ment, have been invested in Government Securities by the Chancery Broker, which at one time had the effect of raising their prices; but on the same party becoming a seller last week, the quotations were again lowered. Exchequer bills, after undergoing a considerable advance, have also receded. Consols have been last done at 99¼; Reduced Three per Cents 100¼; the Three-and-a-Quarter New at 103¾, and Exchequer Bills from 57 to 62 premium

In the Foreign market, the last intelligence from Mexico gave the Bonds of that country an upward impetus; Portuguese Converted are likewise higher, but Spanish is lower. Brazil New have been sold at 87¼. Chilian 101¼. Columbian 14¼. Mexican 36¼. Deferred 16¾ Portuguese Three per Cents 61. Spanish Five per Cents 28¼, and the Three per Cents 40¾; Venezuelan Bonds have been done at 44¼.

LONDON MARKETS, March 3.—Ashes.—Canada pot and pearls were in good request, and at auction 605 brls chiefly sold at better prices; first sort pots 24s 9d to 25s 6d, inferior 23s 6d, second sort 22s 3d to 23s 3d. First sort pearl 24s to 24s 9d, and second sort 20s to 23.

Corn—The arrivals during the week have been moderate. The foreign Oats in the return came coastwise. Wheat—Some of the country markets have shown more firmness during the last day or two, and here there is not such a desire to press sales, but we hear of no improvement in price being realised. Barley—No improvement whatever. Oats—The supplies during the last two months having exceeded the consumption, continue dull sale, at the present currency. Beans and Peas no improvement. Flour trade is still slow.

Drugs, &c.—There has been a better demand for these articles, 30 chests rhubarb from New York, in bond, mostly sold, round rather dark 2s to 2s 5d; flat 2s to 2s 6d; inferior 1s 3d, 6cs. American oil peppermint sold, good, 8s to 8s 6d; 5 bales sarsaparilla from N York went, at 1s to 2s 3d; 1 drum Ohio turpentine 2s 6d; 4 bags myrabolams 8s 6d; 45 chts common lac dye taken in at 4½ to 4¾d per lb.

Metals.—The Iron market still continues in a state of much excitement, so much so as to render quotations almost unsafe; a further advance has taken place.

Tallow.—P. Y. candle had a quiet appearance to-day, but lower rates were not taken; at auction 8 casks 103 skins Cape sold at 39s to 40s 6d for good fine hard, and 36s 6d for low; 27 casks N. S. Wales at 38s 6d; 26 casks North American melted taken in at 39s 9d; 2 casks N. Zealand sold at 33 s 3d per cwt.

Rice—Bengal met with more attention to-day, and an advance of 3d per cwt was paid; 1367 bags, at auction, sold readily; middling and good middling white, little dusty, 11s to 11s 6d; first class, damaged, 10s 6d to 11s; second 10s; third 6s 6d; and sea damaged and re packed, 9s to 10s per cwt.

Tea.—Another dull week has passed, and in the earlier part scarcely anything of importance transpired, excepting the new arrivals of congou of the higher grades, from two to three thousand chests of which have brought from 2s 5d to 2s 7d per lb; the former arrival, however, being still considered the finest chop of the season, rules at 2s 9d; and but a small proportion of them now remaining in bond. Three or four more ships will be discharging their cargoes early in the ensuing week, after which rates will be more settled. Yesterday and to-day a demand has sprung up for low congou, and 101 per lb has been freely given, with short drompts. Public sales will take place on Tuesday next, but not to any important amount.

Tobacco.—The market for American tobacco very dull for exportation. The home trade a regular demand, at current prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 14—(From the Circular of the United Brokers)—In consequence of the continued expectation of a reduction of duty, combined with some change of opinion in regard to the extent of the crop in the United States, the demand has been extensive for the last few days, particularly for bonded American, and prices of this description have advanced fully ¼d per lb, whilst other kinds are rather higher. Speculators have taken 21,590 American, 2000 Pernambuco, 300 Bahia and 1500 Surat, and Exporters 150 American. The total sales amount to 56,950 bales.

REPORT of the week ending February 21—(From the Circular of the United Brokers)—Since Saturday last, when the intelligence was received that the duty would be entirely rescinded, to take effect as soon as the bill could be passed, prices have been very irregular, and the demand has been comparatively moderate, particularly from the Trade. American descriptions, duty paid, are rather lower on the inferior qualities; on the Cotton sold at the long price, deducting the duty, 5 16d per lb, the holders had the advantage of fully ¼d per lb. In Brazil, Egyptian and Surat there is no change. Speculators have taken 14,800 American and 250 Surat, and Exporters 450 American. The total sales amount to 35,720 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING Feb 28—(From the Circular of the United Brokers.)—The demand throughout the week has been good, both from the trade and speculators, and prices of American, in bond, within the last two days are one-eighth of a penny per lb. higher, whilst duty paid rates are without change. In Brazil, Egyptian, and Surat, there is no alteration; the latter is heavy of sale. Speculators have taken 17,500 American, and 50 Egyptian, and exporters 150 Surat; and there have been forwarded into the country unsold during the present month 5460 American, 250 Egyptian, and 60 Pernam.

