ANOTHER.—A man by the name of Varner, his son, and a Mexican named Gonzales, were killed at the residence of Varner, about sixty miles North-West of Henderson, in Nacogdoches County, on the 22d of February. The circumstances, as related by a gentleman from that part of the country, are as follows: Gonzales, the Mexican, had been residing with Mr. Varner for several years previous, but had been absent for a few weeks; during which time Varner had been induced to believe that he was planning a scheme to run off his (Varner's) negroes, and had mentioned his suspicions to his neighbours. Gonzales having returned, and accused Varner of wrongfully charging him with a design upon his property, a quarrel and fight ensued on the spot. The Mexican having a gun, cut and badly wounded Varner; he then fled, but being hotly pursued by the son of Varner, he drew a pistol and shot him dead at his feet. In the mean time the negroes of Varner took the alarm, pursued Gonzales, captured him and brought him to where Varner lay wounded mortally yet able to move. Varner immediately drew his knife and cut the hamstrings of the Mexican. After thus disabling him, he placed a gun to the head of Gonzales and blew out his brains. Thus in less time than it takes to relate the particulars of this tragical occurrence, were three persons deprived of life—Varner having expired almost immediately after, killing the Mexican. [N. O. Picayune.

Commerce was rapidly improving in Galveston, and trade was brisk.

TRIAL OF THE GORDONS FOR MURDER.—We learn from the Providence Journal that the trial of John Gordon and William Gordon, accused of the murder of Amasa Sprague, having occupied the Supreme Court for nine days, was brought to a close Wednesday evening. The case was delivered to the Jury at 5 o'clock, after an elaborate charge from the Chief Justice. The jury, after being out about an hour and a half, returned with a verdict of GUILTY against John Gordon, and NOT GUILTY as to William Gordon. The former listened to the verdict with perfect calmness—the latter was much affected. William was discharged, and on parting both were much affected.

ANOTHER DUEL.—A hostile meeting took place yesterday afternoon on the Bayou Road, between Mr. Riebaud, a French gentleman, and General Santmanat