# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

**☞ SEE OUTSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER. ☜**

**☞ In Democratic Whig General Committee,** March 9, 1847.—*Resolved*, That the Democratic Whig Electors of the City and County of New-York be requested to assemble in their respective Wards, at such places as the Ward Committee may designate, on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst. at half-past 7 o'clock, to choose a Nominating Committee to nominate suitable persons for Charter officers for their Wards, and three Delegates to represent the Ward in a Convention to be held at Broadway House on Thursday evening the 25th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, to nominate a Democratic Whig candidate for Mayor for the City and County of New York for the ensuing year; and also an Almshouse Commissioner for same time.

J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX, Chairman.
ABR'M. K. LAWRENCE, Asst. Chairman.
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, WILLIAM L. SHARDLOW, } Secretaries. m15

☞ Advertisements for the Tribune of Monday ought to be sent in before 10 o'clock on Saturday evening as the Publication Office of this paper is not open on Sundays.

Subscribers in the city who do not receive this paper at an early hour are requested to leave word at the office, as our arrangements are such as enable all the carriers to get through their routes before seven o'clock. Carriers failing to accomplish this will be required to give up their routes.

Persons wishing The Tribune left at their dwellings or places of business regularly every morning will please leave their address at the Publishing Office, or send a note through the Post-Office. Terms, 12½ cents a week, payable to the Carrier.

**Supplement.**

In consequence of a press of matter we are again obliged to issue a supplement. The following are its contents: *Poetry*—'Honest and Happy,' 'The Haunted Spring,' 'What Constitutes a Church?' 'The Husbandman' and 'There must be something Wrong'; 'The Death Penalty,' 'Swedenborg—Farther Discoveries anticipated by him,' 'Sentiments—Infidels—and the Hangman,' 'Swedenborg and Prof. Pond,' Ohio Penitentiary—'The Law of Kindness' and news items.

☞ THE HIBERNIA had not arrived at Boston at 11 o'clock last night. This is her sixteenth day out.

**Affairs in Mexico.**

We confess that we feel much anxiety respecting the fate of our gallant army in Mexico. Its condition by the last advices was by no means flattering. The force under Gen. Taylor is threatened by Santa Anna with at least treble its number. That disparity, however, great as it is, is not alone the cause of apprehension—perhaps, should excite none. For our brave soldiers have demonstrated to the world their ability to cope with such odds, successfully.

But we are unacquainted with the condition of our forces at Saltillo—we know not its *morale*—whether it is efficient to meet the enemy in the open field, or will be compelled, from want of proper supplies, to sustain an attack under the walls and cannon of Saltillo, is a matter of conjecture. We have no fear that Santa Anna can make a successful impression upon that place, with all his numerical superiority; any such attempt upon his part, we are sure, is destined to defeat. But we are apprehensive, that the wily Mexican, who prefers to the achievements of battle the victories of strategy, will, under mask of continual attack, interpose between Gen. Taylor and his resources, and either coop him up in Saltillo, subject to all the privations attendant upon inadequate supplies, or compel him to battle under disadvantageous circumstances. A defeat—if we can imagine such an event possible—of our force under Taylor, would not only be most fatally disastrous to the soldiers who compose it, but it would inevitably protract the war to a wholly indefinite period; and although we cannot believe in such a calamity, its possibility, however remote, must necessarily agitate the mind, that contemplates the lamentable consequences so certain to ensue upon its happening.

Nor from the position of the forces under Gen. Scott can we extract reasons for hope or encouragement. Forced by the Administration to take the field without troops, and almost without the means of raising them, his whole service it hitherto has been to organize and concentrate the raw levies who have been straggling in upon various rendezvous. He has been emphatically, almost the whole time since he departed for the scene of hostilities, a General in search of an army. The form of one—flesh, muscles, and sinews—he has finally succeeded in obtaining; time and patience, discipline and experience, are all necessary to give it consistency, action and vitality.

But in the mean time, the garrison at Vera Cruz is strengthening, has strengthened. Santa Anna has turned the entire energies of his mind, the full extent of his resources, to the desperate struggle he is carrying on for political existence. And, while he is menacing Taylor with a vast superiority of force, he is fortifying Vera Cruz for the expected attack, with good soldiers, an experienced general, and abundant means of subsistence. With a castle almost impregnable, a loyal and patient soldiery, Vera Cruz may not succumb, if it succumb at all, without great and, so far as more plans of conquest are concerned, irreparable loss to our attacking forces.

The taking of Vera Cruz might be of no advantage to the successful prosecution, or early termination of the war: such, it seems, is the opinion of Taylor, of Butler and other experienced officers. It is no part even of Col. Benton's programme. And if taken, it can only be with much loss to our army, as well as to the Mexican.

