NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7.

City Election—Tuesday, April 11.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR MAYOR

WILLIAM V. BRADY.

ALMS-HOUSE COMMISSIONER,

JEFFERSON BERRIAN.

☞ **Democratic Whig General Committee.**—A Special Meeting of this Committee will be held on Friday evening, April 7, at half past 7 o'clock, at the Broadway House. By order. PHILIP HONE, Chairman.
J. H. HOBART HAWS, } Vice-
ZOPHAR MILLS, } Chairmen.
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, } a6 2tis

☞ **General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.**—A meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House on Friday evening, April 7, at 7 o'clock. By order. JAS. T. M. BLEAKLEY.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, } Secretaries.
R. M. STRESEIGH, } a6 2t

☞ **Whig General Meeting.**—The Whig Electors of the City and County of New-York, are requested to assemble at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, opposite Niblo's, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 8th inst. at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee for nominating candidates for Mayor and Alms-House Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing election.
By order of the Convention.
HENRY BREVOORT, Chairman.
GEORGE J. CORNELL, } Secretaries.
DANIEL L. PETTEE, } a6 3t

'*France—Rhode Island*' is the title of an article which, after ten days' fruitless endeavor to find room for on this page, we have placed on the First Page of last Evening's and this Morning's Tribune. We wish those who have a confused idea that *all* insurrections must be commendable because *some* undoubtedly are so—all, in fact, who justify the Dorr doings in Rhode Island—would read this article. It would save us some tiresome repetitions of material truths.

☞ Gov. SEWARD'S ORATION on the Life and Death of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (prepared at the unanimous request of the Legislature) was delivered last evening in Albany, before all branches of the State Government and a large concourse of citizens. We hope to be able to publish it in our next, and trust it will be deemed every way worthy of the author not merely but of the illustrious subject. We shall be obliged to enlarge our sheet for the occasion.

The Voice of New-York.

The Whig Members of our State Legislature having almost unanimously declared HENRY CLAY the first choice of New-York for President, and affirmed that her 36 Electoral Votes will be cast for him if he be a candidate, and having acted upon this conviction in the choice of two decided, unequivocal Clay men as Senatorial Delegates to the Nominating Convention, we trust there will be no farther cavil as to the Whig sentiment of this State, as there has long been no reasonable ground for any. New-York is for Clay; she avows her willingness to listen to her sister States; if they overrule her choice in favor of any other decided, unequivocal Whig, she will defer to their decision and cast her powerful vote for the candidate of their choice. But if it should prove that the first choice of New-York is the first choice also of two-thirds of the States, and that a majority of the Electoral Votes can be carried for him, will there by any good reason for looking farther?

Mr. Havemeyer in Tammany.

'The b'hoys' will come together to-night at Tammany to ratify and adopt the nomination of Wm. F. Havemeyer for Mayor, as it is their high privilege to do. Last Spring, Mr. Havemeyer and his especial friends helped us beat Sherman Brownell, and last Fall they helped us again to use up the Old Hunker, Anti-Wilmot Proviso party in City and State. We acknowledge the obligation, and stand ready to do them as good a turn when we can do it without injustice; and if they had only assented to Mr. Brady's serving a second year, and notified us that they wanted Mr. Havemeyer for his successor, we would have agreed not to oppose them. We will agree to that now. But to thrust Mr. Havemeyer into the canvass at the close of Mr. Brady's first year, knowing that the latter must be reelected or seem to be discarded, is not the fair thing. It is due to our blameless and most excellent Mayor that he be reelected, and any Whig who shall be persuaded to cast a vote for Havemeyer or who neglects to vote for Brady is guilty of injustice to an exemplary public officer. But this must not be. Whigs! if Havemeyer was a good magistrate, and is on many accounts acceptable, Brady has served the City as faithfully and is in every respect as deserving of your favor as Havemeyer; in some respects more so. Do not betray nor desert your own true man, but take hold and reelect him!

Our Candidates for Aldermen.

The Whig Aldermen who stand for reelection are so well known to their fellow citizens that we need not speak of them; but some new ones have been presented whom we have probably known longer and better than some of their fellow-citizens here, and of whom we will briefly speak:

SIMON CLANNON, Sixth Ward, is an industrious and upright mechanic, alive to every generous impulse, and the ardent advocate of every practicable measure for the relief of the suffering and the uprising of the lowly. His election to the Common Council would be a general blessing, and he *can* be elected if every Whig in the Sixth will do his whole duty. The deadly split on the other side and the fact that Mr. Clannon will receive many other than Whig votes should stimulate every Whig to do his utmost.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Tenth Ward, has been a zealous, working Whig, as long as we can remember, never desiring a nomination, and never neglecting to do his part for whoever should be nominated. An enterprising and capable merchant, he wants nothing of politics but the country well governed, and consents with reluctance to be a candidate. Every year about half the Whigs of the Tenth make a strong effort for success; the mischief is that the two halves try on alternate years. If they will just pull together this year, they will elect their whole ticket and send two excellent men to the Common Council.

