NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Saturday, April 6 1844.

☞ **A Double Sheet Herald** will be published on Monday next.

The City Election—Position of the Whigs.

At last, after a great deal of turning and twisting, consulting and canvassing, and all sorts of squirming, the Whigs are beginning to develope their true position in the ensuing election, and that position is to stand still—support their standard—do the best they can for their men—and take the consequences that may come upon them. It seems that after a great deal of work, their candidate for Mayor, Mr. Franklin, has been brought up to the mark, and made the organ of communicating to the public the real position of the Whigs in the approaching important contest for City reform in New York. Here is his manifesto, as we find it in the organ of the Fourier section of the Whig party—the *New York Tribune*:—

THE MAYORALTY.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1844.

Messrs. Greeley & M'Elrath—

GENTLEMEN:—Unwearied efforts are being made by professing friends and others, to induce me to withdraw my name as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the approaching Charter Election, and numerous anonymous communications are daily received, urging me to such a course, and many entertain the belief that it is my intention to do so.

The nomination was tendered to me by my Whig friends without solicitation or request on my part, and having been accepted and sanctioned in the usual manner, I have now no control over the matter, and could not if I would, with any degree of propriety, withdraw from the situation in which they have placed me; and for the purpose of putting at rest the many rumours which are afloat, and allaying the apprehensions of some of my Whig friends, who entertain a fear that I may be induced to yield, I now unhesitatingly declare that under no circumstances whatever will I consent to withdraw from the contest unless I become satisfied, through the action of the regularly constituted organs of the whig party, to wit: its General Committee, that it is their wish that I should do so; in which case I shall not hesitate for one moment to comply; but until then I shall not shrink from maintaining my position, unawed by the threats and promises with which I am assailed. And, notwithstanding many who have heretofore acted with the party to which I am and always have been associated may be determined to withdraw their support in the present emergency, I feel myself imperiously called upon to show my faith by my works in the principles of that party, by fearlessly maintaining my integrity and keeping covenant with those by whom I have heretofore been zealously and successfully supported. For myself, personally, I care not what the result may be; but in reference to the great National contest, and the important bearing which this election may have upon that issue, I feel a deep and abiding conviction that it would prove the death-knell of our proudest hopes if we should at this time desert our own standard and unite with a party whose object is to proscribe all those who have left the oppressions of their native land, and sought a refuge and a home in this country of equal liberty and equal laws; for there are thousands and tens of thousands thus situated who are the firm and steadfast friends of Henry Clay, scattered throughout this State and Union, who would at once desert a party professing such narrow and contracted views; I cannot consent to become the instrument of such a result.

If the principles of the party in favor of whose candidate I am solicited to resign, were confined only to reforms in our city government, and opposition to the present school law, I could most heartily co-operate with them, because I believe that in reference to the former there is but one sentiment throughout this community, and should be but one as to the latter; but there are other vital and important issues to which I cannot subscribe or yield an assent by pursuing a course different from that to which I have referred, and therefore I repeat, that under no circumstances, except the one to which I have alluded, will I consent to withdraw my name as the candidate of the whig party, let the result terminate as it may.

With sentiments of respect,
I remain your friend and obd't serv't,
MORRIS FRANKLIN.

This is a very curious and remarkable letter. It is also rather a sensible letter; and, certainly, it is a letter conceived with a good deal of discretion and worldly wisdom. Mr. Franklin, the whig candidate for Mayor, manifests his willingness to withdraw from the contest, provided the same power which placed him in his present position signifies a wish of that kind. He knows very well that no such wish will be expressed—no such wish can be expressed—and, therefore, he takes quite a roundabout method of stating to the public, that the whig party insist upon their candidates standing, for fear that the whig organization should be impaired or fractured in this city. The amount of it is, that the party shackle is a much more important matter than reform. It is infinitely more important to keep it in good order and condition, than that all or any of the evils of misgovernment should be redressed. This is precisely the reasoning of the locofocos also. It is "party, party"—"spoils, spoils"—that prevent us from getting a good government in this city—from having a reduction of the enormous taxation, from having clean streets, or from having any thing that we want to make this city really the metropolis of the Union.

On this point, therefore, the reformers, who are engaged in bringing about a revolution that may do some practical good to the city of New York—the reformers, we say, must expect to meet the whole phalanx of the whig party, and do the best they can to prostrate them in the dust.