But if Scott should be checked there—if his soldiers, who would first perceive the difference between fighting men in the open field, and on equal terms, and fighting men behind walls of stone, guarded by inaccessible cannon, should retreat from enemies they had no means of reaching—what circumstance could be more discouraging? what more disastrous to our arms, or more fatal to our expectations?

No other alternative seems left to Scott than this: a costly victory, without advantage, or a disgraceful defeat. To such result, the envy, or the imbecility, of the administration has compelled him.

Would that no other cause of apprehension existed but the possible check of Taylor or Scott! We could reconcile, perhaps, the mind to total incredulity of either such events. There is a more immediate, more imminent, more dreadful cause of alarm. It is the probable and almost certain fate of our force at Santa Fé; for while we write and give expression to our fears, hundreds of our soldiers may have ceased to breathe! Butchered by an exasperated insurrection; an insurrection, provoked or unprovoked, wholly unexpected! In vain security, in all the abandonment of fancied and insolent superiority—our fellow-citizens rashly ordered to an inimical locality, without hope of succor, without the ability of resistance, may have perished to a man in the ungoverned heat of an exterminating strife—or far worse fate—been condemned, after a fruitless struggle, to instant and dishonorable death! Some of us had friends among these victims, a few may have had brothers—all had fellow-citizens. Their fate, if they have met an immature and foreign grave, while it moves our keenest sympathy, should arouse our warmest indignation against the Government, whose extreme folly, or heartless indifference, has subjected them to such an untimely end!

SEÑOR ATOCHA.—It will be seen by our telegraphic dispatch that this personage, whom Mr. Polk had sent to Mexico with dispatches has arrived at Washington. Of Señor A. little seems to be generally known. We understand that he is a South-American and has resided a short time in this City. He has also been a resident of Washington, New-Orleans and Mexico.—We hear that he is an intimate and personal friend of Santa Anna, and that he visited Havana twice previous to the latter leaving to take command of the armies of Mexico, and it is supposed that he conducted, on the part of Mr. Polk, the embryo negotiations said to have taken place with the wiley Mexican General before he left the gay Havana.

☞ The Albany Journal of Thursday contains Mr. Ashmun's energetic denunciation of Ingersoll and others, who for office bartered principle, delivered on the last day of the session of Congress, which we shall find time to copy.

☞ Mr. CLOVES of the Springfield and New-Haven Line will accept our thanks for Boston papers of yesterday.

**Correspondence of General Taylor.**

The Washington Union of Thursday contains the correspondence between Gen. Taylor and the War Department from 20th May to August 1, 1846. It is to be continued, and will occupy several numbers of the 'Union.'

The first letter of Gen. Taylor is from Matamoros, "Headquarters Army of Occupation," and dated May 26. He therein informs the Department that in conformity with his instructions he had made requisitions upon the Governors of Louisiana and Texas for four Regiments each. "It was for the purpose of clearing the river," he says, "and performing such farther service as the Government might direct that I thought it proper to ask for reinforcements." The Regulars he considered sufficient for any army of Mexicans.

He asks for 1000 tents for the use of the Army in the field, and requests that they be IMMEDIATELY sent.

The second letter from the General is dated next day, inquiring for instructions. "The country," he says, "between this and Monterey, by whatever route, cannot support an army."

The third letter is from Mr. Secretary Marcy to to Gen. Taylor, and betrays a most lamentable ignorance of all the features of the Mexican country.

He promises 20,000 volunteers—what ever became of them?

He speaks of "the irregular proceedings of Gen. Gaines." Gen. Gaines's proceedings may have been irregular, but they were much more sensible than Mr. Secretary Marcy's have been.

The fourth letter is from Gen. Scott to Gen. Taylor and advised, under the President's direction, advance into the heart of the enemy's country—advice easily given.

The fifth letter is from Adj.-Gen. Jones to Brig.-Gen. Wool, and assigns him the command of the troops, regulars and volunteers, at San Antonio de Bexar, Texas.

The sixth letter is from Gen. Taylor to the War Department, dated at Matamoros, July 2. In this he says: "The difficulties and embarrassments that I have experienced from want of proper river transportation *have already been sufficiently made known.*"

From Camargo to the City of Mexico, he says, is a line little, if anything, short of 1000 miles in length. Except in the case of entire acquiescence, if not assistance, on the part of the Mexicans, he considers it impracticable to keep open such a line of communication; and that assistance or acquiescence he does not contemplate. "*It is, therefore, my opinion,*" he says, "*that our operations from this frontier should not look to the City of Mexico, but should be confined to cutting off the Northern Provinces*—an undertaking of comparative facility and assurance of success."

Speaking of movements against Tampico and Vera Cruz, he says: "The former place, I am induced to believe, could have been easily taken a month since; but the yellow fever would not have permitted us to hold it, and I deemed it best to undertake no movement in that direction at this season of the year."