THOMAS CARNLEY, Twelfth Ward, has run twice for Alderman, and both times considerably ahead of the Whig strength. Last year, he lacked but twenty votes of beating the strongest man of the opposite party. Now he can *surely* be elected if the Whigs will only work as well as they did last year. Who can doubt it?

WILLIAM TYSON, Thirteenth Ward, has been used by the Whigs of that Ward whenever they needed a candidate or a delegate; and if they had worked for him as he has for them he would not have been an unsuccessful candidate so often. They all know him to be able, trustworthy and deserving. Will they not endeavor now to elect him?

—If the Whigs of our City will work as faithfully as their brethren in CONNECTICUT did, their victory must be overwhelming.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—The Whigs of the Sixteenth Ward hold a Mass Meeting at the corner of Nineteenth st. and Seventh-avenue this evening. The fact that Hon. JOSEPH L. WHITE and other eloquent speakers will address the meeting will be a sufficient inducement to draw out the Whigs *en masse*.

To the Democracy of New-York.

The subscriber seeing it repeatedly announced, by resolutions passed at Democratic meetings, that the said party are in favor of "Free Soil and Free Labor," and not knowing what application is intended by the use of these phrases, begs leave to have them fully explained, so that the people may vote understandingly at the ensuing Election. Further, I also ask the candidate of the Democratic party for Mayor to appear before the County Meeting at Tammany Hall to act in the Democratic capacity of meeting me as an opponent, and there discuss the issues that are being agitated by the National Reformers. Claiming, as I do, that these measures are strictly Democratic, I do not anticipate that I will be refused a hearing in a hall dedicated to the dissemination of whatever is calculated to advance and establish the permanent welfare of the people. Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
JOHN COMMERFORD,
National Reform Candidate for Mayor.

☞ The *Courier & Enquirer* had yesterday an item of news ahead of all other papers, for which even the Magnetic Telegraph does not account.—It is as follows:

"All letters from Washington unite in declaring that the Whig members of Congress who have heretofore been in favor of the nomination of Mr. CLAY for the Presidency, are now *avowedly* of opinion that he cannot be elected, and are urging the nomination of Judge McLEAN, Mr. CORWIN, or Gen. SCOTT! * * * We hail, with satisfaction, the recent intelligence from Washington. Mr. CLAY is abandoned as unavailable; that is certain."

Decidedly, this interesting statement "wants confirmation." We have several "letters from Washington" which *do not* "unite in declaring" any thing of the sort. And we venture to say that *no* letters from Members of Congress who have been for Clay at any time these three months say any such thing.

But we have a Roland for this Oliver, and our statement is *true*. We were in Albany on Wednesday, and conversed with many Whigs with respect to the Presidency, some of whom *had been* strong and influential supporters of Gen. Taylor, but were such no longer. They frankly stated that they considered Gen. T.'s repeated declarations that he would not be the candidate of any party an insuperable barrier to his nomination by a Whig Convention—that they consider him out of the question. This, we believe, is now the sentiment of every one who has been a Taylor man at Albany, with possibly one exception. Who they now intend to 'cheat,' or whether anybody, we did not ask; but the Courier can probably ascertain by due inquiry.

Rhode Island Election.

The *Boston Atlas* has the following telegraphic dispatch:

JOURNAL OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 5.

The Whig majority in Providence is 872; the entire Whig Assembly ticket is elected. The vote was light; there was no excitement. The Whig ticket for State officers is undoubtedly elected; and a Whig majority in both branches of the General Assembly.

Whig Candidates.

The Whig Candidates for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen are not yet fully agreed upon. From the best information we could obtain last evening the following are likely to be the respective tickets of the different Wards. Most of them have been positively agreed upon:

Ward.	*For Aldermen.*	*For Assistants*
1	T. DeForest,	Mr. Jameson,
2	James Kelly,	Daniel Frost.
3	Robert Swartwout,	James E. Wood.
5	William Adams,	Abraham Shultz.
6	Simeon Clannon,	Matthew D. Greene.
7	Morris Franklin,	Morgan Morgans, Jr.
8	Abm. R. Lawrence,	Jonathan W. Allen.
9	Jacob L. Dodge,	Silas C. Herring.
10	Robert T. Haws,	David Miller.
12	Thomas Carnley,	—— ——
13	William Tyson,	William A. Walker.
14	Aaron Chicester,	Charles K. Taylor.
16	Washington Smith,	William Turner.
17	Clarkson Crolius,	—— ——
18	Moses Maynard,	Mr. Jackson.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

XXXth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 6.

