NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Saturday, March 12, 1842.

☞ The WEEKLY HERALD will be published this morning at nine o'clock, containing all the important news that has transpired in every part of the country during the week. Price 6¼ cents.

TWENTY FIVE DAYS LATER

FROM EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

Safe Return of the Caledonia Steamship to Liverpool—Arrival at Halifax, and of the steamship Clyde in New York—Meeting of Parliament—Important Debate on the Corn Laws—Majority for Ministers—Tremendous excitement all over the Country—Petitions to the Queen to dismiss her Ministers—Safe Arrival out of the Britannia—The Queen—The Creole Trade—Markets, &c.

To our inexpressible gratification the Clyde steam ship, Capt. Woodruff, from Halifax, came up the bay about one hour after midnight this morning.

She left Halifax on Tuesday, and brings us the happy news that the Caledonia steamship, after being out from Liverpool seven days, and breaking her rudder, put back to Cork on the 11th of February, and finally reached Liverpool in safety on the 17, all on board well.

The steam ship Acadia, was then dispatched from Liverpool on the 19th of February, bringing most or all of the Caledonia's passengers, and arrived safe at Halifax last Monday.

The steam ship Clyde left Halifax last Tuesday, and arrived here this morning, bringing some of the Acadia's passengers.

The news from England is highly interesting. The christening of the young Prince of Wales had gone off in great style; and the Queen, her husband, and family, were all well and happy.

Lood Ashburton was not a passenger in the Caladonia, nor can we see by the paperson what day he left England.

Messrs. Duerow and Davidge the actors are both dead.

A new comedy called "Marriage" has been brought out at the Haymarket.

A motion was to be made on the 19th of February by Mr. Villiers, for the total abolition of the Corn Laws.

In the Corn Market there is no improvement, and every thing was stagnant, owing to the speulations of the government. The stock on hand is great,and prices have a downward tendency. In Manchester the Cotton Market was in a depressed and declining state; in Liverpool it was dull and heavy, with a downward look. The Money Market was much firmer on the 18th of Feb., and Consols had advanced.

Parliament had met, as announced by the last arrival. But the great question of importance brought before them was the Corn Laws. On this, Sir Robert Peel had brought forward a motion in favor of his sliding scale system, (on which the last ministry were defeated,) and which was tantamount to a determination on his part never to lessen the burden of the Corn Laws. Lord John Russell proposed an amendment. It was debated three days, and on a division, Ministers had a majority of 123. The following is the result, from the London Times of February 17th:—

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION, FEB 16.—CORN IMPORTATION.—Order for Committee read; motion made, and question proposed,—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair"—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the question, in order to add the words, "this house, considering the evils which have been caused by the present corn-laws, and especially by the fluctuations of the graduated or sliding scale, is not prepared to adopt the measure of her Majesty's government, which is founded upon the same principles, and is likely to be attended by similar results,"—(Lord John Russel—instead thereof—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question:—The House divided:—

Majority, for the Sliding Scale—Ayes	349
Majority, against the Sliding Scale,	226
Majority for Ministers,	123

The Earl of Westmoreland is dead.

Celeste is playing with great *eclat* in Liverpool.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Tremendous excitement exists all over England against the ministry for refusing to madify or abolish the Corn Laws; and large meetings are held in all the large towns, and petitions got up to the Queen to dismiss her ministers. Sir Robert Peel's sliding scale system gives great offence. In all the large towns in the kingdom the scale has been received with expressions of rage and indignation. The custom of burning in effigy has been revived for Sir Robert Peel's special honor In Derby, Rochdale, Leceister, Manchester, Hanley, and other towns, the people have testified in this manner their abhorrence of the proposition for the perpetuation of the sliding scale.

The proceedings at Manchester deserve especial attention. In this great emporium of capital and manufactaring industry, a requisition for a public meeting was presented to the mayor, signed by 1036 individuals and firms, comprising a great number of the principal merchants, manufacturers, and bankers. The most remarkable feature in the subsequent transactions was, that the requisitionists, after mature deliberation, agreed to unite agitation for extension of the suffrage with agitation he repeal of the corn laws. They cordially united with a deputation of the working classes, and a vast assembly, it is clad ag some of the most opulent men in Manchester, agreed to resolutions demanding the total and unconditional repeal of the corn laws, the extension of the suffrage to all males of full age, of sound mind, and unstained by crime, and the ballot, and expressing their total want of confidence in the government and the House of Commons as at pre ent constituted. A very general determination not to pay taxes until their demands were granted, was also expressed. In Salford, also, a public meeting was held, with similar results, including a resolution not to hold any paper money, but to exchange it for specie.