The seventh letter of the series is from Mr. Marcy to Gen. Taylor, advising the latter to take advantage of the local divisions among the Departments of Mexico, personal divisions among individuals, and the jealousy and animosity existing between the higher and lower orders of the clergy: in all of which there must be openings—says the Secretary—to reach the interests, passions or principles of the various parties and induce them to peace.

The Secretary says, also, the Department will consider whether the main invasion should not ultimately take place from some point on the Coast—Tampico, or some other place in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

Why, now that it *has* adopted such determination, why order Gen. Taylor forward upon San Luis, after, too, he had early shown the impracticability of the advance?

The last letter is from Gen. Taylor in reply to this communication of the Secretary, and is dated at Matamoros, August 1, 1846.

In reply to the Secretary's advice to cultivate good feeling with Mexican officers, and the people generally, he says, of the first: "The Mexican Generals and other officers have exhibited, since the commencement of hostilities, a determination to hold with us as little intercourse as possible. A most rigid non-intercourse has been observed throughout."

As to the conciliation of the Mexican people, he says: "The only obstacle I encounter in carrying out this desirable policy arises from the employment of volunteer troops. Some excesses have been committed by them upon the people and their property, and more, I fear, are to be apprehended. With every exertion, it is impossible effectually to control these troops, unaccustomed as they are to the discipline of camps, and losing, in bodies, the restraining sense of individual responsibility."

He thinks it hardly time to say how much an element of success availing ourselves of the dissensions and discords of the Mexicans may prove.

He says: "From the impracticable character of the routes from Tampico, particularly that leading to Mexico, I should judge an expedition against the capital from that point, to be out of the question. The simultaneous embarkation of a large body of troops at Brazos Santiago, as proposed in the Secretary's communication, would be attended with great difficulty, if we may judge from the delay and danger which accompany the unloading of single transports, owing to the almost perpetual roughness of the bar, and boisterous character of the anchorage. It may also well be questioned whether a force of volunteers, without much instruction, more than those now here can receive in season for such an expedition, can prudently be allowed to form the bulk of an army destined for so delicate an operation as a descent upon a foreign coast, where it can have no proper base of operations or supplies."

Such is an imperfect synopsis of the correspondence, thus far published. If we can find room, we shall publish it in full.

Taylor's communications are full of intelligence and of interest, modest in tone, and concise in expression.

☞ We take the following from the Albany Atlas:

From The Tribune of Monday.

"We are basely beaten at this (New-Hampshire) Election, *because our adversaries have adopted our leading principles.*

From The Tribune of Tuesday.

"The whole Government of the State (New-Hampshire) *will be in the hands of the Pro-Slavery party.*"

There is no inconsistency in the two statements. Our adversaries in the late contest in New-Hampshire adopted our leading principle—the restriction of Slavery within its present territorial limits—according to their oft repeated practice of "stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in."

Still their own principles are unchanged: They are at heart attached to Slavery from confirmed habit, if not from conviction. Atherton, the author of the "Gag Resolutions," has been the leading exponent of Loco-Foco principles there; he built up his influence in New-Hampshire by his subserviency to the Slave interest, and others, who hoped the same success, followed in his wake. Frightened by their defeat a year ago, which they had sagacity enough to contribute to the opposition of New-Hampshire to the SLAVE POWER, during the late contest they made hypocritical professions of attachment to liberal principles, and have succeeded by gross fraud upon the people, in recovering supremacy. *The victory may prove worse to them than defeat!*

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS will be found in the Supplement under the following heads:

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| Books, | India Rubber Goods, |
| Situations Wanted, | Dry Goods, |
| Public Conveyances, | Miscellaneous, |
| Hats, | Boarding and Hotels, |
| Houses for Sale, | Houses to Let, |
| Coal, | Farms for Sale, |
| Medicines, | Legal Notices. |

☞ Many of our advertisements intended for the inside will be found on the First Page.

DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNE

## BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

## Rumors from the Brazos.

## ADVANCE OF SANTA ANNA.

PROSPECTS OF A BATTLE.

CRITICAL POSITION OF NORTHERN POSTS.

**Arrival of Senor Atocha.**

WASHINGTON, March 19—8 P. M.

The schooner John Howell, Capt. Warren, arrived at New-Orleans on the 11th from the Brazos, with advices to the evening of the 28th ult. Considerable excitement prevailed at New-Orleans from rumors brought by passengers that Gen. Taylor had fallen back on Monterey, being closely pursued by Santa Anna at the head of twenty-five thousand men. This rumor of a retreat is no doubt false, and so regarded by some who brought it from the Brazos. Captain Hughes, of the Illinois volunteers, who came passenger, left Gen. Taylor's camp at Agua Nueva, 13th ult. All was then quiet. Gen Taylor's force did not exceed five thousand men. Gen. Taylor then intended to remain in the position he occupied till 1st of April, when he would move forward.