Various memorials and petitions were presented by Messrs. BENTON, CASS, BELL and JOHNSON of Md.

Mr. PIERCE of Md. from the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill for the relief of JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, late Postmaster for the City of New-York.

Mr. NILES of Ct. from the same Committee, reported a bill explanatory of an act regarding the franking privilege with amendments.

Mr. CASS, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill from the said Committee in favor of increasing the pay of military storekeepers, which was read twice.

Mr. HANNEGAN of In. Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported from said Committee the joint resolutions tendering the congratulations of the American Congress to the people of France on the success of the glorious revolution they had accomplished, and the establishment of a republican form of Government.

Mr. ALLEN moved to take up the resolutions previously offered by him on the same subject. On this motion an interesting debate sprung up, in which Mr. FOOTE of Mississippi, Mr. ALLEN, and others participated.

While Mr. ALLEN was speaking, a man sprung across the reporter's gallery to the platform and sustained himself by holding on to the eagle over the chair of the Vice-President, and said, "I deny the right of that man to speak for Ohio." The intruder's farther remarks were cut short by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who caused his prompt ejection from the Senate chamber.

Mr. ALLEN's resolutions were taken up on Mr. HALE's amendment, which was read.

Mr. MANGUM of N. C. moved that the resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations be adopted as a substitute for those of Mr. ALLEN with Mr. HALE's amendment.

Mr. ALLEN said that he should not vote for this proposition, but would ask a division on this question. He went on and spoke ably in defence of the joint resolutions offered by himself as being far more brief and impressive, and more to the point. He was opposed to modification or delay, and preferred immediate action. He did not like the apathy manifested, and urged the speedy adoption of the resolutions he had proposed.

Mr. NILES succinctly gave his views on the subject, and advocated the adoption of the resolutions reported from the Committee. He said he thought the Senator's resolutions went beyond the facts, that they expressed more than had actually occurred. He said that France had done nothing more than overthrow the monarchy and establish a Provisional Government. He thought the Government had better wait until a Republic was established, before congratulating them on its establishment. He, however, begged to state that he only objected to the phraseology of the resolutions. When he had concluded,

Mr. DICKINSON of N. Y. spoke at some length and ably in favor of the resolutions. He urged and was in favor of immediate action. He would not stop to inquire what France was going to do or might hereafter undertake to perform. He was both gratified and satisfied with what the people of that country had already accomplished. They had struck for Liberty and a Republic—had expelled Royalty from the throne and the country—for which he was ready to congratulate them and to say, God speed the good work.

Mr. HALE of N. H. gave his views at length on the subject. He said that France had done much for Human Liberty deserving congratulation, and especially did she deserve credit for her act of Emancipation in favor of the colored race hitherto held in bondage by the inhabitants of her Colonies.

When he had concluded, Mr. HANNEGAN rose and addressed the Senate with great animation, and urged the passage of the resolutions before the Senate should rise to-day. Let them be passed and sent to France by the first steamer or packet which leaves our shores. If passed now the news will reach New-York and Boston to-night, and be ready to depart by the first opportunity.

Mr. ALLEN followed, and again advocated the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. DOWNS of Louisiana rose and addressed the Senate at considerable length, in favor of the immediate adoption of the resolutions. He spoke earnestly and fluently, and commanded attention.

Mr. DAYTON of N. J. followed Mr. DOWNS, and argued against the hasty action of the Senate. He said that no established government existed in France as a Republic, or in any other form than as a temporary provisional arrangement growing out of the exigencies of the occasion. He thought we had better wait until there should be a government organized by the people, to which our congratulations could be tendered. On this ground, he was in favor of postponing the resolution for the present. The moment the fact could be ascertained that a Government was established he would then with great pleasure vote for the resolutions; but that, if he were pressed to cast his vote at the present time he should respectfully decline voting.

The debate was continued with great spirit and warmth by Mr. JOHNSON of Ga. Mr. BALDWIN of Conn. Mr. FOOTE of Miss. Mr. PHELPS of Vt. and Mr. Underwood of Ky. The vote was then taken on Mr. HALES amendment, which was rejected, by yeas 1, nays 28. After some farther debate, the previous question, on the passage of Mr. ALLEN's resolutions was called for and sustained, when they were passed. After which, at near 7 o'clock, P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GOGGIN of Va. moved to take up the bill for carrying the Foreign Mails, and to have it made the order of the day for Wednesday next, which was agreed to.