But while we speak in this manner, and interpret in this mode the views of the whigs as a party, we cannot avoid expressing our concurrence in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Franklin, in relation to some of the principles entertained by members of the American Republicans. Most cheerfully do we agree with him when he says, in the bold, manly and just spirit of every true American, that he cannot "unite with a party whose object is to proscribe all those who have left the oppression of their native land and sought a refuge and a home in this country of equal liberty and equal laws"—The attacks upon "foreign born citizens" we have always disapproved as narrow-minded, unjust, silly, and calculated only to defeat the new movement for reform. Indeed, this hostility to certain classes, and to a particular religion, is the only blemish on the fair escutcheon of the American Republican party. But it is a blemish which time will remove. The empty declamation—for it is nothing else—of some of their leaders, about the "Irish," and the Pope, is mere froth on the surface of this mighty reform movement—the broad, resistless current will by-and-by get rid of all this scum which at present floats upon it. And here consists the difference between us and Mr. Franklin. On account of the narrow-minded views of the American Republicans in those abstractions, he denounces the whole movement. We regard these narrow-minded views with equal disapprobation, but we will not on that account reject the practical reform which the same party offers. And thousands of the citizens of this great metropolis will reason as we do. It is impossible, in the present state of society, to get an individual man free from errors and faults—just as foolish would it be to look for a party composed of a number of individuals which would be free from errors, blemishes and faults. We take the American Republicans with their faults, because they offer us practical reforms—because they offer us deliverance from corrupt and worthless factions—because they offer us a good municipal government for the city of New York.

Again, we differ altogether from Mr. Franklin when he alleges that the issue of the presidential question is bound up with that of this election. This is supremely absurd and ridiculous. The result of this election cannot affect Mr. Clay one way or the other. It will affect him just as much as it will Mr. Van Buren—that is, not at all. And Mr. Franklin cannot impose any thing to the contrary on the people of this city. It is too late in the day for that. Their eyes have been for once effectually opened. For the first time in their lives, the people of this city, have got common sense enough to discover entirely national from city politics. They know that following the humbugging advice of party hacks about the necessity—the crying necessity—the terrible necessity of keeping an eye to the Presidential question, and electing such and such men, because by doing so they will elect Clay or Van Buren, is just the way to defeat all hopes of reform—just the way to perpetuate corruption—just the way to keep the streets like a dung hill—just the way to keep the taxes at their present enormous rate—just the way to retain in office inefficient magistrates and a worthless police—and hence the people *will not* be misled and deceived by these party appeals any longer. *The people are determined to get a city government by separating national from city politics.* And they will do it, and this accursed union which has hitherto blasted every hope of reform, will never again be permitted.

These are the views which thousands and thousands of our best citizens entertain. And we do believe that now there is a fair prospect of their hopes being realized. The "American Republicans" offer us practical reforms, and if they succeed at the ensuing election, we do believe that these reforms will be carried out, without any admixture of the bigoted and narrow-minded fanaticism which some of their leaders noise about in their ridiculous speeches.

The Brooklyn Riots.

The accounts which we published yesterday morning of the serious riots in Brooklyn on Thursday night, created most intense excitement throughout the city, and have given great additional interest to the approaching election. Great fears are entertained amongst all classes of our citizens, that unless the greatest precautions are taken by the authorities, and the leaders of the different political factions, the most alarming riots, insurrections, bloodshed and murder will ensue. Great numbers of the "natives" were at the gunshops yesterday, and have been purchasing muskets, revolving pistols, and all sorts of formidable weapons, in order to be prepared for hostile collision with the Irish.

Although the precipitate retreat of the "natives" in the riot at Brooklyn, did not redound greatly to their credit on the score of courage and "pluck," yet it was a very fortunate circumstance, as, had they remained on the ground and engaged in a fight, the most deplorable loss of life might have followed, many of the Irish being armed with loaded muskets, and all of them with weapons of the most formidable character.

It is hardly necessary to say that the American Republicans acted in the most unjustifiable manner in uttering any threats against any Church, or assuming the slightest appearance of hostility to such a building, or to the Irish as a class. The Irish have, under the Constitution, their rights and civil privileges guaranteed to them in as solemn and sacred a manner as are those of any other class of American citizens. The American Republicans entirely mistake the true aim and object of their movement—that which alone has given it strength and respectability—reform of abuses in the city government. To the attainment of that great object, let all their energies be directed, and to that alone. So long as they keep that steadily in view, all honest and sensible men will unite with them. But leave their religion to itself. Leave churches to the people who attend them and the clergy—make no war on any religious creed—attack no one on account of the place of his birth—make war only on the abuses and corruptions of party.

The real truth—the Bible truth—the broad and immutable truth must be told. The whole of the races that people the broad territory of this republic, wherever born, are one and indivisable. They are one race—one people—foreigners and adventurers are they all. All came here to better their condition, and the only unadulterated, God-Almighty made native of this land is the poor Indian that we have robbed and plundered of his patrimony.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—This affair passed over without noise last Wednesday. There was no opposition to what is called the "law and order" party, and the result is that the whigs have carried every thing. Fenner is, therefore, Governor. It is thought that the Dorrites will be reduced to seventeen in the General Assembly.

NEW BRIGHTON.—The season for making summer arrangements is now fast approaching. New Brighton, from its contiguity to the city, will naturally be the place of most resort, and the magnificent establishment there, the Pavilion, under the able management of Blancard, will be sure to attract a great portion of the most fashionable people in New York. As a summer residence, it is certainly unequalled in the United States—all the apartments being lofty, spacious, and airy; and those who are fond of the delicacies and elegancies of life, may venture upon a visit to the Pavilion without fear of disappointment.