COTTON MARKET, March 3—Our Cotton market has had a very animated appearance since Friday last. Prices have had an upward tendency, yet, though in some instances an advance of one eighth of a penny per lb. has been realized, we cannot quote the advance as general—On Saturday the sales amounted to 11,500 bales, of which 3000 were to speculators; and to-day 12 000 bales have changed hands, of which, however, 4000 were also to speculators. The sales to-day comprise 1000 Surat, 2½ to 3½; 200 Pernams, 5¼d; 400 Egyptian, 5¾d to 7¼d; and the remainder American, 3½d to 5¾d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, March 3—Ashes.—In consequence of the repeal of the duty on glass, in the manufacture of which they are used, there has been a speculative demand for Pearls, of which 2000 brls. have changed hands within the last fortnight at advancing prices, beginning at 24s and closing at 26s. Pots have been sold at 24s.

Cloverseed.—A large quantity of American was offered at auction on Friday last; there was, however, scarcely any bidding, and the whole was withdrawn.

Coal.—Prices of Coal for export are well maintained, and the proposed alteration of duty is likely to increase the business in this article.

Corn.—Very little business has been done in foreign Wheat within the last three weeks, but there is no material alteration in the value. English and Irish sorts, in consequence of sellers having submitted to a reduction of about 2s per 70 lbs., have met a rather better sale, and at our market on Friday last the trade altogether had a somewhat firmer tone. Flour of all sorts is in such dull request, that our quotations must be considered in a great degree nominal. Oats and Oatmeal are little wanted, and the turn cheaper. Indian Corn is likewise in flat demand at 27s to 29s per 480 lbs. We quote per 70 lbs. Canadian free red Wheat 6s 6d to 6s 9d, white 7s to 7s 3d; United States red 6s 9d to 7s. Peas, Canadian, per qr., 33s to 34s. Flour, Canadian, per barrel 196 lbs., sweet 26s to 27s, sour 24s to 25s; United States, sweet 27s to 28s, sour 24s to 25s. Oatmeal, Canadian old, per 240 lbs., 22s 6d to 23s.

Flaxseed.—There is some little demand for sowing, at 70s; very inferior has sold at 69s 6d.

Linseed continues scarce and inquired for.

Rise firm, but nothing of importance has transpired in American.

Saltpetre.—The transactions in this article have been few at 25s to 28s.

Tallow.—We have had a tolerably good demand for this article but prices are unimproved. Yellow candle is quoted 40s 6d, and Odessa 39s 6d to 40s per cwt. Some fine New York has been sold at 39s 6d, being a slight decline.

Tar.—No transactions whatever are reported in this article.

Tea.—In consequence of their being no reduction in the duty of Tea, for low Fokien kinds of Congou prices have declined 1d to 1½d per lb, while the good fine sorts remain firm at the previous quotations. A rather large business was done last week, and the market is steadier.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco trade during the early part of the last month was brisk; the trade supplied themselves freely, and some speculative purchases were made; latterly, however, the market has become dull, and the demand is chiefly from exporters. There is little alteration to notice in prices, but they are not quite so firm at present as they were a short time ago. The sales of the past month amount to 1202 hhds, viz: 122 Virginia Leaf, 202 Stemmed, 241 Kentucky Leaf, and 637 Stemmed. The stocks on hand here comprise 15,417 against 14,968 hhds held at the same period last year. We quote

	1845	1844.
James River, Leaf, faded	0d to 2d	2d to 2½d
" Ordin'y sound	2½d to 3d	3d to 0d
" Middling	3¼d to 3¾d	3½d to 4¼d
" Good	4d to 4½d	5d to 6d
" Fine	5d to 0d	5½d to 0d
" Stemmed low short	3¼d to 4d	4d to 4½d
" " Middling	4½d to 0d	4¾d to 5d
" " Good	5d to 0d	5½d to 0d
" " Fine	5½d to 0d	5¾d to 6d
Kentucky Leaf	2d to 4d	2d to 4½d
" Stemmed old	3¼d to 5d	4d to 6d
" " new		

Turpentine.—The sales of Turpentine have been few. The proposed repeal of duty on Foreign Rosin has excited some dissatisfaction amongst our Turpentine distillers, and prices are consequently become almost nominal; the Trade seem disposed to abstain from purchasing until this question is decided.

AMERICAN PROVISIONS.—We copy the following from the circular of the highly respectable house of J. & C. Kirkpatrick of Liverpool, March 3, occupied in this business.