Mr. JACOB THOMPSON of Mississippi, made a motion in favor of making the bill granting bounty lands to promoted soldiers the order of the day for Tuesday, the 18th inst., which was agreed to.

Mr. HENLEY of Ind. from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill in favor of printing 10,000 additional copies of the Scott and Trist correspondence. This gave rise to an animated debate. Mr. HENLEY replied to Mr. CLINGMAN's remarks made on a former occasion, and proceeded to make a speech in regard to said correspondence. He was interrupted by Mr. CLINGMAN, who interrogated him on several points connected with the same. When he had concluded, the floor was claimed by Mr. McLEAN and Mr. CLINGMAN.

The latter obtained the floor and replied to Mr. HENLEY's defence of the Administration, and said its conduct toward Generals SCOTT and TAYLOR had been in the highest degree reprehensible, and deserved the severest censure of the country. He spoke fluently and earnestly. He was interrupted by Mr. McCLERNAND of Ill. and also by Mr. BOWDEN of Ala. who asked various questions with regard to the subject under discussion.

Mr. TURNER of Ill. followed on the other side.—On motion, the Committee rose, and the Chairman, Mr. CRANSTON of R. I. reported the bill to the House without amendment.

Mr. VINTON of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and take up the Appropriation bill. The first thing in order was the appropriation in favor of the Military Academy at West Point.

Mr. STEPHENSON of Georgia made a spirited speech in opposition to it, and warn against farther wasting of money for that object.

Mr. DICK of Penn. moved to strike out the appropriation for paying visiters to the Academy. Pending the discussion of which the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

EVENING REPORT.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Thursday, April 6—7 P. M.

Mr. AYRAULT reported to complete the bill for the formation of Banks.

Mr. JOHNSON proposed an amendment, relieving the New-York Banks from what is considered an unjust assessment for filling up the bank fund.—Lost, 15 to 12. The bill was ordered to third reading.

Mr. LAWRENCE reported a bill to amend the charter of the Northern Railway to bridge Lake Champlain, and the Senate went into Committee on the bill.

A report was received from the Commissioners of Practice, transmitting a bill to facilitate business in the Courts of Law.

The Printing bill was reported complete. The bill was laid on the table and printed. Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill to incorporate the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railway came up for a third reading. The bill was passed after a long debate.

The following bills also passed: for a Railway from Lockport to Byron or Buffalo; the Fishkill Landing Railway; Rochester and Lewiston Railroad; Buffalo and Pennsylvania line Railroad; and the bill to Protect the Property of Married Women.

By Pony Express to The Tribune.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry—Renewal of the difficulties between Generals Scott and Worth—Gen. Scott coming home—Arrival of Gen. Twiggs.

From the N. O. Picayune, 30th ult.

By the arrival of the steamship New-Orleans, Capt. Auld, we are in the possession of dates from the City of Mexico to the 21st inst. and from Vera Cruz to the 25th inst. The news is interesting, although a portion will be read with regret. The difficulties between Generals Worth and Scott, spoken of in a letter from our Vera Cruz correspondent.

The New-Orleans sailed on the evening of the 25th inst. and arrived yesterday morning. We subjoin a list of her passengers.

Gen. Twiggs, U. S. A.; George Hillman, Dr. J. Parshall and son, Capt. Berry, Massachusetts Volunteers; Dr. G. B. Wood and two servants, R. D. Drake, Lieut. Smith, 2d Dragoons; Capt. J. S. Simonson, Mounted Rifles; Lieut. Col. P. O. Hubert, Major Kirby, Mr. Aldrich, Maj. Turnbull, Dr. Steiner, J. H. Walker, Lieut. Lawson, C. W. Humphries, Lieut. Adams, P. Bessancon, E. R. Bessancon, Lieut. J. P. Miller, Maj. G. Bryan, U. Bollim, W. F. Hyde, Lieut. E. G. Beckwith, 3d Artillery; Lieut. Pearson, 1st Mounted Men; Lieut. Brooks, A. A. A. G.; Capt. Bulle, U. S. A.; Lieut. McDonald, A. B. C.; Capt. Walker, U. S. A.; Mr. Townsend, Capt. Sevoir, Capt. Alexander, Lieut Hammond, Capt. Leslie Chase and lady, Prof. Risley and two sons, Mrs Risley, Mons. Parslow, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Dennis, lady and three children, Mrs. Estinge and two children, Capt. Duperu, Louisiana Mounted Men; Lieut. Hill, 4th Artillery; Dr. DeLeon, U. S. A.

Capt. McAlpin's company of volunteers and a number of recruits arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th.

An affray took place in the streets of Vera Cruz on the 23d between an Italian and Spaniard, in which one of them was dangerously stabbed with a knife.