THE CREOLE CASE.—In the House of Lords on the 14th of February Lord Brougham brough before their lordships the case of the Creole. In reply to his questions, the Earl of Aberdeen informed the house that communications had taken place between the Governor of the Bahamas and her majesty's government on the subject. Her majesty's government had given the subject their most anxious attention, and had satisfied themselves *that there is no existing authority for bringing the negroes of the Creole to trial for mutiny and murder, still less for delivering them up or detaining them in custody The Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Stanley, had therefore sent out instructions for their release*

Lord Denman gave his opinion that there was no law, authority, or machinery existing, by which the Secretary of State for the Colonies could deliver up these men to a foreign power, after taking refuge in our dominions; and he declared, on the authority of the most eminent lawyers, that the Secretary of State so delivering up such men to a foreign state, would be liable to the danger of an action of damages for false imprisonment, and the still more awful danger of putting a person upon his trial in a case where the penalty was death It was very clear that an alier, seized in this country for an alleged crime committed in a foreign country, might resist his apprehension with force, and if the resistance cost him his life, the seizing party might be arrested for murder, and, if found guilty, executed. It was desirable that an interestionol jurisdiction should be established by treaty; but the existence of the slave trade stood in the way.

Lord Campbell, Lord Cattenham, and the Lord Chancellor, concurred in Lord Denman's statement of the law.

Lord Brougham stated that Lords Wynford and Abinger had authorised him to express their assent to the same opinion

Lord Brougham has withdrew his motion, and the house adjourned.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—MANCHESTER, Feb. 18.—The state of feeing here, since the government plan was first announced, and especially since the discussion on Lord John Russell's amendment, has been most intense, and the certainty that the measure will, without any important modification, be carried, has to day thrown people into a kind of political stuper, and who, before casting away all hope, are anxious to await the result of Mr. Villier's motion for a total repeal. As this motion cannot possibly have as many supporters as Lord John Russell's had, it would seem to be a waste of time, if anything is intended to be done with the view to counteract the government's intentions A petition to the Queen, praying her to dismiss her present advisers is rapidly filling up There are few petitions which have emanated from this town that will be more numerously signed. There is evidently a closer approximation at hand, between the represented and the unrepresented classes in Manchester and the surrounding districts. Should a real union ever be affected, and their exertions directed to one object, that object, be what it may, will not, it is pretty certain, be long before it is realized. An extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, &c., free trade in corn, are what there is now every chance of their being agreed upon. Sir Robert had no bed of roses in prospect.

Sir Robert Peel has been burned in effigy all over the Kingdom; and he and the Duke of Wellington were hissed and hooted by the mob on going to the Parliament House.

Lord Aberdeen says in relation to the Creole negroes, that he can see no reason for bringing the negroes to trial or holding them, or delivering them and *had, therefore, sent out orders for their release.*

Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Feb. 18.—The state of the money market, though influenced considerably by the disturbed appearance of political affairs, has been sustained much more firmly than might have been supposed from the general disappointment of the commercial classes with the new corn law project which has been brought forward by Sir Robert Peel. For this measure, though so much condemned in the manufactuaing districts and all the principal out ports of the kingdom, amongst many of the wealthiest and most powerful of the bankers and general capitalists of London, is viewed with the opposite degree of satisfaction; as amongst these parties, including the majority of the directors of the Kank of England, there is a most insuperable aversion to the modern principles of all trade. The difference of opinion amongst London capitalists, as compared with equally respectable parties in the northern parts of the kingdom, is wide to a very remarkable degree, for it is common in the neighborhood of Lombard street to hear that in resisting the popular outcry on the subject of the corn laws, the institutions of the country, and the monarchy itself, have almost been saved by the cabinet of Sir Robert Peel; on which views of the question, there was an evident appearance of renewed activity in monetary business on the two days following the announcement of the ministeriel plan. The accounts of the unpopularity of the measure in the manufacturing districts has since tended to damp the satisfaction of the capitalists of London, and it has almost become uncertain that the government will have a majority in the House of Commons, there being a large number of members of parliament who, though otherwise favorable to the ministry, may think it proper to interfere in a contrary manner, in consequence of the imprudence of persevering against that combination of the middle and the working population which it is apprehended is about to take place on a scale too extensive for the government to oppose.

In consequence of the uncertainty in which the question of the corn trade is involved, there is a considerable panic in the monetary business, which otherwise would have become animated by the free extension of the circulation of the bank of England, and therefore the money market is again subject to uncertainty until the debate which is now going forward in the House of Commons may be brought to a close, and this is not expected before Friday night Money, in the interim, is very abundant, but the securities required continue to be of a very unexceptionable kind.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 14.—Fine English wheat met a free sale at an advance of 1s per quarter, but there was no improvement in the value of ordinary samples. The demand was steady for good foreign wheat at rather higher rates; the holders generally refusing former rates, somewhat checked business therein. For bonded little inquiry was experienced, and no change in value can be quoted. Flour brought last week's prices, with a fair demand for prime marks ex ship. The best descriptions of malting Barley realized former rates, with a steady sale, and choice qualities fit for seed were the turn dearer. Malt was dull at last week's currency. Beans and Peas in moderate request at full as much money. The Oat trade was dull, but good Corn could not be bought lower; inferior Irish samples were full 6d per quarter cheaper. Linseed and Rapeseed were taken slowly on rather lower terms.