The anticipated changes in the Tariff interfered considerably with the business in general produce during the past month, still there was a fair demand for most articles, and now that the intentions of government are known, we look for a much improved trade in the present month. The whole import of American produce has been large, but partial, including some articles in excess, and others in unusually small quantity. Beef continues to come forward freely, and for the most part of very prime quality. The principal portion of our imports now comes from the West via New Orleans, and the meat shows a decided superiority over that packed on the Eastern coast. It is evident that the trade in provisions will centre more there every year; and with a continuance of the same attention on the part of the Western curers to suit their brands to the English market, there will be a growing desire here to cultivate a direct trade. The demand during the month has been good, at full prices, and the business very satisfactory—dealers taking known brands without hesitation, and the feeling of the market being in favor of the full maintenance of present rates. Pork is increasing monthly in supply, and the stock is becoming large in this market. Irish has further declined 3s to 4s, and is now selling at rates that lose money to the packer. The market for American has also declined in consequence 2s to 3s; but as the stock of Irish will soon be exhausted, we confidently anticipate an improved demand and some reaction in price next month. The quality of most parcels of the new cure now coming in is exceedingly prime, the only fault being that the meat is still too fat. Cheese during the early part of the month, had a very dull sale, and a tendency towards lower rates, but the dullness having in some measure passed away, we are enabled to retain our former quotations. The supplies of home Cheese to Chester fair last week were larger than was expected, and the only advance made was 1s to 2s on the choicest dairies—the lower qualities were cheap and plentiful. We cannot now recede from present rates.—Butter has not recovered from the depression advised in our last circular, the market for Irish in the meantime having declined 2s to 4s. The stocks held both here and in London are unusually light, and with the ordinary demand at this season, the market would soon be cleared at advancing rates. We look for more business doing in the course of ten days. The arrivals reported above, are not yet brought on the market, and we have no transactions in American to record. Grease Butter comes in now free of duty; any parcels that have arrived during the month were at once taken at the extremes of our quoted rates. Of Lard, the arrivals have been small, and the market is now quite cleared of barrels while the stock of kegs held at the date of our last advices has nearly all passed into consumption. The value of barrel Lard has been sustained in the absence of large supplies, but kegs are 2s lower, Irish having declined fully 4s per cwt. The duty being now removed from this article, the shipments on the way will benefit to the extent of the duty remitted, and under a complete free trade in the article, we anticipate a great extension of the imports to this country in coming years. The duty having also been removed from Lard Oil, the manufacturers of that article here, fearing the competition of American, will act cautiously for some time in their operations, and hence we look for a quiet business in Lard during the present month. Tallow is again a little lower, 40s being now an extreme quotation. The demand from chandlers is beginning to fall off, and with less inquiry, holders are becoming increasingly anxious to sell on arrival—The market, however, will not be lower. The low price of Ashes having attracted some attention from speculators, led to increased transactions, and the subsequent announcement from the government of their intention to remove the excise duty from Glass advanced the price to 24s and 26s respectively, at which they now stand, with a firm market. The sales of Hide have been to a fair extent, at 3¾d to 3½d for New York wet salted, and general prices remain as last quoted. The quantity of North American sold in the month was 5000, and the stock now held is 5400. In Hemp, the demand has been rather brisker, and sales have been made at our quotations. Beeswax has been sold at £7 12s 6d, which is some advance on last month's quotations. Holders of Flaxseed have lowered their prices in order to induce a demand which, up to this time, has been very limited. The season so far being backward, there are no sales yet to farmers, and until the country trade fairly opens, prices cannot well be defined. One or two sales have been made at 67s 6d, to which the transactions of the month are confined. The high rates advised in January have brought larger supplies from the Continent than were expected. Of Cloverseed, the import from America is unusually large, and the stock here is much increased. The same cause has operated against a demand for Cloverseed, as for flaxseed, and until the weather becomes favorable for sowing, we cannot have a large business in seeds. Prime qualities are sure to meet with a market, but the parcels of inferior and old now there will probably have to remain over unsold.—Timothy Seed will have a larger sale now that the duty is remitted; the last sales were at 31s. Linseed Cake has had a fair sale at former rates, but the season is now too far advanced for continued shipments to any extent, as the demand will nearly cease when grass becomes plentiful. The market for Sugar has been very unsettled, owing to the changes announced, and some time must elapse before prices become steady. It is quite evident that no decline in price will take place during the present year, at least equal to the duty remitted, so that the shipper and importer will derive more benefit from the change than the consumer. Our Corn Market is still without improvement, either in actual business or in prospect, and all articles in the trade are quoted lower. United States' flour has been sold in bond at 16s 6d for sweet, and 14s for sour, and no extensive sales could be made, even at these low rates.