Mr. Kendall writes to the Picayune that an express arrived at Matamoros on the 20th from Colonel Curtis at Camargo. That officer states that an express left Seralvo on the evening of the 23d, from Colonel Morgan, with an injunction to stop all provision trains and transportation between Camargo and Monterey. Morgan's regiment was to leave Seralvo at daylight on the morning of the 24th—destination unknown. *The enemy were reported as advancing in great force*, but from what point was not stated. *Colonel Morgan received his orders direct from General Taylor.*

It was rumored that Gen. Mejia had thrown a large force into Linares, and it was thought he intended to attack Matamoros and perhaps the depôts at the Brazos and Point Isabel. This, however, was only surmise, as the defenceless position of these posts would favor such a move on the part of the enemy, but it was doubted whether he would have the courage to attempt it. All reports, however, go to confirm the fact that Santa Anna has a large body of men in Gen. Taylor's neighborhood, but whether with an intention of attacking him, or of passing round and falling on the American posts on the Rio Grande, no one knows.

Some think Santa Anna intends making a feint with considerable force in the neighborhood of Gen. Taylor, for the purpose of diverting his attention, and when that is effected, pass him with a large body of light troops and make an attack on Camargo, Matamoras and some of the depôts in the vicinity of the Brazos. Others think that Santa Anna is sending off a large force to Vera Cruz.

Dates from Havana to the 5th instant, have come to hand, but no news of consequence.

Señor Atocha came up in the mail boat this afternoon.

The mails are all through from New-Orleans as late as due.

**NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.**

SENATE....ALBANY, March 19—7 P. M.

A bill was reported to incorporate the University of Buffalo.

The bill making appropriations for the Clinton County Prison, was passed in committee, and ordered to a third reading. The bill was subsequently passed. Nothing else of interest.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill for laying out a street (Dry Dock-st.) in Eleventh Ward, New-York, was taken up.

The Senate bill in relation to the Hudson River Railway was reported by the Railway Committee and referred back to be reported complete.

The bill to extend the time to fill up the capital of Firemens' Insurance Company of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

The General Appropriation bill was passed.

The Senate bill, appointing Commissioners of the Code, and on the Practice, was reported without amendment, striking the name of Arphaxad Loomis from the Commission on the Code. The committee do not recommend any new name, leaving the House to supply the blank. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

**New Publications.**

☞ THE LADIES' WREATH for April closes the first volume of that interesting and useful publication. It commenced one year ago without a single subscriber and now has a list numbering more than *six thousand.*—This fact alone is conclusive evidence of its growing popularity. Its Editor, Mrs. S. T. MARTYN, has fully redeemed the promises with which she entered upon her responsible labors, and the Christian reader on turning over the leaves of the work will scarcely find a line that that he would wish to 'blot.' It is neatly printed, and the illustrations are creditable to the skill of the artists employed. The engraving in the present number is a fine view of the outlet of Lake Memphremagog, a romantic sheet of water lying partly in Canada and partly in Vermont. The number opens with an excellent story by the Editor entitled 'The Yankee Girls.' 'Home Melodies' is the title of a good poem by Mrs. M. N. McDONALD. Rev. Dr. LANSING contributes an article on 'The Bible the Hope of our Country,' and there is an original translation of one of the stories of that charming writer, ZSCHOKKE.

☞ We have received the first number of the "New-York University Magazine," a semi-quarterly periodical, published by William Taylor & Co. at $1 a year. It contains "Claims of the New-York University," "The Lord of the Isles," "Prince Condé," "The Indian," "A Dutch Tale of the Last Century," "Ireland," "Universalists of New-York," "The Undevout Astronomer is Mad," by Mrs. Mary L. Gardiner; "Remembrance," "The Direction," and the "Editors' Table."—The present number promises well. We extract the following from the Editors' Table:

"We claim the cordial and unwavering assistance of the alumni and students of the University, if they deem this undertaking entitled to their support. It shall be our constant aim to uphold the interests and extend the reputation of our common Alma Mater, and if these are objects in the effectuation of which they desire to cooperate, let them afford us the necessary aid, and make this periodical the exponent of their views and sentiments.

"We look forward to the experiment with fond anticipations of success, hoping that by the combination of industry with ability, and energy with prudence, we shall be enabled to establish, on a permanent basis, a magazine, which in succeeding years we shall be proud to recognize as an ornament to the institution from which it emanates."

ARGUMENT OF THE LATE EDWARD LIVINGSTON AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A new supply of this able document has just been received at Graham's Tribune Buildings. Friends of the Abolition of the Gallows should supply themselves with a quantity of this pamphlet for distribution at home and abroad. The new Post Office law does not affect pamphlets. Single copies one shilling. One dollar a dozen.

☞ 'EDWARD BELL, A RURAL SKETCH OF MAY,' is the name of a beautiful Poem by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, which has been published by C. Shepard, 191 Broadway, in the same neat style in which 'Snow' and other poems of Mr. Hoyt have recently appeared.