We understand from officers who came over in the Orleans yesterday, that orders were received from headquarters to dispatch supplies to depots between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, for the use of the army which might withdraw in May. This is of course a precautionary measure, adopted in case the treaty should be ratified by the Mexican Congress. It can do no harm, of course, as, if the troops are not withdrawn, the supplies can be used by the various trains from time to time going up. Orders were received to stop the supply of clothing to be sent up by the big train, as the immediate wants of the soldiery had been supplied by contracts in the City of Mexico.

The mail from Mexico arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 21st. Our usual correspondence from the City of Mexico has not as yet come to hand. We append, however, a letter from Vera Cruz, and one from Mexico—the latter containing the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry:

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, March 25, 1848.

The mail is just in from the City of Mexico, bringing dates to the 21st inst. The difficulties between Gen. Scott and Gen. Worth have been renewed, and Mr. Trist is to be retained as a witness.

Santa Anna is coming down to this place to embark immediately.

Gen. Scott will come down from Mexico as soon as the Court of Inquiry adjourns, and leave for the United States.

The man Clark, convicted of the murder of Guerero, who was to have been executed yesterday, has had his sentence commuted to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor.

I have learned, on the best of authority, that no more supplies than are absolutely necessary for the immediate use of the army will be sent to the Interior. In view of an immediate withdrawal of our troops. Such, I am informed, were the orders received by this morning's mail from Mexico.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

MEXICO, March 15, 1848.

EDS. PICAYUNE: The Court of Inquiry held a short secret session at the Palace on Monday last, 13th inst. but your reporter was unable to glean anything which transpired, farther than that the meeting was called for the purpose of arranging some preliminary business, and that an order was adopted requiring reporters for the public press to furnish their names in advance as evidences of responsibility to the Court; after which, a motion for adjournment, to meet again this morning for general business, was carried.

In accordance with adjournment, the Court reassembled this morning—all the members being present. After sitting a short time in private session the Court-room was thrown open and Gen. Scott entered, accompanied by Col. Hitchcock, Inspector Gen.; Capt. H. L. Scott, A. A. G.; Lieut. T. Williams, A. D. C. and other officers of the General's staff.

All preliminary business having been arranged, the Court announced itself ready to proceed in its deliberations.

Gen. Scott rose and said that, at the proper time, he would ask of the Court what persons were to be before the Court as accused parties, and what subjects it designed to investigate.

The Judge Advocate was desired by the President to read the orders for the assembling of the Court, the first of which was as follows:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1848.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2—The following order, received from the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of the officers concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 13, 1848.

By direction of the President of the United States, a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Brevt. Brig. Gen. Towson, Paymaster General; Brig. Gen. Caleb Cushing and Col. E. G. W. Butler, 3d Dragoons, members, will assemble in Mexico to inquire and examine into the charges and allegations preferred by Major General Winfield Scott against Major General Gideon J. Pillow and Brev. Lieut. Col. James Duncan, Captain of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, and the charges or matters of complaint presented by way of appeal by Brev. Maj. Gen. W. J. Worth, Colonel of the 8th Regiment of Infantry, against Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott; and also into any matters connected with the same, as well as such other transactions as may be submitted to the consideration of the Court; and after investigating the same, the Court will report the facts in each case, together with the opinion thereon, for the information of the President.

The Court will convene on the 15th day of February next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, in the Castle of Perotè, in Mexico, where it will continue to hold its sittings, unless the exigencies of the public service may require the place to be changed, in which case the Court is authorized to adjourn from place to place, as circumstances may render necessary, in order that no embarrassment to the service may be occasioned by its sessions.

Should any of the members named in the order be prevented from attending, the Court will proceed to, and continue the business before it, provided the number of members present be within the limitation prescribed by law.

First Lieutenant Richard P. Hammond, 3d Artillery, is appointed to act as Judge Advocate and Recorder of the Court.

In case the Judge Advocate and Recorder should be prevented from attending, or unable to discharge the duties, the Court is authorized to appoint some other proper person, or devolve the duties of Recorder upon the junior member. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

By order, R. JONES, Adjutant General.

The Judge Advocate remarked, when he had concluded the reading of the above order, that there had been another order issued from the Department four days subsequently, but that it differed from the one just read only in the substitution of Col. Belknap as a member instead of Col. Butler, and himself as Judge Advocate in lieu of Lieut. Hammond.