STATE OF TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—Trade is in a healthy state. The Manchester market continues brisk, notwithstanding the rather unfavorable advices from India by the last mail, and the demand for all descriptions is good at somewhat higher prices. Goods are also in request at steady rates. The accounts from Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Rochdale, and other parts of the manufacturing districts, report favorably of the state of trade in those towns and their neighborhoods; and the proposed abolition of duties will, most probably, when they come into operation, infuse a greater degree of briskness into business.

HAVRE, Feb. 28.—Previous to the commencement of this week, the Cotton trade had a very lively aspect; considerable purchases were made by speculators, and prices had advanced ¼f; since the above period, however, the market has become quieter; the transactions have nevertheless been daily to a fair extent, and prices have fully maintained themselves at our quotations. The large amount of sales lately effected, and the advance in prices, are no doubt the chief motives by which buyers have been actuated in keeping aloof; but the nature of the advices to the 6th inst. brought by the St Nicholas, from New York, appears to have created a degree of hesitation amongst dealers, but more especially amongst speculators, and as the next accounts from the other side of the Atlantic are expected to be more conclusive, little or no change is looked for until they come forward.—Within the last week several cargoes have come in, and the imports since the commencement of the month are 31,682 bales, whilst the sales have reached 51 394 bales; but the outgoings cannot be stated at more than 29,000 bales, the demand from the trade, although the stock in the internal districts is far from heavy, being merely to supply immediate wants, the principal portion of the operations having been on speculation. The sales this week amount to 6617 bales, viz:—

2969 bales	New Orleans,	duty paid	..	F53.50 a 70.—
896 "	Mobile,	"	..	52.50 a 64.50
1435 "	Upland,	"	..	52.— a 63.50
— "	Sea Island,	"	..	—.— a —.—
627 "	Brazil,	"	..	71.50 a 77.—
50 "	Peruvian,	"	..	—.— a 72.—
— "	Gaudeloupe,	"	..	—.— a —.—
20 "	Cayenne,	"	..	—.— a 90.—

PRICES OF UNITED STATES SHORT STAPLE COTTONS, ACCORDING TO THE HAVRE CLASSIFICATIONS.

	Tres. Bas.	Tres. ord.	Ordin.	Bon. ord.	Pt. cour.	Cour.	Bon. cour.
New Orl's..	53	59	63	67	71	73	77
Mobile,	53	59	62	66	69	—	—
Upland,	53	58	61	63	66	69	—

Stocks this day 60,076 bales, of which 54 807 are United States. At this period in 1844 they were 110,259, of which 99,951 were American. Ashes.—The transactions in ashes have been limited; this week, however, rather more demand has been manifested for American potash, and prices are well supported at our quotations. 170 bbls 1st brands 1844, partly to arrive, found buyers, at f 34 62½ to 34 75 per kil duty (f 8 25) paid. Little business has been done in Pearls, which are quoted 36 50 to 37 for consumption. A lot of New York Bees' Wax has brought f 2 10 per ½ kil duty paid. Owing to the limited supply few sales have been effected in Hides; 206 New Orleans dry have realized c 75. Hops.—Since a sale of 10 bales at f 152 50 last week, nothing whatever has been done, nor does there seem to be any disposition to purchase. Prices at present are therefore nominal at the quotation. Rice.—No alteration has taken place in this article, which remains without activity, and without change in prices. The sales in Carolina Rice this week were 333 tierces, old and new growth, at f 21 25 to 27, according to quality, perg 50 kil duty, f 1 37½ paid. Rosin—814 barrels of St. Nicholas from New York, have been sold this week f 12 50 per 100 kil deliverable on the spot. Tallow, &c.—Our market for Tallow has been entirely neglected, and prices are therefore nominal at our quotations. 1st quality is worth f 51 per 50 kilos, duty paid. American Lard is scarce and sought after; 152 bbls New Orleans, to arrive, found buyers this week at f 50 for home use. Whalebone.—Very little inquiry has taken place, and prices have receded from previous rates. The only sale to report this week is 5 tons American fishery, north-western, at f 2 37½ per ½ kil, duty paid, and 1 ton southern at f 2 42½. Woods.—Scarcely anything has been done in Dye Woods during this week, the only sale to notice being 25 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at f 7 75, per 50 kilos, duty paid. We quote Campeachy, Spanish cut, at f 10 50 to 11. Some arrivals came in from St. Domingo, Porto Rico, and New York.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 24—In consequence of the navigation having closed, business is in a state of quietude. Cotton is firm in value, and good ordinary sorts are in better request owing to their scarcity.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7—We can scarcely notice the slightest alteration in our markets for either imports or exports since 20th ult. Money, for all commercial puposes, continues abundant. After the delivery of the letters on the 23d ult., our market in Indigo became very active, without the accounts from home having any effect on prices here, or if any, it was in favor of the sellers. The highest price paid in February last was 175 Company's rupees at auction for one of the first marks, whereas the J A S—M has lately sold at an average of 178 Company's rupees, so that we may hereby conclude that we are now from 10 to 15 rupees above the last year's February sales.