☞ 'CONCISE OPINION OF PUBLISHED ARGUMENTS ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.' Such is the title of a pamphlet recently published and for sale by Graham. Price one shilling.

☞ THE LONDON LANCET for March, has been republished by Messrs. Burgess, Stringer & Co. and may be had of the Book and Periodical dealers generally.

☞ THE CASTLE OF EHRENSTEIN, by G. P. R. James, forms No. 97 of Harper's Library of Select Novels—price 25 cents.

☞ HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED SHAKESPEARE, Nos. 135-6 just issued. This finishes the work.

☞ "The Music we Love Most," Poetry by G. P. Morris, Esq. and Music composed by Miss AUGUSTA BROWNE, and "Drink from the Mountain Spring," a Temperance Glee for four voices, words by Professor J Proudfit, and composed by R. L. COCK, Esq. and dedicated to John B. Gough, have been published by C. Holt Jr. 136 Fulton-st.

☞ At Taunton, Mass. on Wednesday last Judge Colby sentenced three men—named John Perry, James Hoyt and Henry H. Cory—to the State prison for life, for burglary in the house of David Howland, in Dartmouth, on the night of the 17th of December last, they being armed at the time with bludgeons, and stealing a silver watch and about $60 in money.

## BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Appointments by the President.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 18, 1847.

The following promotions and appointments have been made by the President, under the provision of the act of Congress of 2d March, 1847, for the increase of the Marine Corps, which separates the staff from the line of said corps:

PROMOTIONS.

First Lieutenant FRANCIS C. HALL, to be Captain, vice Park G. Howle, Adjutant and Inspector, who retains his Staff appointment.

First Lieutenant GEORGE H. TERRETT, to be Captain, vice George W. Walker, Paymaster, who retains his Staff appointment.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM E. STARK, to be Captain, vice Augs. A. Nicholson, Quartermaster, who retains his staff appointment.

First Lieutenant NATHANIEL S. WALDRON, to be Captain, vice George F. Lindsay, Assistant Quartermaster, who retains his staff appointment.

Second Lieutenant WILLIAM L. SHUTTLEWORTH, to be First Lieutenant, vice F. C. Hall, promoted.

Second Lieutenant JOSEPH W. CURTIS, to be First Lieutenant, vice G. H. Terrett, promoted.

Second Lieutenant ROBERT TANSILL, to be First Lieutenant, vice W. E. Stark, promoted.

Second Lieutenant JOHN C. GRAYSON, to be First Lieutenant, vice N. S. Waldron, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS.

CHARLES ALEXANDER HENDERSON, to be Second Lieutenant, vice W. L. Shuttleworth, promoted.

JOHN STRICKES NICHOLSON, to be Second Lieutenant, vice J. L. Curtis, promoted.

A SATTERTHWAITE NICHOLSON, to be second Lieutenant, vice R. Tansill, promoted.

GEORGE F. LINDSAY, Jr. to be second Lieutenant, vice J. C. Grayson, promoted.

NAVY SUPPLIES.—The Navy Department advertise that sealed proposals for supplies will be received at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing until Monday the 26th of April next. Among other things the Department advertises for 416,000 bbls. flour, 2,548,000 lbs. biscuit, 384,000 lbs. sugar, 1700 lbs. tea, 390,000 lbs. rice, 50,000 lbs. butter, 100,000 lbs. raisins, 200,000 pickles, 100,000 lbs. tobacco and 50,000 gallons whisky.

☞ The Baltimore American says the Tide Water Canal is now fairly in operation; the chain of works is said to be in good order, and a large business is anticipated.

Moses H. Smith is on trial in the Criminal Court at Washington, charged on seventeen indictments for fraud and forgery upon the U. S. Government.

☞ A little negro boy about five years old, was burned to death at Norfolk, Va. on the 17th, by his clothes taking fire.

**Things in Philadelphia.**

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1847.

We have a delicious day, but nothing new is stirring. Business is perfectly stagnant, awaiting the steamers.

Mrs. White, the venerable mother of the respected Judge White, President Judge of the 10th Judicial District, died this morning at 10 o'clock of apoplexy. She was in a room by herself; her daughters hearing a fall, rushed in and found her dead. Her previous health had been remarkably good, and at the instant of her sudden summons she was engaged in preparing some dresses for her grand-children to be worn at a party this evening.