Feb. 16.—The trade is entirely stagnant this morning, excepting in the retail business for immediate consumption, and nominally all the quotations are the same as on the last market day. The uncertainty respecting the measure of the government is against all business of a speculative kind.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 18.—The market has been very dull and heavy throughout the week; the trade have been almost the only purchasers, and, though no decided decline can be quoted in either American or Surat descriptions, the tendency has been throughout in favor of the buyer, with a great abundance of Cotton offering. The imports this week amount to 37,051 bags, and the sales, including 500 American taken on speculation, and 100 American, 60 Maranham, and 100 Surat for export, to 19 630 bags. viz:—350 Sea Island Georgia, 10½a16¾; 20 stained, 7d; 4650 Upland do, 4½a6½d; 1120 Alabama and Mobile, 5a5½d 8100 New Orleans, 4½a7½; 740 Pernambuco, 6½a7½; 360 Bahia and Macaio, 6½a7½; 580 Maranham, 5½a7; 670 Peruvian, 5½a6½; 80 Laguira, 5½a6½; 330 Egyptian, 7a10; 2630 Surat and Madras, 3¾a4½; Bengal, 080.

Imports.—Up to this date, 1842, 192,123 bags; same time, 1841, 163,139 do.

Stocks.—On this date, 1842, 465,520 bags; same time, 1841, 357,070.

SALES.—Total sales previous to this week, 1842, bags 143,870; total sales up to this date, 1841, 237,910. Taken out of market up to this date, 1841. 162,010 bags, averaging weekly 23,144 bags; 1842, 160,170 bags, averaging weekly 22181 bags.

Import and export of Cotton for the whole Kingdom.

	Import up to this date, 1842.	1841.
American	143,749 bags,	127,980 bags.
Brazil	13,797	16 608
West India	807	5,272
Egyptian	4 802	7,811
East India	51,947	19,630
Total	214,902	177,308
Total export for 1841		bags 116 000
Total export up to this date, 1842		5,199

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 15.—During the past week the supplies of foreign wheat and American flour have been considerable; of oatmeal from Ireland we have received about 5 900 loads; but of other articles the arrivals have been small. Since this day week the transactions which have occurred in our market have been on an exceedingly limited scale, and prices of most articles have had a tendency downwards. The proposed change in the Corn Laws has produced no material effect upon either prices or demand. Good foreign Wheat has met with a moderate retail demand at late rates.—Barrel Flour has been in limited request at our last quotations. Oats and Oatmeal have found few purchasers, and are rather lower. The inquiry for articles has been merely in retail. No transactions in bond have transpired Duty has been paid during the week on 137 quarters foreign and 440 quarters Canadian Wheat, 60 quarters foreign Beans, 15 quarters Canadian Peas, and 194 barrels Flour. There was a fair attendance of dealers at our market this morning, but the transactions which took place were only to a moderate extent. We rednce the price of Wheat 1d to 2d, and Oats 1d per bushel, Oatmeal 3d per load, and Flour 6d per barrel and sack respectively. Other articles might also have been purchased on easier terms. Averages—Wheat, 398 quarters, 49s 5d; Oats, 229 quarters, 21s 5d.

HALIFAX, FEB. 19—WOOLLENS.—There was a desirable difference in the demand for goods at the hall to-day from that of the last three or four markets, but the manufacturers did not press their goods and prices remain unchanged.

HUDDERSFIELD MARKET, Tuesday.—Trade still continues in a drerdfully fitful state in this market, and all parties are alarmed by the dismal prospect before them; in short, there scarcely ever was seen in this town so agitated a market day. Deep and loud were the threats and complaints of nearly all parties, that government should refuse to relax the prohibitory system. As to sales and prices, it is vain to quote There is literally no business doing; and the condition of tradesmen is daily growing worse.

BRADFORD, Thursday.—The demand for all kinds of Wool is very limited, every one appearing desirous to use up as closely as possible, seeing no prospect of improved prices being apparent. If any alteration in Yarn, it is for the worse. Short time is still adhered to, and thus preventing any accumulation of stocks. Prices firm. We are sorry that we cannot announce the slightest improvement in the demand for piece goods. The merchants appear quite disposed to cease buying till they see what relief is to be afforded to the commercial world. Should this continue a few weeks, it will tend to depress the condition of the operatives still more, as the manufacturers are unwilling to produce goods, except to order, of which we learn but few have been given out since last Thursday. Prices are steady.