FRIGHTS AT LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Messrs. Focke and Boult, ship-brokers, quote freights to New York—Dead weight, 9s to 11s; earthenware, 6s; and fine goods, 15s per ton. Boston—Dead weight, 15s to 20s; earthenware, 8s; and fine goods, 20s per ton. Philadelphia—Dead weight, 15s to 17s 6d; earthenware, 10s to 12s 6d; and fine goods, 25s per ton. Baltimore—Dead weight, 15s to 17s 6d; earthenware, 10s; and fine goods, 25s per ton. New Orleans—Salt, 4s; other weight, 7s to 10s; earthenware, 5s; and fine goods, 20s per ton. Savannah, Mobile, and Charleston, nominal.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.—It appears by the correspondence of C. Livingston & Co., that the following transpired in Albany on the 18th inst.

The bill to prevent running and trotting horses in the streets or avenues of New York was reported to day by the standing committee to which the original bill, introduced by Mr. Moulton, was referred.

The committee on the judiciary reported a bill to day, repealing all existing laws regulating pilotage by way of Sandy Hook. There was a proviso attached to the bill, which gave rise to considerable debate, that the pilots holding licenses prior to March 10, 1845, should be permitted to retain them and act as pilots, nothing however in the bill to be so construed as to prevent any person becoming a pilot. Mr. Mather was the principal defender of the bill, which, he contended, was approved of by all parties interested in it.

Mr. Morrison assumed the contrary position, contending that the effect of the bill, if passed, would be to confirm the monopoly in the hands of the pilots. The bill was passed and sent to the Senate. In the course of the debate, Mr. Mather endorsed a character for the commission of pilots in no way complimentary to those individuals, or to the discrimination of the Governer and Senate in assisting them.

The Committee on Colleges, &c., propose a new disposition of the income that may arise from the $84,000 which has been kicked from pillar to post by several Legislatures. A bill had passed the Senate adding the principal sum to the capital of the school fund, but no special appropriation of the income of the fund was made. The committee of the House report the bill appropriating the income to the support of the normal school.

A resolution has been sent to the Attorney General for his opinion whether or not the concurrent resolution by which it is proposed that the New York and Erie Railway shall enter portions of Pennsylvania requires the assent of two-thirds of the members elected. All action on the resolution will, of course, be suspended until the report is received.

The Senate's doings were not of much moment. A bill was reported by Mr. Clark, to repeal the law of 1839, in relation to certain trusts. This act, when it passed in 1839, gave rise to much discussion, and the usual compliments will, no doubt, be extended to the members of the Legislature by the Shakers. Their mode of lobbying was effectively brought into play in 1839, and they will, doubtless, be at it again.

We have another snow storm, but the snow melts as fast as it falls.

FROM TAMPICO.—The Teazer arrived here on Saturday night from Tampico, which port she left on the 28th ult. Captain G. reports that he sailed in company with the British mail steamship Teviot, for Vera Cruz. Left off the bar, the British frigate Inconstant, waiting for specie to convey to Jamacai, to be forwarded by the mail steamers to England. Capt. G. further informs us that on the 23d ult. a conducta arrived at Tampico from the interior, with $2,600,000 in specie.—*New Orleans Tropic, March 16.*

NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Thursday, March 20, 1845.

The Late Highly Important News from Europe—New Position of England and America.

The news from Europe by the "Cambria," and of which we give, as usual, a full and careful *résumé*, is of the greatest interest in a political, commercial, and even theatrical point of view. England manifests towards the United States the most friendly and conciliatory aspect—is reducing the taxes on articles of commerce—and in order to exhibit, in the most flattering manner, an affectionate disposition towards us, has actually made a second Mrs. Siddons of Miss Cushman, and placed Mr. Edwin Forrest exactly in his proper position!

Not a syllable has been uttered in Parliament against Mr. Calhoun's famous letter and policy. We had anticipated a perfect outburst of British feeling against the policy of our government on the Texas question. To our utter astonishment, the indications have been of an exactly opposite character. Everything indicates the most conciliatory and friendly disposition on the part of Great Britain towards this country. It is perfectly clear that the high, bold, and independent policy of Mr. Calhoun has brought John Bull to his senses. He finds that he cannot afford to quarrel with this country, and smilingly assents that we should go on increasing our territory to our hearts' content. Instead of flying into a passion, and talking of war, John Bull extends the hand of friendship to us—expresses his desire to extend and perpetuate the most friendly relations between the two countries—and has actually already made a movement for the formation of a new commercial treaty of mutual good-will and advantage. Free trade, too, is advancing in England, and altogether this intelligence from Europe is gratifying, cheering, and full of promise in every point of view, political and commercial.