SALES OF STOCKS—*First Board and After.*—50 Vicksburg, cash, 8¾; 25 Girard, 11¼; 3000 U S 6s, '67, c&p, 102¾; 2 Penn Bank, 286; 99 Manf and Mechs Bk, 25¾; 1 Chesp & Del stock, 52; 4 Harrisburg, 27½; 1000 U S 6s, '26, cash, 101¼; 10,000 Camd and Amb, 5 per cent bonds, 80; 50 Vicksburg, cash, 8¾; 62 U S Bk, 4¾. *Second Board and after.*—1000 Susq bonds, 37; 25 Mechanics Bk, 26¼; 12 Mech and Manf Bk, Pittsbg, 44½; 2200 U S 6s, '67, 102¾; 6000 U S Treas Notes, 102; 50 West Bk, 50; 1500 Navy 6s, '65, 85; 200 Morris, 14¼; 50 Reading, 65, 29¼.

**Correspondence with Mr. Webster.**

We find in the Cincinnati Atlas the following correspondence between Mr. Webster and a large number of the citizens of that place.

Mr. Webster's visit to the South has no political intention. And we are sorry, that our opponents are endeavoring to give it such a character; because it may indispose many in that quarter, of a different political creed, to the extension of those hospitalities and that kindness which their unprejudiced feelings would urge them to offer—and to which Mr. Webster, from the national position he has holden and the services he has rendered to our common country, is somewhat entitled.

If Mr. Calhoun, the GREAT MAN of the South, will make us at the North a visit, this Summer or in his own good time, we will guarantee him as cordial a reception from Whigs as from his political friends. For we hold that a man, with an "odor of nationality" around him—who has performed good service to his country, and illustrated its history by his talents—be he of what party he may—is entitled to national consideration.

Mr. Webster has never been South, has never seen its cities, nor its thousand wonders. And surely, if no motive but curiosity dictated this visit it could be pardoned him. We think, however, that it is the duty of every Legislator to make himself conversant by *personal observation* with the various interests of the country, that he may be the better qualified to act upon them—and such, perhaps, is also Mr. Webster's opinion.

CINCINNATI, February 20, 1847.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER—*Sir*: It is currently reported, that soon after the close of the present session of Congress, business engagements will make it necessary for you to visit the city of New-Orleans.

The undersigned wish to avail themselves of so convenient an opportunity to express to you the high estimation in which they, in common with their fellow-citizens generally, hold your character and services. In behalf of themselves, and many others, they pray your acceptance of an invitation to meet the citizens of Cincinnati, at such time and in such manner, as may be best suited to your convenience and feelings.

The undersigned take this occasion to assure you, that the people of Cincinnati will welcome your arrival in their city, with joy; that they will greet you as a friend—and as a public benefactor.

They recognize in you an early friend of popular Education. They find your votes recorded in favor of liberal appropriations to improve the Rivers and Harbors of the West. They regard you as a friend and supporter of all those *national improvements*, on land, and on water, which combine the interests and unite the hearts of distant portions of the Union. They regard you as a friend of the Labor and the Commerce of the country—as an encourager of Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, they regard you as one, who has on all occasions, sought to secure the blessings of Peace, and to avert the horrors of War. They honor you, as "the defender of the Constitution." They honor your efforts to make sacred the bond of our National *Union*. And in all the perils of the Republic, whether from aggressions on our rights abroad, or from sectional prejudices and discord at home, they have been taught no better motto, than "*Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.*"

An early answer to the above, will gratify, and oblige

Your fellow-citizens.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1847.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your letter of February 20, inviting me to meet the citizens of Cincinnati, in the course of a proposed visit to New-Orleans.

Among the signers of this letter, I see the names of those whom I have long known in public and private life; and of many others, with whose general character and respectability I am not unacquainted. Such a request, gentlemen, cannot but command my ready compliance.

It is my purpose to go to New-Orleans by the Southern Route, leaving this place the latter part of this month, or at the beginning of the next, and to return by the way of the Mississippi and the Ohio. I shall of course be at Cincinnati, and happy to see you and other citizens who may desire to meet me.

Your letter, gentlemen, refers to subjects of the highest importance—Popular Education; Public Improvements, on the water and on the land; the Encouragement of Labor and Industry, as the true basis of personal independence and respectability; Earnest Endeavors to Preserve Peace, so useful to our country, and so conformable to the spirit of the age, as well as to the dictates of humanity and religion; and the Preservation of that Happy Constitution which binds us together, and which has such rich blessings in store for us and our posterity, if we and they shall be wise enough and virtuous enough to maintain it.

Gentlemen, though conscious of having contributed but little to the promotion of these objects, I can yet say with truth, that from the first hour of my public life, I have never lost sight of them for a moment, as the great aim and end of my labors and efforts.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great regard, your obliged friend and fellow-citizen.

DANL. WEBSTER.

To Nathl. Sawyier, Esq. Thos. B. Stevenson, Esq. Henry Starr, Esq. Chas. L. Telford, Esq. N. Wright, Esq. W. R. Morris, Esq. Wm. Greene, Esq. Jno. L. Miner, Esq. H. E. Spencer, Esq. D. K. Este, Esq. N. Longworth, Esq. and others.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—Letters from Commodore Stockton, dated at San Francisco, October 1, and at San Diego, November 23, 1846, have been received at the Navy Department.