THE MAD BULL.—We learn that Mrs. Geo. F. Thompson, and Mrs. Healey were very seriously injured by the mad bull that broke loose in the upper part of the city on Thursday last. They were knocked down, had their dresses torn into ribbons, almost; and it was a miracle that they escaped with their lives.

ITALIAN OPERA.—THE WAR ENDED.—HOMINEY AND HARMONY AT LAST.—We now learn that the Opera *troupe* have at last made an engagement for a second season, Signor De Begnis the manager of *opera buffo*, contingent, however, on a successful subscription among its patrons, which Signor Palmo is to open at once. If all things go right, the first opera will be given on the 20th inst. Particulars hereafter. N. B.—Signor Valtellina's circular letter will be given to-morrow.

INCREASE OF THE CHINA TRADE.—Next Monday, the new ship Montauk, for the China trade, will be launched from Webb's yard. She is owned by Wm. S. Wetmore of this city, and will be commanded, we believe, by Captain N. B. Palmer, who is well and favorably known in this city. Five hundred tons is the size of the M; and if she equals the Paul Jones in speed, she will be a fast ship.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON STEAMER.—An iron ship for the United States Revenue service, will be launched from H. R. Dunham & Co.'s iron works at the foot of 33d street, N. R., this morning at 11 o'clock. She is 360 tons burthen, 140 feet long, and is said to be one of the best models of naval architecture ever seen.

BEAUTIFUL DAGUERREOTYPE.—A most beautiful specimen of this wondrous art has just been sent to us by P. R. Hodge, 243 Broadway. It represents one of the cabmen reading an extra "Herald" on his stand at the Park. It is one of the best we have seen.

SPITE OF THE POST OFFICE.—We learn that the Post office department have commenced a suit against G. E. Pomeroy, for supposed violation of the United States Post office laws by Pomeroy and Co.

PAINTINGS.—The exhibition of old paintings of the Italian masters is now open a Clinton Hall, and is very much frequented by all persons of taste and *vertu*.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?—Captain Robert Tyler is in town at Howard's Hotel—so is Dr. Sutherland, the famous politician of Philadelphia.

THE CITY ELECTION HAND BOOK.—Politicians will find this pamphlet indispensable next week, as it gives the returns of election in each of the seventy-five districts into which the wards are subdivided—the votes for Mayor from 1834 to 1843; list of Corporation Office Holders; Naturalization Laws, &c. It is published by Burgess, Stringer & Co., No. 222 Broadway.

NEW YORK LOCAL ELECTIONS.—We have further returns this morning.

SENECA Co.—Fayette is whig by 30 majority.

SARATOGA Co.—Moreau whig by 12 majority; Halfmoon, Stillwater, Clifton Park, and Waterford, democratic.

CAYUGA Co.—Auburn whig by 247 majority.

ONTARIO Co.—Canandaigua, Bristol, Richmond, Victor, East Bloomfield, Hopewell, Gorham, West Bloomfield—all whig.

ONONDAGA Co.—The democrats have carried 9 towns—the whigs 8—the abolitionists 1.

JEFFERSON Co.—Watertown whig.

GREENE Co.—Coxsackie is whig.

WASHINGTON Co.—The whigs have carried this county by an increased majority.

BEGINNING OF AN IMPORTANT TRADE.—We clip the following from the Van Buren Intelligencer of the 16th inst.: A boat arrived at our landing last Thursday from Jasper county, Mo., *via* Spring river, Pomme de Terre and Neshoe, owned by Hornbeck & Kerr, with the following cargo, 40,000 lbs. beef and pork, salted and in bulk; 1400 lbs. tallow, and a large quantity of lard. Jasper county is one of the frontier counties in Missouri. The boat which brought this produce to the Van Buren landing had to pass through the Seneca and Creek nations. It is gratifying to record such a cheering evidence of the development of the resources of the Far West, and the industry and enterprise of the people.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the extraordinary short arrival of the *Sylvie de Grasse*, we have received Havre and Paris papers down to the 5th ult., being two days later from the continent, than the dates of the last steamer.

The most important intelligence is the announcement that the *ex-Queen Christina has made her entry into Spain by land*. This is stated in *le Globe*, of the 4th ult. This is a most important movement and may lead to another revolution in Spain, and more fighting.

At Havre, cotton and American staples are the same as at the last accounts.

PARIS, March 4.—The following telegraphic despatch was received yesterday evening by the government:—

"PERPIGNAN, Feb. 29.—Queen Christina arrived yesterday evening at Figueras. She was received with great enthusiasm; a Te Deum was sung. Her Majesty was to leave this day for Girona."