OUR PLEDGE REDEEMED.—We have on several occasions earnestly inquired for Signor De Begnis. When the Boz fever was over we called loudly for him; we needed a concert, and such a one as the Signor alone is capable of giving. We could not endure the musical people of this city to remain any longer without bringing out this master of buffo song. We promised a splendid entertainment, if De Begnis could only be brought out; he has come out, and now our pledge is fully redeemed. Those present last evening, were unanimous in declaring that nothing like this musical feast had taken place in New York for many years. "Encore, encore, encore!" is the universal cry. De Begnis must, shall, and will repeat this concert.

"THOMPSON'S BANK NOTE REPORTER" is now issued on every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, from the office 52 Wall street. Every bank in the United States and Canada is quoted at the rates current in this city at the time of issuing. Implicit reliance can be placed in its accuracy—with full descriptions of counterfeits, altered notes, &c.

LORD ASHBURTON, it is said, did not sail to the Caledonia. Letters have been received in this country by the agents of Baring Brothers, stating that he was to take passage in a government frigate.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.—We learn per advices from Lisbon of the 5th. ult., that a revolution had taken place at Oporto. It was headed, it is said, by the Queen's Ministers, and its object was the restoration of the Charter of 1825.

CROWDED—the concert given by the Rainers at Hartford on Tuesday evening last.

The Coming Charter Election.

The ensuing election for mayor, aldermen, &c. of this city, will be a very severe and a very closely contested one, and the result is extremely doubtful. By many of the most sanguine of the locofoco party, it is thought that the whigs will gain the city.

The great turning point of the election will, beyond a doubt, be the public school question; if the Legislature at Albany pass Mr. Maclay's Bill, in almost any shape, the Irish Catholics here will probably accept of this measure of compromise, as an admission that the present school system requires some sort of change. In this case they will give in their entire adhesion to the locofoco party, and then this latter will be sure to carry the city by a very large majority.

If Mr. Maclay's bill does not pass this session in any shape, nor any substitute for it, then the Irish Catholics will unquestionably vote the whig ticket for mayor, and for some of the whig aldermen, unless, where they run a separate ticket in particular wards. In either case, the result of their defection will be to break down the locofoco majority, and give the whigs a powerful and triumphant ascendancy in the Common Council.

Such is the present prospect of affairs—such will be the result of the struggle. And yet how painful it is to see such a state of things. The various preliminary ward meetings have been held, and delegates chosen to select men to nominate the charter officers for the coming election. Why not for once discard all party prejudices and strong political rancour; and nominate for mayor and aldermen, on both sides, the best and purest men in the city; men chosed for their worth, their integrity, and their talent; and men on whom we could rely to practice economy, retrenchment and reform, and to improve the city and its government in every possible way?

Our taxes are increasing every year; the city is still very badly cleansed, and very badly lighted; the watch, fire and police systems all require reformation; yet no one seems disposed to do it. There is plenty of talking and reports and printing about all these things in the Common Council; but no one seems disposed for "action" in the matter. What does it matter to the jackass whether you call the burden on his back, a hamper, or paniers, or packsaddle, or apparayho, so long as it is a burden? And what does it signify to the people of this city whether they have to bear a whig burden or a locofoco burden? Not an atom. Let our nominating committees therefore choose good men, so that whichever party succeeds we may rejoice in the result.

The Navy.

We have received several communications relative to the course pursued by President Tyler and Mr. Upshur, in relation to the United States Navy; many of them are evidently written by officers of our navy, and all of them speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the President and the Secretary towards the navy.

Unquestionably, no two men that ever lived have more at heart the interest of this right arm of the nation's defence. Their whole career, since they came into power, has tended to advance the navy in every possible way. Under their government we have had the first important increase of ships, and promotion of officers, that we have had in several years; and before the President's term of office expires, if he is not thwarted by contemptible factions, we shall have our navy made one of the most efficient in the world, and fully capable of holding its own against the fleets of any European nation, England not excepted.

We are pleased to see the strict justice which the Secretary seems determined to mete out to the officers of every grade; and, without going into details, we trust the court martials now in progress, and those that have recently been held, will serve as a wholesome lesson to all, who, dressed in a little brief authority, have, in more instances than one, acted a tyrannical part to those under their command.

CHATHAM THEATRE.—The performance of the "Two Friends," last evening, by Messrs. Hield and Scott was witnessed by a large and delighted audience. The acting of these gentlemen is so well and favorably known to the public as scarcely to require praise at our hands. This evening is for the benefit of John Sefton, Esq, on which occasion he will appear in four favorite characters, and Mrs. Thorne, the much admired manageress, in three characters, as will be seen by reference to the bill for the night, which is one of the greatest attraction. Independently of the claims of the deserving *beneficaire*, the pieces and the strength of caste is such as to ensure Mr. Sefton a bumper.