Maj. Gen. Scott then addressed the court, stating that it was his desire at the commencement of the proceedings, that all the interested parties should be present in the court, though he did not deem this at all indispensable.—He would be perfectly satisfied with any order or rule that might be adopted by the Court in that particular; but as some remarks he might have to make, would particularly refer to Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, he desired that that officer, above all others, should the present. He also wished to be informed by the Court whether any officer, separate from himself, Major General Pillow and Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, were embraced in the order read by the Judge Advocate, as accused parties. Gen. S. did not have the slightest desire to embarrass or retard the proceedings of the Court; he said it would materially enlighten his path in the course he should deem proper to pursue, if he could be informed of the impression of the court in that particular.

The Court wishing time for deliberation, the room was cleared for the space of half an hour, and upon being reopened, the following decision was rendered:

"That the conduct of Maj. Gen. Pillow, and Brevet Lt. Col. Duncan, will under the order be investigated, as far as their conduct is involved, in the charges preferred against them by Major Gen. Scott, and also the Court will examine into the merits of the complaint of Brevet Major Gen. Worth against Major General Scott; and no other parties are before the Court under any order known to the Court."

The court also informed Major Gen. Scott that all the parties to which the order referred would be present in court to-morrow morning at the regular hour of meeting.

Gen. Scott here rose and said: That the Court might well conceive how much, how deeply, he had been wounded by the information just communicated. Far distant from his country, his home and his family, he found himself but a prisoner at large in the Capital of the Mexican Republic; struck down by the supreme military power from a high command—a command of some considerable elevation, and of some considerable story—the highest, perhaps, in view of the numbers, the valor and prowess of the army, said by an American Soldier since the days of Washington. Nor was this all.—He found himself placed as the chief criminal before the Court and was informed that one of the parties against whom a specific charge was preferred by him has been acquitted and rewarded *before trial*, by the highest constitutional authority of our country. The accused had now become the accuser, the judge the criminal. Deeply wounded as I am, continued the general, I pause, but not for ideas—they crowd upon me; not for want of feeling—my feelings are too deep for utterance; but I wish, Mr. President, to keep in order—if these remarks are not, I bow in deference to the opinion of the Court.

The President in reply stated that the remarks were infringing upon the rules of the order, and Gen. Scott immediately resumed his seat. Whereupon the President declared the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

J. M. J.

We find in *El Monitor Republicano* of the 17th, one day's later proceedings, which we translate, as they are of importance:

COURT OF INVESTIGATION.—Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the members of the Court Martial again assembled, being present Gen. Scott, with his staff, Gens. Worth and Pillow, Col. Duncan, and many other officers of the army. The judges, after having been constituted according to regulation, expressed their readiness to investigate the charges of Gen. Worth against Gen. Scott. The letter rose, and stated that he was there to listen to what had been alleged against him. He then produced a letter, which, by permission of the Court, he read, having referred to the arrest of Lieut. Col. Duncan, stating that he did not consider the Court a tribunal to examine and decide upon any or all the charges that had been brought against him. At this point he was interrupted by the Judge Advocate, who read the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION, TACUBAYA, (Mexico,) March 14, 1848.

SIR—In the matter of my appeal against Gen. Scott, the Commander in Chief of the army, the President has rendered me full and ample justice. For the welfare and harmony of the service, I wish, therefore, to withdraw the accusations made in my appeal against Maj. Gen. Scott.

I have the honor to be your most ob't servant,
W. J. WORTH.

To Gen. N. Towson, Pres't Court of Investigation.

After this letter had been perused by all, the doors of the Court were closed. When the Court reopened the Judge Advocate announced that he had determined to suspend proceedings for the moment, and that if the parties had no objection he would fix motions, rules, &c. Gen. Scott opposed this decision, on account of the trouble which the taking down in writing of the interlocutory questions and replies would be in the sequel of the investigation would occasion, when the Court proposed that the case should be suspended, and that it should proceed to that of Gen. Pillow. Gen. Scott then requested that the Court should take down some of his observations, that they might appear on the record, as well as some others which he was about to make, which the Court refused. He then demanded of the Court, in order to save time, to proceed with the case of Lieut. Col. Duncan, for which he was prepared. After some remarks made by the Court, Gen. Scott repeated that his object in pressing the matter was to save time. The Court was then organized to investigate solely the case of Gen. Scott, and not to take cognizance of that of Col. Duncan, for which it was not specially prepared. Gen. Scott insisted upon reading a document relating to the charges against Col. Duncan, which the Court refused to admit.

Gen Pillow rose and demanded that he should be allowed to vindicate himself, and said that he was more anxious, as there was every probability of peace being established; that he entered the service by virtue of a law which in case of peace would require his immediate departure; and that if his defence were put off it might be extended to a longer period than he would wish to remain in his present position; he hoped the Court would proceed with the case of Col. Duncan.