The Chamber of Deputies was occupied on Saturday with the discussion on the report lately presented by M. Allard, relative to certain petitions against the fortifications of Paris. The debate was adjourned to Saturday next.

The *National* and *Gazette de France* announce that the subscription for presenting a sword of honor to Admiral Dupetit Thouars is opened at their offices, and at those "of all the independent journals." The maximum of each subscription is limited to 50 centimes.

Rear Admiral Leray, who returned to Toulon on the 26th ult. from the Levant station, is arrived in Paris. The *Toulonnais* states that his flag is to be shifted to the Andromede frigate.

We have already announced that a regular and direct service of Post-office packets was to be established between Marseilles, Malta, and Alexandria. The Director-General of the Post-office has just issued a formal notice of the fact, and stating that there are to be four steamers, viz: l'Egyptus, l'Osiris, le Cairo, and l'Alexandrie, each of 220 horse power. The first packet starts this day from Marseilles, and there will be one from the same port on the 4th of every month. It will touch at Malta on the 7th, and arrive at Alexandria on the 12th. The voyage homewards will be effected in the same time. The packet will leave Alexandria on the 20th of each month, touch at Malta on the 24th, and arrive at Marseilles on the 28th. At Malta these packets will exchange letters and passengers with the line of packets of the Levant.

We have received a file of the *Moniteur Algerien* to the 24th ult. inclusively. They contain accounts of the setting out of the spring expedition under the command of the Duke d'Aumale, and of some razzias on hostile tribes, which were effected without loss of life on the part of the French.

The mail from Bayonne arrived yesterday in Paris without the Madrid journals, but the cause of the omission is not stated. [Is it a revolution?]

A Madrid letter of the 24th states that the wife of Bonet, the head of the insurrection at Alicant, who resided at Teruel, has been arrested, and thrown into a dungeon.

The *Universal German Gazette* states from Bonn, in Prussia, that an address of congratulation to Mr. O'Connell is getting up in several towns of Germany, and that the lists of names are to be sent to Professor Walter, of Bonn, to be forwarded by him to Mr. O'Connell.

The bill presented by the Minister of Finances of the Netherlands having for its object the termination of the financial crisis in that country, and which has been under discussion for more than three weeks in the Second Chamber of the States-General, was passed on the 29th ult. by a majority of 32 to 27. It appears, however, by a letter from the Hague, that the bill meets with great opposition from the monied interests.

We read in a letter from Berlin, Feb. 25:—"The house which Baron Alexander de Humboldt occupies at Berlin, and to which is attached a large garden filled with rare exotics, planted by M. de Humboldt, was sold to M. Roeniger, a merchant, who immediately gave notice to the tenant to quit. This fact having come to the knowledge of M. Joseph Mendelssohn, the banker, who learned at the same time that M. de Humboldt would quit it with great regret, he repurchased the property from M. Roeniger, and wrote to Baron de Humboldt to say that it would remain at his service as long as he pleased."

The Seine has overflowed a great part of the country between St. Cloud and Suresne. In one place the water appears like a vast lake, and covers an extent of three quarters of a league.

The road from the Barriere de l'Etoile to Neuilly, and that called the Chemin de la Revolte, are, we understand, about to be lighted with gas.

M. Gay-Lussac is to open his gratuitous course of lectures on chemistry, in the Rue du Jardin des Plantes, on March 9th, at eight in the morning, and will continue them, at the same hour, on Saturdays and Tuesdays following.

The official list of medical men and midwives of the department of the Seine has just been published, in conformity with the law of the 19th Ventose. It is as follows:—Docteurs en médicine, 1048; docteurs en chirurgie, 27; officers de santé, 153; midwives, 531.

We read in the *Courrier Français*—

"The Ministry, filled with confidence by its 233 votes upon the last ballot, and wishing to take advantage of the favorable disposition of the Chamber, will, it is said, apply this week for a grant of 1,000,000fr. for secret service money. The Cabinet is completely reassured, and its leaders guarantee it a continued existence for several years. It cannot doubt of an increasing majority on all questions, after having such an inexplicable and unexpected majority on a question, in which the honor of our flag and the dignity of the nation was involved."

"It is reported," says the *Courrier Français*, "that the Government is about to send out M. Agenor de Gasparin as the King's Commissioner to Queen Pomare of Tahiti."

The *Presse* says, and we concur in its observations:

"The directors of the Bank of France are said to be engaged in considering the expediency of issuing notes of 250fr. The bill for authorising this step will certainly be favorably received. Notes to this small amount are already issued from the branch banks, and their utility in the grand metropolis of business is incontestible. It is difficult, therefore, to imagine any grounds for opposition to granting this accommodation to Paris, where, beyond all other places, it must be truly serviceable. At the same time, it is evident that the circulation of notes for 250fr. can be of no advantage to the bank itself, and that the public alone will gain by it."

The *Phare* of Bayonne, of Friday, attributes the non arrival there on that day of the mail from Madrid to the state of the roads in the Pyrenees, which, it says, were in many places blocked up by snow.