Such, then, has been the effect of the moral influence created and exercised by the high, elevated, bold and independent position and policy assumed by Mr. Calhoun. His place is now occupied by Mr. Buchanan. Let him see to it that he ponders well upon his position, and that of his country, at this important crisis. Let him see to it that he maintains this country in its present dignified and influential position as regards its foreign relations. The destinies of this land and the fortunes of free government, for many years to come, are now dependent on the wise, just and bold direction of the foreign policy of the general government.

THE CHARTER ELECTION—MR. SELDEN'S EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH.—Our municipal election is now in the most interesting crisis. Mr. Selden has shown himself equal to the emergency, and in one night has given to the aspect of parties in this city a new and most cheering character. His eloquent, forcible and admirable speech at National Hall, on Tuesday evening, has excited the warmest approbation of the intelligent men of all parties. It was, indeed, a masterly effort, and will be productive of great and lasting benefit to the great cause of civil and religious liberty.

In this charter election the municipal affairs of the city constitute, comparatively, but one of the least important issues. The very existence of religious liberty in this country is involved in the contest. We have no fear for the result. The manner in which Mr. Selden has met and grappled with the despicable and intolerant movement called "nativeism," gives us good assurance that the career of that miserable faction is ended. Mr. Selden has intimated his willingness to speak in any one of the wards, and we trust that his whig friends will call upon him, and that by their united exertions the miserable rump to which "nativeism" has been reduced, will be utterly annihilated on the day of election.

Mr. Selden's great speech, as reported by us, was in everybody's hands yesterday. The call for it was almost unprecedented, and we had to print a second edition of many thousands in order to meet the demand.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.—There was a very interesting display took place last evening at this Institution, being the delivery of diplomas to 120 Medical Students, in the presence of a great number of ladies, the Faculties of Columbia College, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.—The large hall was crowded to excess, and many went away unable to obtain admittance. We had prepared a pretty full report of the whole proceedings, together with the names of the graduates, but for want of space are obliged to omit it for the present

MOVEMENTS OF TRAVELLERS.—At the principal Hotels yesterday, there was considerable accession of travellers from various portions of the Globe. At the "Astor" are J. B. Weller, of Ohio; Messrs. Glover, Boyd, and Kenny, of Boston; Mr. Anderson, of England; Ogden, of Canada; also, Don Pablo Soler, and Baron de Mausehack, of Barcelona; Messrs. Appold and Peter, of Lyons. At the "American," Mr. Edward Oxley, of England, and Lucius Bulkley, Albany. At the "Globe," Mr. J. A. Hadden, of England. At the "Howard," Messrs. E. Creswell, of Albany, J. H. Forsyth, of Ohio, W. T. Lannin, of North Carolina, and G. E. Bent, of Boston. At the "City," Messrs. Burwell, of Mobile, Lannin & Bent, of Boston. At the "Waverly," Messrs. Reddell, of Albany, Earl, of Providence, A. Taylor, and G. Aldrich, of Bangor. It does not appear that the Mexican Minister has engaged any apartments as yet in the city, nor is His Excellency expected until the final adjournment of the Senate, further protracted by the usual ceremonies attendant upon the death of a Senator.

CONCERT OF THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—Last night these young children of the old Granite State gave the first of a series of vocal entertainments at Niblo's, before a very full audience, who bestowed upon them that applause to which native talent has so strong claims, and which they in some measure deserved. The programme presented a long list of songs, but very few of them possess any merit, and those which raise themselves above mediocrity are spoiled through an arrangement which even an apparent necessity cannot excuse. Amongst the manifold kinds of vocal music, the *quartetto*, or song in four parts, ranks uppermost, and we would hail its introduction in America as one of the best auxiliaries in the promotion and improvement of musical taste. Its importance, particularly in the song-unions, is fully acknowledged in Germany, and many of the brightest ornaments of the art, such as Mendelssohn, Speier, Liszt, have made it an object of their especial attention; but these quartettos are entirely different from those of the Hutchinsons', which, in reality, are nothing more than common ballads, written for one person, and arranged and sung by four. The effect produced by this contrivance certainly is very pleasing, and must even give "unbounded" delight to persons who do not go to the Italian opera because they do not understand the language; but similar adaptations cannot be countenanced as wrong in principle, and we would advise that they might be replaced by the original quartetto. With regard to execution the family acquitted themselves very well; neither of them can boast of a remarkable voice or artistical superiority, but they are excellently drilled, and, from frequently practising together, have acquired a sort of *routine* which must be appreciated. Some of the concerted pieces—we cannot say much good of the solo—contain, here and there, a beautiful harmony, principally in soft passages, as, in general, the *piano* seems to be their *forte*. Want of space prevents us from specifying to-day, which we intend doing at some future time, but we must say, that we prefer, by far, the comic songs to the serious ones; they were somewhat soporific, and one or two of them would make an excellent article of exportation to China instead of—opium.