THE WEATHER.—Last night the weather was very blustering and winterish, truly legitimate March weather. Blinds and signs rattled, and the wind whistled merrily.

CARRYING ALL BEFORE HIM—Dr. Lardner in Philadelphia.

IN FINE ORDER—the river at Pittsburg on Monday last.

YANKEE HILL is playing at Baltimore.

DR. COLLYER is magnetizing the folks "down east," in Worcester, Mass.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.—The bark Hope, Captain Short, came in yesterday from Pernambuco, bringing dates to the 10th February. No news. The commercial intelligence is of the most gloomy character. It is represented, by letters, that business has not known to be so dull and depressed in Pernambuco for many years. We give a few quotations under our commercial head, which are quite nominal.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, March* 11

WEST INDIA ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—As it will afford important information to our numerous readers, we mention that letters can be sent by the Clyde, which is to sail from this port on the 10th, to any of the British possessions in the West Indies. Letters should be therefore forwarded to the Post-office Agent, No. 7 Pine street, on or before the 9th. Letters to all other places than the British possessions must be prepaid in New York; letters also can be forwarded to the Pacific Ocean by Panama.

☞ Extract of a letter from Mr. Dally—"From St Louis, Cincinnati, Evansville, Pittsburgh, and other places West, I am requested to send the Pain Extractor. Its fame has claimed, and its powerful effects have reached, the highest circles.

"One of the Patron Van Rensselaer's family has proved it a miracle, and ceases not to name it to all.

"A gentlemen here, under the care of the medical college, whom all declared must die—his sight dimmed—his breath most gone—his pain excruciating—his stomach so injured that food would not remain on it—has been cured completely by three small boxes of the Pain Extractor. Another, four months in an ambiguous state, cured by one box only. Both those cases baffled all the skill of the faculty. There are all sorts of cases, and Piles of long standing, that astonish the people, and make them utter praise. I hesitate not to say, if you do not have $10,000 worth this year of me, you will not do your duty."

This great remedy for all burns and sores, is to be had at 71 Maiden Lane, gratis or for pay.

☞ GRAND FREE CONCERTS AT THE CLIMAX.—This splendid establishment, running through the entire block from Fulton to Ann streets, is every evening crowded with the very *élite* and fashion of the city, as the grand concerts given by Mr. Bee. Glees, duets, and songs from the best composers are performed with surpassing excellence by Mesdames Wilson, Sharpe, &c. Messrs. Bee, Sol. Jan, and others. In every respect the entertainments are very superior to those given at any other establishment in New York, and the refreshments (for which only any charge is made) are of the best and choicest quality and character.

☞ OPINIONS OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS.—Having seen and tried the Cocoa Paste made by Mr. W. Baker, of Dorchester, and having been made acquainted with its several ingredients, we are of opinion that it is a combination at once innocent and nutritious, not only to persons in health, but also to invalids and particularly convalescent; and that from the facility with which it may be prepared, the absence of the oil of the nut, and the salutary properties of its ingredients, the Paste is a valuable improvement over other Cocoa preparations now generally used.

John C. Warren, M. D.	John Homans, M. D.
Jacob Bigelow, M. D.	Edw'd Reynols, M. D.
George Hayward, M. D.	Walter Channing, M.D.

Boston.

This luxury is to be had in this city at 71 Maiden Lane; and the following is the opinion of our celebrated Dr. Stevens.

Having used some of the Cocoa Paste prepared by Mr. W. Baker of Dorchester, and heard his account of its composition, I certify that I found it exceedingly palatable, and quite free from floating oil. I consider it an excellent preparation, adapted alike to the use of persons in health, and to such sick and convalescents as may require nourishment of this kind.

NEW YORK. ALEX H. STEVENS, M. D

POSTSCRIPT.

Washington.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1842

Proceedings in the Senate—The Exchequer—Important Decision.

In the SENATE this morning, Mr. PRESTON, who had been for some time confined to his room by indisposition, appeared in his seat.

Mr. WALKER presented a memorial from the town of Litchfield, in the county of Medina, Ohio, signed by seventy-five citizens of that place, attributing the embarrassment of the day to the use of paper as a circulating medium, and to its fluctuating character and maintaining that the true basis of value to all commodities, as well as to paper money, is specie. The memorial was then referred to the Committee on Finance.

After the further presentation of petitions and memorials, reports were presented from Committees, among which

Mr. LINN, agreeably to notice given, introduced, on leave, a bill to indemnify General Andrew Jackson, for the damage sustained in the discharge of his official duties. [This bill is to refund to him the fine of $1,000 and costs imposed by the court in Louisiana in 1815.]