The *Moniteur* states, from Stockholm, 20th ult., that the King of Sweden was in a degree better, but not out of danger. His Majesty suffered less pain, but was growing weaker.

Russia.

A letter from St. Petersburgh of the 20th ult., in the *Berlin Gazette*, contains the following:—"The chief of the frontier district near Kjachta, has reported that at Macmudschin, a few wersts distant from Kjachta, the local Chinese authorities discovered two Chinese who were smoking opium, which they said had been supplied by Russians. The Chinese chiefs immediately opened negotiations with the Russian authorities on the frontier, and the Emperor of Russia having been informed of the fact, has ordered that the Ukase, published in 1841 against the sale of opium to the Chinese, shall be scrupulously enforced, and that all persons who may violate it shall be tried by a Court Martial." The same journal states that the inhabitants of Poland are now free to establish their residence in Russia on taking out passports, and choosing for themselves within a delay of nine months the place at which they intend to reside permanently.

STOCK EXCHANGE, March 2—½ past four.—A considerable amount of business was transacted to-day in French securities, which have advanced in a marked manner.—For cash 5's have risen 45c; 3's 40c; New Belgian ¼; Spanish ⅜; Neapolitan 20c; Belgian 5's and Roman are unvaried; Belgian 3's and Hayti no quotation. For the end of the month, 5's and 3's have advanced 35c.

NOVA SCOTIA.—We have received from our attentive correspondent at Halifax, papers of that place up to the 30th ultimo. The Colonial Assembly was in session, and the new tariff had passed that body on the 20th

"Salt Beef per cwt. 3s.; Fresh Beef, do. 5s.; Biscuit or Bread, do. 1s 8d.; Crackers or Cakes, do. 3s. 4d.; Candles, Wax or Spermaceti, 3d. per lb.; Candles, of Tallow, 1d. per lb.; Coffee, green, per cwt. 4s. 4d.; Coffee, roasted, 2d. per lb.; Clocks, each 10s; Machinery for clocks—20 per cent.; Flour, 2s. per bbl. when Imperial duty not paid; Molasses, 3½ d. per gall when Imperial duty not paid; Dried Fruit, 10 per cent.; Raisins in boxes 1d.; in casks, ½d. per lb.; Hay, 20 s. per ton; Lard per cwt. 8s.; Sole Leather, per lb. 1d.; Upper Leather, per lb 2d.; Boots, Shoes, and Leather Manufactures, per cent. £10; Pork, per cwt. 3s.; Spirits, per gallon, 1s. 4d.; Rum 1s 6d.; Sugar as last year—Bastard Sugar, 4s. per cwt; Tobacco, per lb 1½d. All the above duties are in sterling money.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—It is with much pain we record, that on Sunday last, near the residence of Mrs. Waller's father, (G. M. Bender, Esq.) in Lowndes county, Anna Cordelia, infant daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Waller of this place, was suddenly killed by the upsetting of a buggy. Mr. Waller, her father, was at the time of this distressing accident, and is now, in the city of New York.—*Selma, (Ala.) Free Press, March 23.*

ELECTION IN PORTLAND.—There was an attempt at Portland, a day or two since, to elect a Mayor. There was no choice. Whig vote 767; Demo. 583; Temp. and Abo. 488; Scattering 5.

VERY LATE FROM PORTUGAL.—The little clipper Lyna, Capt. Stearns, arrived yesterday, in twenty five days from Oporto.

It appears by the intelligence brought by her, that Portugal and the young Queen, Donna Maria, were in trouble. When the L. sailed the mails had been stopped for two weeks, and Oporto was under martial law. There had been some fighting in the country, and an insurrection was expected to break out in the city of wine.

It was reported that one of the Queen's generals had been killed the day before, in an engagement with the rebels, and farther, that Don Miguel was in the country. The army was under good discipline.

We had an inkling of this outbreak by the Caledonia. It may turn out that the above accounts are only a magnified view of the *émeute* then spoken of. We must say, however, that Portugal has been for some time in an unsettled state, and Don Miguel has long been intriguing to recover her.

FURTHER FROM HAYTI.—By an arrival we have just received the following:—

PORT REPUBLICAN, March 1, 1844.

I avail myself of the earliest opportunity afforded me, to inform you that a new revolution has commenced in this ill-fated island. The present government was organised in January last, and now the whole Spanish part of the island is in arms in opposition. I have not seen the manifesto put forth by the disaffected, but I am given to understand, that a movement on the part of the Catholic priests is the principal origin of the disturbance—and then General Reviere, the President, in forming his cabinet, did not choose any of his secretaries from that part of the island. This was impolitic, to say the least of it. By the new constitution, all religions are tolerated, and the citizen guaranteed in his religious privileges as with us, and admitting of no state church.