The officers and crews of the squadron were in fine health and spirits.

The Mexican officers in the territory, with one or two exceptions, having violated their oaths, and again taken up arms against the United States, had succeeded in possessing themselves of the City of the Angels, and one or two other places bordering on Sonora, which had been previously captured by the Americans. Upon receiving intelligence, however, of the insurrection, Com. Stockton adopted the most prompt and vigorous measures for the recovery of the places thus taken, and his efforts, which had already been in part successful, promised to be completely so. [Union.

☞ The City Hotel in New-Orleans, corner of Camp and Common sts. was recently bought by S. F. Slatter for $139,000.

☞ A lady in Baltimore, in going to the Bank the other day, dropped a roll of notes ($5,000) for which she offers a reward $500.

☞ Governor Colby of New-Hampshire has appointed Thursday, the 15th day of April, for a day of Fasting and Prayer.

**CITY ITEMS.**

☞ *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* was performed last evening for the first time, by the company at Palmo's. This is one of Rossini's best compositions—at least of the comic order; and it is universally popular. The plot is simple and natural, and the music, in a style perfectly charming, tells the story from the beginning to the end.

The performance of last evening, as a whole, was not creditable to the company. Sig. Patti, (as Count Almaviva,) is not equal to the part he undertakes, as to his singing; and in his acting (for the Barber must be acted as well as sung) he shows not only a lacking in the Art of Pantomime, but bad taste in many *little* things. Sanquirico, (as Dr. Bartolo) in his usual style, gives caricatures rather than pictures. Signs. Pico, (as Rosina,) sang as usual. It is a nice thing to act her part well; and she did not reach the degree of perfection which has before been given to it here. Beneventano, (as Figaro, the Barber,) was exceedingly happy in his part. Rarely has the part been better sung or played. There were some *little* things in bad taste, such as "making mouths" to Bartolo in his trance; and he shares in the sin of the company by trying to make things more *real* than *ideal*. Yet he, (save the Leader and Orchestra,) is the only redeeming trait in the performance.

MANNERS AT THE OPERA.—LETTER FROM MR. JENKINS.—The following letter is a good specimen of the kindly spirit of our excellent friend, and we trust will have quite as much effect upon the parties in fault as a more angry reprimand. It was not sent to us for publication, but it tells the story so much better than anything our own pen is up to that we rely upon the good nature of the writer and print every word of it.

——— PLACE, Tuesday morning.

*My Dear Friend*: Can you just write an "Item" for the benefit of those persons who are not familiar with opera-going, as well as of some who are? Sometimes there are ladies and gentlemen among the audience to whom it would be a kindness to impart a gentle hint, that while the music is going forward upon the stage politeness requires them to suspend the private amusement of talking and laughing. If they do not enjoy the performance enough to wish to be silent, they ought to reflect that a portion of those around them desire not to lose a note of any part; the noise of others' conversation robs such persons of a pleasure that they prize very highly, without conferring any equal satisfaction upon those by whom it is caused.

Last evening I went with my nieces, Ruth and Cornelia, to the performance of *I Lombardi*, which we were all anxious to hear, the girls because, as you know, they are passionately fond of music, and I for the additional reason that I wished to judge whether you are right in your opinion of it or the other critics in theirs. But unfortunately we were seated immediately in front of what I took to be a family party consisting of a very benevolent looking middle aged lady with two Misses and a young gentleman all apparently in the vicinity of sixteen. The aunt, so I supposed she was, was evidently the only one of the group who understood Italian, or had been to the opera before, and she was occupied through the evening in a running exegesis of the piece. Every situation, change of scene, aria, trio, quintette, had to be explained ciascuno to the young people and the Italian translated for their instruction. It was really pleasing to see the avidity with which they hung upon the words of their relative and questioned her where they failed to comprehend. So much zeal for knowledge argued a commendable spirit and I could not help liking them for it in my heart. But all the while they were causing us a great inconvenience. Little Cornelia looked up at me with an air of the heartiest vexation; the pleasure she had promised herself so many days was completely spoiled by our neighbors. Even the placid and thoughtful Ruth whispered in my ear, "Uncle, how provoking!"

Now I presume these good people had no idea of doing any harm. In fact they were too much taken up with the opera to think about what they were doing—But you can tell them of their fault in some indirect way without hurting their feelings, and I depend on you to do it. While your hand is in you might also remind your readers that talking and laughing at concerts is an offence against good manners. The other evening my cousin Susan and her husband came home in very ill humor from the concert of Madame Ablamowcz because a couple of gentlemen in white gloves and waistcoats had disturbed them by talking during the singing. At the last concert of the Philharmonic Society even Beethoven was not enough to defend us from the same annoyance. Indeed I have observed that the better the music on such occasions the more a certain class among the audience are inclined to make it an opportunity for the transaction of their own private affairs.