LATE FROM RIO.—The Cornelia, Captain Young, made a fine passage from Rio de Janeiro, and arrived here yesterday with advices to the 2d ult. The frigate Raritan, Captain Gregory, and brig of war Bainbridge, were at Rio—the latter under sailing orders.

☞ Gas consumers are in to attend an exhibition of Portable Gas, this evening at 7 o'clock, at the National Hall, Canal street.

Court Calendar—This day.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 34, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 13, 20.

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Empire Club Last Night—the "Empires" in the Field for the Spring Campaign.

There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Empire Club last night, at St. John's Hall.—After electing James K. Polk to the Presidency, the Don Giovani of the democracy, with his gallant band are prepared to exterminate the "natives," and achieve a glorious victory over all opposition, in the coming charter election.

Captain RYNDERS occupied the Chair.

After the meeting was called to order, a committee consisting of Messrs. Rees, Potter, Phillips, Minor, and Ling, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the Club, at the present crisis in city affairs.

The PRESIDENT then addressed the Club. He said they were again called on to redeem the city from the mal-administration of the party at present in power in the Corporation. When Mayor Harper was elected, it was supposed that he was a man of capacity and fidelity—that there would be an economical government, and a reform of all abuses. All these pledges had been recklessly violated. The expenditures of the present year were $150,000 more than last year. Thus, instead of economy, there had been the greatest extravagance. The only result had been the appointment of a large number of police officers, who persecuted the poor with the greatest cruelty, whilst the rich and arrogant offender was allowed to go "unwhipt of justice." (Cheers) He had been present at the "native" meeting last night, and heard one of the speakers say, that if they could not succeed with paper bullets at the ballot box, they were prepared to use bullets of another description (Hisses.) From that it was apparent that they were ready to use violence in their interference with the rights of voters. He, for one, was ready to preserve at all hazards the peace of the city and the rights of voters.—(Loud cheering.) He concluded by exhorting the "Empires" to summon their energies for the work of extirpating the intolerant and proscriptive "native" party.—(Loud cheers.) After some remarks, expressive of his determined opposition to all intolerance and religious sectarianism in political contests, the Captain concluded amid loud applause.

Mr. REES then presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:—

Whereas the approach of the city election is close at hand, and it is desirable to obtain an efficient, liberal, and economical government; and whereas this Club cannot for many reasons recognise such a government in the office-holders of the Corporation of last year; and whereas also, we are opposed to the proscription of the foreigner who seeks an asylum on our shores. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Empire Club will use its utmost exertions to prevent the re-election of any of the officers nominated by the Native American party, for the reason that their measures have been distinguished by intolerance and persecution. That so far from decreasing, they have increased the expenses of the city—that they have not fulfilled their promises of reform, but have made the community the victims of their false promises.

Resolved, We will not, cannot support the whig candidate for Mayor, when we remember the unholy alliance of that party with the Native American party in the last election, for the defeat of the democrats in the recent election.

Resolved, That we will heartily support with all our strength, such candidate as may be nominated by the convention convened for the purpose, and elected by the primary meetings of the wards.

Resolved, That we cannot part without expressing our opinion that neither our General or Ward Committees have of right a discretion or power to recommend any candidate for office, or to recommend his dismissal unless upon well authenticated charges.

Resolved, That we entertain a profound respect for the character and past services of the Hon. John C. Calhoun; we regard him as the most profound statesman of the age, possessing an intellect unsurpassed, an honesty of purpose unexampled in the history of the great men of our country.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee on the subject of a torch light procession to meet at Stoneall's Hotel to-morrow evening:—

Thomas Smith, Joseph Shanfroid, Daniel Sweeny, Thomas Nesbitt, John Farley, Michael Phillips, Joseph Cornell, Dennis McGuire, James Reese, and Joseph Murphy.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Safety:—

I. Rynders, James Beckett, John Austin, Jas. G. Smith, and Henry Shanfroid.

Several eloquent and spirited speeches were afterwards made, and the Club adjourned, fully prepared for energetic action throughout the campaign.

City Intelligence.

Police Office, March 19.—ROBBERY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.—A man named John Closter, of Greensburgh, Westchester county, went into a house in Anthony street near Orange, to sell pickles. While there, he was asked by two men to treat, and complied with their request—While drinking with them, another man came up, and asked Closter to treat. On his refusing, he was knocked down and beaten, and bit; and robbed of $7, in quarters. Two of the men who beat him, were identified by him, and gave their names as Charles Ross and John Bennett. They were both fully committed.

ANOTHER.—Farrel Durnion, of No. 5 Jersey street, went into a house on the Five Points to sell brooms, and while there he was attacked by Miss Mary Jones and Eliza Jones, who robbed him of a purse containing about $5. They were arrested and committed.