The people are generally more devout in the Spanish part of the island; so they assert, that the State is in the church, not the church in the State; and call on all good Catholics to aid and assist them. They have hoisted a flag—being blue and red for the republic, with a white cross on it for the church. They have organised a provisional government at St. Domingo, and have taken several towns which resisted them.

The regular government is making every arrangement, and using all efforts to put down this movement, and as a friend of liberty, both civil and religious, I heartily hope they may be successful.

Havana.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

HAVANA, March 19, 1844.

Musical Intelligence—Olé Bull and Vieux Temps—Fol-de-rol in the shape of Letters from Havana—Orange Crop.

The Rapid will sail in a few days, when I will write you more at leisure. The Rapid and C. Colon came in the same day, as you see by the enclosed list. We have now five daily papers, the "Diario," at $2 a month; the "Noticioso," $1 50 a month; "Faro," $1 25 a month; "Prense," 62½ cents a month; and "El Diario Dilas Avisos, $0 40 cents a month; and on the first of April will appear a new one, name I dont know, a mercantile paper however.

Olé Bull is a setting all the people crazy. He appears at the theatre "Tacon," and on Sunday last, 17th, had a tremendous House, playing at the usual prices. Vieux Temps is also here. He made his first appearance at the San Cecilia Concert Room (where the old Post Office was)—Prices $2; had but fifty people to hear him, got vexed and was going away, but his friend persuaded him to stop, and he makes his second and last appearance tonight at the Theatre Principal, at the usual prices. Mr. Shaffer and his lion, tiger, &c. have been playing at the "Diorama Theatre," to good houses.

If of any service to you I can always furnish you with what news is a going, on which all reliance may be placed. I say this as I have seen several letters from here published in the American papers, especially in those of your city, written by those very little versed in the manners and customs of the place, and whose crude opinions are of very little value. I mention this as the "natives" are frequently very much vexed with the erroneous impressions and statements made from here. In political matters nothing is ever known or can be surmised until seen published in the "*Diario*," the Government papers.

I would send you some oranges, but between the worm and the drought, which is destroying every thing, cattle dying for want of water and fodder, the crop is entirely gone without it is a few dried up things not fit to send.

Houlton, Maine.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

HOULTON, ME., 31st March, 1844.

Marching and Counter Marching—Economy of the War Department—Fires, and three feet of Snow.

There is a company of the First Artillery now here. It will march from this however to-morrow to Fort Kent, at Fish River. It is only about ten days since that all the articles at that post were sold off, and now they have to furnish it again, at an expense of about four thousand dollars. This is the way the money of Uncle Sam goes; they save pins and spend dollars.

On Thursday morning about three o'clock, a fire broke out in this town, which destroyed about three thousand dollars worth of property, chiefly belonging to Mr. Houlton. The soldiers turned out promptly and rendered what assistance they could. We have three feet of snow at the present time, with no appearance of spring.

Marine Court.

Before Judge Randall.

APRIL 5.—*George Wilson vs. Frederick Hewit.*—This was an action for assault and battery. The plaintiff was a colored man, the steward of the ship Utica, on her passage from Europe to this port. On the passage some altercation arose between him and the defendant, who is the captain, and the latter committed the assault and battery complained of; which, from the evidence, appeared to be but trifling. The jury could not agree and they were discharged. Scoles and Cooper for plaintiff; Mr. Beeley for defendant.

Another case of assault and battery was about to be tried at the suit of a seaman, named William Smith, against Captain Hewit, when one of the officers of the United States Marshal entered the Court and arrested Smith, under a warrant, issued by Mr. Commissioner Rapelje, on the complaint of Mr. Hewit, for an endeavor to make a revolt on board said ship.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday, says: The U. S. brig Pioneer, Lieut. Com'g Shaw, will sail for Rio the first fair wind. She has been detained by the wind, which has been blowing strong from the N. E. the week past. The frigate Constitution is nearly ready, and will be the next vessel for Rio. She will leave about the first of next month.

NEW FACTORY.—Two gentlemen from England are about establishing themselves at St. Louis, where they purpose manufacturing, on an extensive scale, queens and porcelain ware. Earth, for the common earthenware, and for the vessels in which the queensware is burned, abounds in the vicinity of St. Louis. Porcelain clay, equal to that used in England, is found in several counties in the State of Missouri

BUSINESS IN BANGOR.—Our market yesterday, was thronged with teams and business was very lively. The sleighing, on account of the snow that fell on Saturday, was very good, and people seem strongly inclined to improve the last chance. How many last chances there are to be, it is difficult to tell, but there seems to be a prospect of a few weeks sleighing yet.—*Bangor Whig, April 2.*

RARITAN CANAL.—The business on this work has opened vigorously, though the water was let in only this week. Two large barges, with valuable cargoes, for New York, departed on Tuesday, and others will follow to-day. This important channel of inland communication is daily becoming more useful to the trading classes, and more profitable to the stockholders.—*Philada. U. S. Gazette, April 5.*

Amusements.