The bill having been read twice,

Mr. LINN moved its reference to the Committee on Claims, and

Mr. GRAHAM moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A desultory debate took place between the two Senators, as to the proper reference; Mr. LINN contending that he had examined the precedents, and they almost unanimously went to sustain the reference he proposed; and Mr. GRAHAM arguing that however the precedents, bills to indemnify for fines imposed by the courts, should be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The question was taken, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the act entitled an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights, approved September 4, 1841. The immediate question pending was the amendment submitted by Mr. McRoberts, to remove the restrictions to pre-emption rights in the distribution bill of last session in the following particulars, viz: so much as excludes from the right of pre-emption those who settled upon the public lands before they were surveyed; so much as denies the right to those who own three hundred and twenty acres of land elsewhere, or those who removed from their own land to reside upon the public lands; and so much of the said act as denies a pre-emption to all persons who are not citizens of the United States, or who had not filed their application to become citizens, before they settled upon the lands.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, replied at length to the arguments of Mr. McRoberts, and on motion of Mr. Clay, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. CLAY'S retrenchment and reform resolutions were then taken up.

The purport of these resolutions, is to increase the tariff above the maximum of the Compromise act; to repeal that provision of the Distribution act, which requires its operation to be suspended if a duty of more than twenty per cent be demanded to support the government; to retrench and to economize the expenses of government.

To which Mr. WRIGHT had proposed amendments—in favor of practical economy, by abolishing useless offices; by lopping off all unnecessary expenses in Congress and all the departments of government; and by repealing the Distribution act, so as to render any increase of the tariff above the Compromise act, or any new burdens on the people, unnecessary.

Mr. WOODBURY addressed the Senate in a speech of about two hours in opposition to the views of Mr. Clay.

The Senate then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

The prospect of the passage of an exchequer bill seems to be darkening. The Senate bill is to be taken up first, and the result will probably be the defeat of the measure. Whether this is intended cannot be known, but such must be the consequence. The Senate bill cannot obtain more than a dozen or fifteen votes in that body, and its rejection there, will be the sacrifice of the measure. If this is done to make a little glory for a certain gentleman in the Senate who is remarkable for the facility with which he changes his political attitude, the people will know whom to hold responsible. The President has recommended to Congress a fiscal scheme which he deems suited to the necessities of the government and the expectations of the people, and if it shall be defeated by intrigue or collusion in the Senate, no blame can attach to him.

The Supreme Court terminated its annual session to-day.

By a decision in the Court delivered to-day, the following principles are settled:—

1. That goods paying an *ad valorem* duty, after having passed the Custom House, and every package opened and every article inspected and appraised by the government appraisers, are liable to seizure and condemnation.

2. That American goods are equally liable to seizure and condemnation as foreign goods, unless the owner can prove that they are American. The ground of forfeiture in the latter case being that the burthen of proof lies on the claimant to shew that the duties have been paid.

3. That goods bought at auction in New York are liable to seizure, and if the purchaser cannot prove that the duties on them have been paid, or if he cannot prove that they are American goods, and therefore not liable to duty, they can, on the opinion of a single individual be condemned.

House of Representatives—Visit of Boz.

This day in the House of Representatives, like too many of its predecessors, has been a blank in the history of legislation. The House is fruitful in expedients to fill its time without touching its legitimate business; and points of order, appeals from the decision of the chairman in committee of the whole, and regular debates of those questions, have this day been their sole employment. Not one solitary allusion was made to the only question which should have engaged the committee's undivided attention. The first hour was occupied by M entry in vague generalities and by explanations from Mr. Wise.

Mr. GIDDINGS next, by calling the attention of the committee to an item of expenditure in the Blue Book, of thirty dollors for advertising "compensation for slaves," filled up the measure of folly. Whether he was in order was the first question mooted: other kindred questions arose, like the ghosts of Glester's murdered victims to disturb the House; and after a feverish session the House adjourned, having first agreed to strike out the whole of the clause which has occupied the last ten days.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS was in the House during a part of the session, where he was introduced to Mr. ex-President Adams and a great number of the members. He visited the Senate Chamber, the Supreme Court, the Library, and minutely inspected the Capitol accompanied by the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, Senator from the state of New York. His lady was in the gallery of the House while he was on the floor. Before visiting the House he called upon the President of the United States, and in the evening was the guest of Ashbury Dickens, Esq., Secretary to the Senate. He has already numerous private engagements, but on Monday next he will dine with a company of gentlemen in a less private manner. His stay is limited, his departure being fixed for Wednesday next, when he will recommence his journey southward.

TREMENDOUS FRESHETS.—Great freshets have occurred in the tributaries of the Mississippi. Large numbers of cattle perished on the banks of Pearl river, and in the swamps between the lower end of Lake county and Jackson, in Louisiana.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 11, 1842.

Candidates for the Mayoralty—Mr. Carroll Spencer's Lecture—Adjournment of the Legislatures—Our Hotels, &c.