The Court ordered that the case of Gen. Scott should be deferred until the following day, and decided to go on with the case of Col. Duncan. Thereupon Gen. Scott proceeded to make two charges:

1st. A violation of the Army regulations, which prohibit the publication of letters or dispatches not published by authority, relating to military operations.

2d. Some facts asserted by Col. Duncan in the letter and the answer of that officer to the charges.

Having concluded, Gen. Scott withdrew his accusation against Col. Duncan, and did the same with regard to Gen. Pillow, but this general stated he would, notwithstanding, reply to the accusation made by Gen. Scott that he had liberated an officer placed under arrest by Gen. Scott previous to his having been tried.

We extract the following items from the *American Star* of the 14th inst. as interesting, although they are not as late as we have previously received.

Our regular files came through last night from the interior States.

The *Progreso*, a new paper started at Queretaro, comes out strongly for war to the knife. It has no news whatever.

The Guadajalara paper talks also of war, and requests the the different alcaldes to take the names of all who are clamorous for it, and also how many arms and how much property they have to carry it on. He had better propose to put them in the army if he wishes to silence them.

La Patriota of Aguascalientes, is hot upon the war question; and from a long article against peace, we should think it was "blowing hotter." It is surprised to hear persons of high standing and intelligence say that the terms of the late treaty are honorable to Mexico.

Zacatecas is quiet enough, so far as the papers indicate, as it are busying themselves with State legislation rather than howling about war.

The Morelia papers are filled with remarks relative to Alvarez and Olaguibel. They talk of neither peace nor war.

The *Durango Register* is full of proclamations and "*comandates generales*." Not a word is from Chihuahua.

The *Union* is the name of a new paper recently started in San Luis Potosi, the first copy of which, bearing date the 4th inst. is now before us.

The *Union* contains an account of numerous excesses committed by the revolutionists (friends of the revolutionary Governor.) The paper says: "On the night of the 29th, an express arrived at this capital from the hacienda of Viloria, in the jurisdiction of Santa Maria del Rio, stating that a party of the revolutionists from the Sierco had arrived at Coflé, and committed all sorts of excesses—robbing everything they could find, and killing the animals they could not take away. It is stated that the Governor immediately sent off troops, not only to protect those towns, but to pursue and chastise those criminals, who under the name of *pronunciados*, have organized themselves into hordes of robbers.

A letter written from the Prefect of the Rio Verde, gives an account of an expedition against the rebels, during which a fight ensued, and several wounded prisoners had been brought in. The families of the rebels were likewise marched in, their huts burnt and their provisions, &c. destroyed.

GEN. PAREDES.—The *Union* says, last night and this morning a report has been current that a revolution was about to break out in the capital, but we learn that the rumors which circulated to this point are unfounded, and are only given out by those who wish to see an outbreak, and who take every opportunity to alarm the citizens. The march of Gen. Paredes to this city offered a good pretext for their favorite object. But it is assured that this General is coming to this City without any revolutionary intent, either in promoting or aiding the one that has been attempted, and that he has returned without disturbing the public tranquillity.

On the subject of the advance of Paredes to San Luis, we have received the following letter:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, March 4.—Gen. Paredes appeared yesterday, a few leagues from this city, with the object, as confidently asserted, of making a pronunciamento for the farther prosecution of the war. But he was hindered from doing so by the Commandant General having adopted measures so that Paredes could not enter the city, and report says he has gone away, and what is exactly the case is not perfectly known. And, as usual, reports are abundant.

Brig. Gen. KEARNEY arrived in New-Orleans on the 29th ult. on his way from St. Louis to the City of Mexico.

MARINE DISASTER.—The ship Harrisburg, Capt. Matthews, from Boston, arrived yesterday in 14 days. The captain reports the loss of the ship Brewster, Capt. Thatcher, from New-Orleans, bound for Boston, with a full cargo, and about 1,600 bales of cotton. She had 31 hogsheads of sugar, forming a portion of her cargo, entirely dissolved; 200 bales of hemp were saved in a damaged condition.

The Harrisburg passed the Brewster on the Carryfort Reef, and the captain reported that he went ashore on the 16th inst. The ship had broken up and was a total loss.—All the cargo that could be saved was placed on board of wreckers and taken to Key West. The crew of the Brewster arrived in this city on board the Harrisburg.

[N. O. Picayune, 30th.

LYNCHING IN OPELOUSAS.—The *Opelousas* (La.) *Gazette*, of the 22d inst. contains the following account of the lynching of a negro in that place:

On Monday last a colored man named Jess, well known as having been pilot on several boats running in our navigation, was arrested for debt at Washington, by the Constable of that place, and sent to jail in our village. About 4 o'clock in the evening, while on their way here, several men, among whom were some with their faces blacked, attacked the prisoner and whipped him most unmercifully, and after having done this, they let their victim go.—Jess then walked up to town and was put into jail, and the next morning he was found dead in his cell. We hope that justice will be done in this case.