Yours, cordially, ISAIAH JENKINS.

SAMARITAN SOCIETY FOR AMELIORATING THE CONDITION OF RESPECTABLE UNINFLOVED FEMALES.—This Institution appeals to the public in a Concert at the Apollo Saloon, on next Tuesday evening. Signors Pico, Madame ABLAMOWICZ, Mrs. JONES, Signor GENOVESE, a new Tenor who now makes his first appearance in America, Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. BEAMES and Signor SANQUIRICO have generously volunteered for the occasion. The bill is an excellent one, as may be seen by referring to the advertisement. We notice that among other things, Pico is to give an Aria by *Schubert*, that best of song composers. Signor Genovese makes his debut in the Finale of *Lucia*. We shall hope to see a crowded audience. Apart from the music to be performed, and the artists whose names are announced, which ought alone to insure a full attendance, we cannot conceive of any object which ought to enlist wider and deeper sympathy than that now proposed to be benefitted. If anything can be done toward providing a safe home for the multitude of respectable women in the City, no generous hand can withhold its mite. But we think the design is not to give alms, which often, alas! only perpetuates the the misery it would relieve,—but to enable the destitute and homeless to support themselves by their own labor. It ought command the aid of every one in whose power it is to render aid.

STEAM NAVIGATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BREMEN.—The *Schnellpost* says that according to information from the best sources, it can assure the public that the preparations for this undertaking, so important to German commerce, and to the numerous Germans of the interior, are carried forward with all possible activity. The fear that the steamer Washington might be appropriated to warlike purposes by the Government is removed. The first voyage of this pioneer in steam navigation between New-York and Germany, will, it is hoped, not be postponed beyond the 1st May next; after that the intercourse will be regularly kept up. The Washington is next to the lost Great Brittain, the largest of the transatlantic Steamers, and the price of a portion of its places will be within the means of those in comparatively narrow circumstances. The next ship of this line will, it is hoped, take its place in August. The charge for postage in the these steamers will be twenty-five cents a letter.

☞ A second Lecture on the "Rights and Wrongs of Ireland," was delivered by Rev. J. P. BURKE, at the Tabernacle, on Thursday night last, in the Irish and English language. The emphatic plaudits that attended its delivery in the former medium demonstrated, among other things, that the language which Byron characterized as the "sublime old Erse" has not yet passed away; although, like the old land herself, it seems to be at war with Fate. But it, in truth, this language was the "vehicle of the first knowledge that dawned upon Europe"—as has been claimed for it—its existence at all at the present day is a wonder; and more especially so, when it is considered that it has steadily refused to yield to the influence of time or change, and yet retains all those gutterals which may be said to be a part, more or less, of every language in its primitive state. Indeed, these very peculiarities are held to fix its origin as indisputably Phenician. Leaving research on this point to more learned antiquarians, we will only say that the Lecturer managed his subject, and "to the best of our knowledge and belief" the Irish medium of its communication, as a master. The services of Miss Martin, and of Messrs. Ray, Lynch, Harrison and Gleason (Pianist), contributed to the interest of the occasion. We understand that a full Report may be looked for in the Sunday Dispatch of next week.

PROF. MITCHELL'S LECTURE.—Our report of the last lecture of Prof. Mitchell is unavoidably postponed on account of the illness of Mr. Dyer, who was consequently unable write out his notes last night. We shall endeavor to find room for it in Monday's paper.

☞ We have found it at last! Found what, do you say? Why, a good, delicate-pointed, smooth-going, gilt gold pen. It is as soft and easy as a quill, fifty-times as convenient, a thousand times as handsome, and lasts longer than a whole flock of geese could supply you. And more than this, it came from SAVAGE'S, in Fulton st. No. 92, and he will sell anybody one as fine for $2, with a handsome pencil case into the bargain.

EVENING MUSICAL STUDIES.—*A new Class.*—We are requested to call attention to Mr. Warner's advertisement for a new primary music class, in which he offers a premium of $20. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that Mr. W. with all his education, experience and past success, will render it an object to join his class, even aside from the proposed premium.

THE IMMIGRANT PASSAGE LAW.—The Mayor in accordance with the vote of the Common Council, has called a meeting of the citizens for Monday evening next, upon this subject. The matter is one in which very strong feeling appears to be enlisted on both sides, and we have no doubt the meeting will be very fully attended. It is to be at the Tabernacle, at half past seven o'clock.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.—These popular vocalists give another Concert at the Tabernacle next Tuesday evening. Their last one seems to have been received with universal favor.

FIRE.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop in the rear of No. 86 Fulton-st. which, together with a stable adjoining, was entirely destroyed. The flames communicated also with the upper part of building No. 81, occupied by Mr. Payson as an Exchange office; the interior of the building and furniture were much damaged.

IRELAND.—The Relief Committee yesterday dispatched three vess