MR. EDITOR—

Since the resignation of our Mayor, four candidates have already taken the field, viz:—The Hon. Solomon Hillen, Shepard C. Leakin, Esq.; Jacob Small, Esq, and George Gordon Belt, Esq. There are also several others talked of, among whom may be mentioned. Joshua Vansant, Esq, and Henry Snyder, Esqr, the present ex-officio incumbent. The current of sentiment at present seems to run in favor of Col. S. Hillen, late a member to Congress from this city. He is from top to toe a gentleman of the first water—noble is every attribute of his composition, and would preside over the affairs of our corporation, I have no doubt, with indefatigable energy and commendable dignity. S. Leaken, Esq, was Mayor previous to the election of Mr. Brady, and has many warm friends. Mr. Small was also Mayor of Baltimore, some eight or ten years since, and proved himself to be a most efficient officer. Joshua Vanzant, Esq. was our late Postmaster, and has the credit, justly too, of discharging the duties of the station better than any one who ever filled it. He is a gentleman of great energy and business tact. Henry Snyder has the good will and friendship of all who know him—is God's noblest workmanship—an honest man. Mr. Belt is a justice of the peace, of whem the deponent saith nought, as he has not the honor of his acquaintance.

Carroll Spence, Esq. a young, highly accomplished and talented member of the Baltimore bar, delivered a lecture last evening before the Maryland Institute of Education, on the subject of "Superstition." He did himself great credit, and threw an interest into his discourse which charmed the auditory in breathless attention. A bright star hangs over the destiny of this young gentleman, which in after time must beam with resplendent effulgence.

Our Legislature adjourned yesterday *sine die*, and strange to relate, neglected to provide means for the payment of the interest on the State debt. This is truly a bad state of affairs, and reflects no enviable credit on our financial condition.

In visiting the various hotels in our city I find that they are materially wanting in the usual number of visitors, compared with the same time in other seasons. Speaking of Hotels—our old friend Barnum, though grey in the service, is young in spirit, and outdoes all of them. His table and accommodations defy the United States. The Exchange is the next best here, and is well spoken of; but Barnum continues, as he always has done, to take the lead. The Eutaw rates as the third, the United States the fourth, Beltzhoover's the fifth, Cockey's the sixth, the Globe Inn the seventh, and Ghet's the eighth. These are our principal hotels. There re numerous others of smaller note.

Exchange on New York to-day is ¾ a 1 premium; Philadelphia, 2¾ a 3 discount; Virginia, 10 discount; Flour, $5,37½; Wheat, $1,05 a $1,10.

Yours, RODERICK.

Philadelphia.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1842.

The Rumor of Gov. Porter's Visit untrue—Banks that will Resume—Stocks—Dr. Lardner's Quarrel with Manager Pratt.

The rumor that Governor Porter is in town, for the purpose of consulting Horace Binney, Esq., as to the constitutionality of the resumption law, is without foundation. If the Governor wants advice, he can obtain it from his Secretary, Mr. Parsons, as good and as sound as from any other source—not that Horace Binney is not also very able to give an opinion.

It is understood that the Commercial Bank and the Philadelphia Bank have, through their boards of directors, resolved to resume on the resumption bill becoming a law. The North America, the Western, the Kensington, the Southwark, and the Moyamensing, it is understood, will also follow in the same course. The last named is the only "accepting" bank, as it is termed—the only one of the banks that issued relief notes, that has yet given indication that it will resume. The opinion prevails to some extent to day, that the banks of this class will generally contest the constitutionality of the law. We shall see.

Business in stocks was very light to-day, at prices the same as yesterday. U. S. Bank notes 5¼ per cent discount; country relief notes have improved 4 or 5 per cent; specie 4 per cent premium.

Dr. Lardner continues to draw splendid audiences at the Chesnut street theatre—large, fashionable and intellectual. Notwithstanding these large houses, and consequently large profits, because of the small expense, a difficulty, I regret to learn, has occurred between the lecturer and the management of the theatre, relative to the division of the receipts. The Doctor complains that the portion paid him is of a more depreciated character than that which is retained—hence the wide and apparently irreconcilable difference that has sprung up.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1842.

Rumours from Washington—Complaints against the Girard Bank—Bank Resumption—Rumors—Stocks—Jefferson College—Movement against the United States Bank Assignees—Theatres, &c.

It is said here that James Gordon Bennett has been treated at Washington by the President, to a public dinner. This is asserted as truth, to which there is added a rumor that some change is about to take place in the Cabinet, and that the head of the Treasury Department will in all probability be assigned to this same James Gordon Bennett. From the uneasiness evinced in the *élite* and financial circles, I am deeply concerned for the fate of his particular friend James Watson Webb. You will break the news to him as gently as possible.