CHATHAM THEATRE—MISS REYNOLD'S BENEFIT.—This evening one of the best bills of the season is presented, consisting of Colman's Heir at Law and Nicholas Nickleby. In both pieces Mr E. S. Conner sustains popular characters, while the beneficiare herself appears as Cicely Homespun and the beautiful character of Smike. From the excellence of the company and the marked care which the management bestows on the stage arrangements, the two pieces will doubtless be well performed. There is also a great variety of attractions, such as songs, dance, &c., and to those who desire to enjoy a night's entertainment such as no other theatre offers, we recommend to visit the Chatham this evening.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Last day of the Ethiopian Minstels at the American Museum—The Manager in consequence of the close of their engagement will give two splendid performances to-day, one at 3 P. M. and one at half past 7. The Giants also will be exhibited during the day and evening. This will be the most attractive day since Tom Thumb's departure, and if you wish seats go early, as the Manager has found it difficult to accommodate the crowd. The Minstrels are to perform their best pieces, and we bespeak for them a rush—"Go it while you're young."

PEALE'S MUSEUM.—The Lapland Dwarf divides the attention of the public with the Giant and Giantess—in fact we should say receives rather more than his share of attention, to judge by the immense number of persons that patronise him. He is decidedly agreater curiosity than the Giant, and we predict that he will prove as good a card to Bennett as Tom Thumb was for Barnum. The ladies seem delighted with him—How the little ones will open their eyes on beholding him. They will scarcely know what to make of it. An entertainment takes place this afternoon. The Great Western and a host of other talented persons appear.

Very Late from India—Highly Important Intelligence—Tremendous Battle.

We have received by the Douglass, Capt. Townsend, from Palermo, via Gibraltar, arrived last night, the "Gibraltar Chronicle" to the 6th ult. inclusive.

It contains late and important intelligence from the East Indies by the overland mail, and also news from Spain.

There had been a terrible battle between the British in India and the natives, in which five thousand were killed and a great many wounded.

It appears that the English are not to hold India in quietness. Why should they?

GIBRALTAR, March 5.—To-day we have a third version of the circumstances under which the Spanish Consular Agent at Mazagan lost his life. He was, it is now said, in the country, unescorted but armed; and, having reason to believe that some Moors he fell in with, were preparing to assault him, he fired and wounded one of them. For this, it is added, he was arrested and sentenced to death. An authentic account of the occurrence will probably be published before long, and we shall then know which of the three versions we have mentioned is correct. In the meantime the Spaniards are highly incensed at what they consider a gross violation of the law of nations; and the periodical press loudly calls upon Government to resent the inflicted wrong, even to the length of going to war, if full satisfaction be not given by the Moorish Government. And war is likely to ensue, according to a remarkably well-informed Madrid correspondent, but not on account of the unfortunate agent's death.—There is, says the letter, a more serious ground of complaint, the Moors having taken forcible possession of some land belonging to Spain in the neighborhood of Ceuta, and having hitherto refused to listen to the remonstrances of her Government.—Nay (the letter further states,) the latter having consulted the French, the conduct of the Moors was deemed so unwarrantable at the Tuilleries, that they not only advised the Spanish cabinet to an open rupture, but, on its stating, that 20,000,000 rs. vn. would be required to commence hostilities, which sum it had not, 30,000,000 were immediately offered for the purpose by the advisers.

The following is the summary of intelligence from the *Overland Bombay Courier*:—

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.—The unexpected turn which affairs have taken in Gwalior, has this month almost wholly occupied public attention. Two—we might almost say three—battles have been fought and won, which, in character, are no way inferior to any that have taken place on Indian soil. Our Government—induced by the stubbornness and apparent preparation for resistance shown by the Gwalior Court—have adopted the only means at hand—that of a recourse to arms. The enemy were the first to commence hostilities, by firing on the baggage party under Col. Sleeman, of the 26th, and then on a reconnoitering party sent out on the 28th. The right wing of our army, under the immediate command of his Exc'y Sir H. Gough, attacked the Mahrattas in their position of Maharajpool, while our left wing, under Major General Grey, did so at Punniar, and gained a complete victory over them. Our loss, however, on these occasions has been very severe—the list amounting to 141 killed and 866 wounded; that of the enemy amounts to between 4,000 and 5,000 in killed and wounded, with the loss of 50 pieces of artillery. The following are the names of the officers who have fallen in these actions, or have since died of their wounds, viz.:—General Churchill, Colonel Sanders, Major Crommelin, Captains Stewart, Magrath and Cobban, Lieutenants Newton and Leaths, and Ensign Bray; 40 have been wounded. The fort of Gwalior shortly after surrendered to us, and some of the principal chiefs came in and tendered submission.