GRAND LARCENY.—A black man named Bobby Hodge, was arrested and committed for stealing a silver watch worth $8, and a wallet containing $25, and a silk handkerchief, from Thomas Arney, of 423 Greenwich street.

OWNERS WANTED at the lower police office for six overcoats, supposed to be stolen. Apply to officers Joseph and Jackson.

Coroner's Office, March 12.—Nothing in this office to day—not even a spark of fire in the grate, probably in consequence of the Clerk arguing that it was the duty of the Coroner to attend to dead subjects only, and that life should not exist even in the coals. A very cold argument to say the least of it

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Edmonds, and Aldermen Winship and Dickinson.

MARCH 19.—The Court opened at 10½ o'clock.

The trial of W. Jones was postponed.

Trial of James Eager, for Murder, resumed.—Effects of Jealousy.—MARY MANSFIELD testified that she kept a boarding house in Water street where Eagar's wife resided; she received a message to go over to Mrs. Kelly's on the night of the 3d December, as she was in labor, and wanted her to come there. She replied that it was no such thing, that "Jones was high, and they wanted to get her there." She did not go, and was in the house all night until morning.

The prosecution here rested.

Mr. DERRY opened for the defence, and made a very eloquent and affecting appeal on the part of the prisoner. The counsel in the present case had tendered their services gratuitously, and were not the paid agents of the prisoner. They did not mean to say that the prisoner had not committed the offence; but they meant to show that he was actuated by feelings of jealousy towards his wife's paramour. The parties belonged to the lowest grade of society, and lived a life of idleness in the lowest part of the city; entertaining suspicions of his wife's improper intimacy with Williams, he went to Mrs. Kelly's house, where he suspected his wife was, and Mrs. Kelly refused him admittance. His suspicions, therefore—

Mr. PATERSON.—I submit that suspicion would not justify the committal of the offence.

Mr. DERRY resumed, and detailed the line of defence which principally rested on the suspicions entertained by Eagar, as to his wife's fidelity.

DEFENCE.

Capt. CORRY testified as to the intemperate and vicious habits of the prisoner who was frequently intoxicated.

Capt. JOHN HOYTE corroborated the testimony of Capt. Corry—adding, that Eagar when sober was a quiet man.

Capt. W. C. BERTRAND corroborated the testimony of the last witness—adding, that drink had the effect of making Eagar angry and jealous—boisterous and quarrelsome.

Capt. JOHN MCBRIDE, sworn—I know the prisoner; I am owner of a sloop, and often employed Eagar in my service; he was an intemperate man.

WM. MCCUTCHIN, a boatman, sworn—Examined by Mr Brady.—I remember the night before the murder; I was in Hoff's store with Williams and Eagar; I drank there that night; I found both drinking together and talking in a friendly manner; we all drank and took three or four glasses a piece; there was no quarrel between them when I left; I don't exactly recollect if I left them behind in the store; I saw Eagar some time before this; he had a long spree before this; I could not say exactly if I left them behind; I heard no talk about Eagar's wife; I saw Eagar's wife not since; I saw her about a month before at Hoff's store; I know that Williams and Eagar's wife knew each other.

Cross Examined by Mr. Paterson.—I can't say that we drank more than three times; I can't say that I saw Eagar for the two or three days previous.

This witness having detained the Court for some time, received a sharp reprimand for disobeying the subpœna of the Court, when the case rested.

Mr. BRADY summed up for defence. The first word of consolation which the prisoner received after the commission of this act, was the visit he received from his counsel. The wife of the unfortunate prisoner, who should be now at his side in his hour of peril and danger, was absent from his side, which afforded a strong presumption as to her criminality. From the moment Eagar was committed to prison to the present hour, she never saw her husband nor visited him in his dungeon, and she now was, perhaps, amusing herself about the city, he could not say how. Mr. B. made a long and able appeal to the feelings of the jury and the Court, and at the conclusion of his address was warmly greeted by several members of the bar.

Mr. PATERSON replied at much length and commented on the testimony at length, and the admitted fact of the offence having been committed by the prisoner, left it a clear case for the jury to render a verdict upon. The chief question for consideration was the legal definition of the crime which he considered to have been a cool deliberate act of murder, embracing the chief ingredients of malice prepense, and one that was deeply aggravated—After citing the law in relation to murder, and commenting on the facts introduced in evidence, he concluded, when,

EVENING SESSION.

His Honor the Judge charged, that from the able manner in which the counsel on both sides had conducted the case, his duty was contracted within a very small space. The killing of the man being admitted, it was for the jury to decide whether it was through *premeditated design*, or the more mitigated offence of *manslaughter*. If the former, it must be murder, if the latter, it can be either manslaughter in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th degree. His Honor then explained very fully to the jury, the crimes that might constitute any of these four degrees. After which, he proceeded to charge, that the counsel for the defence had said in his summing up, that the jury were to be judges of both the law and facts; he