The Girard Bank is the subject of some considerable conversation among her creditors and stockholders. It is said that a committee of the directors are in session at the bank, engaged in reducing her assets to availability as fast as possible, and that the clerks daily amuse themselves by bandying jests across her counters, and over her empty vaults. There is, however, too dead a silence pervading these movements, and those most interested are uneasy. Rumor says that though the cashier has not been dismissed, his salary has been stopped. This of coure he will not care about if the assertion be true that his lady has lately fell heir to a fortune of $200,000 by the death of an uncle.

There is a great diversity of opinion here to-day, respecting the resumption of specie payments by our banks. Nothing has been heard from the banks themselves, as to whether they mean to respect the law or not. I am still of the opinion that they all, or near all, will A rumor is in circulation prejudicial to the solvency of one of our banks; but I am unable to trace it to any authentic source. It probably originated from the low price at which its stock is selling.

The business in stocks to-day was very light, at prices the same as yesterday, except in States Fives, which fell off another dollar on a share. Exchange on New York, and specie, have both advanced a little. The rate to-day is from 4 to 5 premium.

At the commencement of Jefferson Medisal College to day, at the Musical Fund Hall, the ceremonies were of the most imposing character. The valedictory was pronounced by Professor Houston. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon sixty young gentlemen, from almost every State in the Union, except New York.

Citations were sued out of the Court of Common Pleas to-day, at the suit of Mr. Schwal of your city, against all of the several setts of the assignees of the United States Bank The object is to require these assignees to give security in double the amount of the trust confided to them.—This is more than any set of men will attempt, and if the motion can be sustained, the object sought at the late meeting of the stockholders may be reached, to wit, a new and general assignment for the equal benefit of all creditors

Mrs. Shaw made her appearance last night, at the Chesnut street theatre, as "Juliet" to a very good house—and which, but for the weather, I have no doubt would have been much better.

We learn from a gentleman who came passenger in the packet ship Hellespont from Havana, that the difficulty between the Governor of Cuba and the British Steamer Forth, was nothing very serious and had been all settled. Things were said to be very quiet in Havana, and no news from the Jamaica war—we begin to think that also a false alarm.—*Charleston Mercury.*

HAVANA, March 1.—We have had several arrivals with rice, of which the following are sales. Merchant and Waccamaw at 10½ rs., the seller paying cartage, &c., equal to about 10¾—Ann Parker from Savannah 10¾—Ostrich 10¾—Daniel Webster and Chili 10—Thames 10 rs., and a cargo from Valencia of 350 a 400 hhds at 9½ rs., and the cargo per J. C. Calhoun remains unsold The horrid state of our market for this article, and the enormous loss which must result from such cargoes. Our market for produce continues in the same depressed state.

Several vessels have been taken up at £3 a £3 3s 6d for Cowes and a market, and there are some buyers for sugars a 4½ s.

☞ THE SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow will contain the only correct likeness of the "Mad Poet," McDonald Clarke, extant. Also some lines on his death, by "Spoons." The usual variety of humorous and other reading matter, news, chit chat, &c., and all the Theatrical intelligence of the week will be found in its columns.

The Mercury has been enlarged and is now a handsome sheet. Office 13 Beekman street. Price three cents a single copy; $1 for eight months.

The Mercury has the reputation of being one of the most original papers published in this country. It has a large circulation both in and out of the city, and it offers, therefore, great inducements to advertisers. Persons wishing the paper left at their houses should send their address to the office. To-morrow's will be a rich number.

☞ CHATHAM THEATRE.—There is no end to the excellent variety of entertainments which the indefatigable manager of this establishment constantly offers to his numerous patrons. A most splendid and diversified bill is presented to night for the benefit of John Sefton, who appears in three of his best characters, supported by the full force of the Chatham Company. The pieces selected consist of the petite comedy of Catching an Heiress, Hield as Captain Poodle, C. Mestayer as Killingly, John Sefton as Tom Twig, (in which character he sings his excellent medley song,) Mrs Thorne as Sally Giggle, and Miss Mestayer as Rose Gayton—to which is added the amusing farce of the Hole in the Wall, John Sefton as Thomas—the admired comedy of Perfection, and the popular drama of the Golden Farmer, John Sefton as Jemmy Twitcher.

☞ FAMILY HOLIDAY.—As usual on every Saturday a splendid performance comes off at the American Museum at three o'clock this afternoon, for the gratification of schools, families, strangers, &c. The wonderful Chinese Juggler Yan Zoo, performs, with many other talented artists. That experiment in the Animal Magnetism will be performed; the Model of Dublin, Niagara Falls, Albino Lady, Fancy Glass Blowing, and half a million of curiosities can be seen. No place in the city furnishes such a great fund of instruction and amusement as this; The consequence of which is, the places continually crowded day and night with the respectable portion of the city.

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