☞ We have the best authority for stating that the Editorial in the *Philadelphia Ledger* of Saturday last, upon the rights of the Senate to keep governmental secrets inviolate, and to punish witnesses for contempt in refusing to answer questions, was written by RUSSELL JARVIS, Esq. of this City, and not by Dr. FRANCIS J. GRUND of Washington. Mr. Jarvis is the principal contributor to the editorial columns of the *Ledger*, and not Dr. Grund.

THE REPORTED TRAGEDY ON BOARD THE MAGNOLIA.—A paragraph appeared in the *Bulletin* and in the evening papers yesterday, to the effect that a colored barber, named Briscoe, on board the steamer Magnolia, while that boat was lying at Natchez, violated the person of a German emigrant girl, a passenger, and afterward threw the unfortunate victim overboard. It was farther stated that the act was witnessed by a lady passenger, who was so frightened at the time that she did not give the alarm until too late.

All this story, so far as regards the barber, Briscoe, and the lady passenger witnessing the scene, is stated by the officers of the boat to be totally untrue. The girl was drowned in the night, while the boat was lying at the wharf, and was seen by the watchman, too late, however, to render any assistance before she sank. Whether she was thrown from the boat, or accidentally fell overboard, remains yet a mystery. The barber, Briscoe, having been seen in conversation with the girl during the day, was arrested on suspicion, and lodged in jail at Natchez, to await an examination. [N. O. Delta.

SEELEY, THE MONTREAL BROKER.—We have had such contrary accounts of this personage, some representing him dead, others dying, and others again, declaring him convalescent, that we think it worth while to copy the following from the *Ogdensburgh Sentinel*:

"Seeley submitted to the amputation, under the influence of lethean, and did not suffer any pain whatever, and so far from dying 'under the process of amputation,' he is rapidly recovering, and bids fair to live at least long enough to submit his wrongs to a Court of Justice."

FROM LIMA AND BOLIVIA.—A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, March 12, received in this City yesterday, states that dates from Lima, to February 12, advised that a protective duty was about to be laid upon cotton goods, to take effect about the middle of September. The Government of Gen. Ballivian at Bolivia, had been overthrown, and Gen. Velasco was at the head of affairs.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER.—The steamship Caledonia, Captain Ind, sailed between 12 and 1 o'clock today, for Halifax and Liverpool, with 4 passengers for the former and 34 for the latter. Among those for Liverpool are the Rev. E. Noyes, of Boston, delegate from the Free-will Baptists of this country to the General Baptists of England. The steamer has on board $28,100 in specie.

[Boston Traveler, last evening.

DR. COOLIDGE.—We understand that DR. COOLIDGE is very sick in the prison. He remains in one of the best cells, preferring to remain there rather than to go to the hospital. [Bath (Me.) Tribune, 4th.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—This mail, via Norfolk, now leaves Baltimore at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (commencing with to-day) instead of 11 o'clock at night as heretofore. [Balt. Patriot, April 5.

BY THE MIDNIGHT SOUTHERN MAIL

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of Scott and Taylor—Funeral of Mr. Black.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 5.

Among the many fortunate circumstances attendant upon the predominance of the Whigs in the House of Representatives, not the least in consequence is the publication of Gen. TAYLOR's correspondence with Gen. SCOTT and the War Department. But for such predominance the country would have been kept for a long time (certainly till after the approaching Presidential election) in ignorance of all the official history of the war—save such as was gathered from reports of officers, published at the will of the Department of War.

Every call of the House upon the Executive *which is unanswered*, throws additional light upon the gross mismanagement of the war so far as the War Department is concerned. Gens. TAYLOR and SCOTT have won their battles in spite of the indifference and culpable neglect of the Executive Department of the Government.

In his correspondence with Mr. Secretary MARCY, Gen. TAYLOR scorns to complain. He neither asks a favor nor shirks a responsibility. He leaves to time the justification of his course—to his countrymen its reward.

Yet in his correspondence with Gen. SCOTT upon the occasion of being deprived of his picked and veteran troops, he cannot forbear making allusion in self-defence to the conduct of the Department: "I feel," says he, "I have lost the confidence of the Government, or it would not have suffered me to remain, up to this time, ignorant of its intentions, which so vitally affect interests committed to my charge."

Still he feels his duty to his country, and in earnest discharge thereof passes over the contemptible indignities offered him by the head of the War Department: "However much," he continues, "I may feel personally mortified and out