Government has declared, that it is not our intention to occupy the country, nor in any shape to intermeddle with its internal affairs, further than to insist on the formation of a subsidiary force, to be officered solely by the Company's officers, and maintained by the Gwalior government. The army is expected to retire to within our own territories immediately. The commander in chief has set out on a tour of inspection; while the Gov. Gen was expected to start for Calcutta on the 23d. Affairs in the Punjaub are still maturing, and may probably force themselves upon our attention, as unexpectedly as have those of Gwalior. In Scinde, matters are much the same. The troops, however, are recovering from their sickness: at Hydrabad little improvement had been observed; but at Sukkur the condition of our men was much more favorable. India throughout is peaceful.

Our China intelligence reaches to the 28th of December, but is of little interest. Not as late as per Helena.

INSANITY PRODUCED BY MILLERISM.—Dr. Woodward states, in the last annual report of the Worcester Asylum, that the number of cases of insanity from religious causes, has increased the last year in most of the institutions in this country. In this hospital, 28 cases of 220 are supposed to have arisen from this cause, 15 of which are attributed to the Miller excitement, and much larger proportions are ascribed to the same causes in some of the New England Institutions. It is rare, says Dr. W., that a popular religious error has produced so much excitement in the community and rendered so many insane. This is not surprising, as the subject is momentous, the time fixed for the final consummation of all things so near at hand, and the truth of all sustained by unerring mathematics.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—In Assembly, on Thursday, Mr. Burbank reported the bill in relation to the inspection of beef and pork in the city of New York, with amendment. The bill proposes to create an Inspector General of those articles in that city. It was ordered to a third reading. The bill requiring the Register of the city and county of New York, and County Clerk, to keep an account of their fees, &c., was read a third time and passed. Also, the bill to amend the act to incorporate the New York and Erie Railroad Co. Also, the bill to incorporate the New York Benevolent Society of Operative Masons—passed.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE AT PITTSBURG.—The Pittsburg Chronicle tells of a brutal outrage committed on the person of a virtuous female, in Alleghany city. He gagged her mouth and tied her hands, after which he accomplished his purpose. Being threatened with punishment, he married his victim, but refused to live with her, leaving her in wretchedness alone.

☞ FIFTH WARD.—

Strike till the last armed foe expire,
Strike for your altars and your fires;
Strike for the green graves of your sires,
God, and your native land.

The members of the American Republican Association of the Fifth Ward, will meet at the Marion House, 165 West Broadway, on Monday, April 8th, at 2, P. M., precisely, to form in procession to join the great mass meeting in the Park. All friendly to the American Republican cause are invited to join with the Fifth Ward on this occasion. An excellent band of music is engaged. Members can provide themselves with badges, by applying at the Committee room, at the Marion House, 165 West Broadway. ALFRED S. LIVINGSTON, Pres't.

STEPHEN REED, JOHN R. FLENDER, } Secretaries. s&m

☞ THE QUEEN OF SHEBA, ON HER RETURN from a visit to King Solomon, said the half had not been told of him. So is it with Dr. Sherman's Lozenges. Evidences of their wonderful virtues are daily and almost hourly accumulating on the Doctor's hands. They certainly cure coughs, headaches, and most other diseases, sooner than any thing we know of. While other preparations are condemned by a large proportion of the persons who use them, all speak in favor of the lozenges. We can safely say no medicine has ever been offered to the public half so valuable, pleasant or efficacious, and, therefore, cheerfully recommend all our readers who are any way complaining, to procure the means of relief from 106 Nassau street. Agents—227 Hudson st., 188 Bowery, 77 East Broadway, 8 State street, Boston, and 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia.

☞ PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.—The members of the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, in returning the public thanks for the liberal support they have received in their efforts to "suppress quackery," beg leave to state that their particular attention continues to be directed to all diseases of a private nature, and from the great improvements lately made in the principal hospitals of Europe in the treatment of those diseases, they can confidently offer to persons requiring medical aid advantages not to be met with in any institution in this country, either public or private. The treatment of the College is such as to insure success in every case, and is totally different from that pernicious practice of ruining the constitution with mercury, and in most cases leaving a disease much worse than the original. One of the members of the College, for many years connected with the principal hospitals of Europe, attends daily for a consultation from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.

Terms—Advice and medicine, $5. A cure guaranteed.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY INVALIDS.—Persons living in the country and not finding it convenient to attend personally, can have forwarded to them a chest containing all medicines requisite to perform a perfect cure by stating their case explicitly, together with all symptoms, time of contraction and treatment received elsewhere, if any, and enclosing $5, post paid, addressed to

W. S. RICHARDSON, Agent
Office and Consulting rooms of the College, 95 Nassau street

☞ SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.—At this season of the year, every one should purify the blood. We advise all to use Comstock's Sarsaparilla, the cheapest and best article ever offered to the public for that purpose, in diseases arising from impurity of the blood, as

Chronic Rheumatism, General Debility,
Scrofula, Kings Evil, Eruptions of the Skin,
Mercurial Diseases, Swelling of the Bones, &c.

At 21 Courtlandt street. Price 50 cents per bottle; $4 per dozen.

☞ DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S POUDRES S