INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAILS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1848.

Politics—The Treaty with Mexico.

While uncertainty still reigns regarding the success of Mr. Trist's unauthorised negotiation in Mexico, politicians here are scheming their deepest schemes for the Presidency. The designs of Mr. Polk are becoming more apparent as the time draws near for their accomplishment or failure; as the excitement of the race increases, caution is thrown aside, and he stands forth, if not confessed, at least convicted by the strongest possible chain of circumstantial evidence, of aspiring again to the Presidency, notwithstanding his solemn declaration to the contrary. Among other facts leading to this conclusion, it is affirmed that a certain amiable and eminent member of the Empire Club, at present staying in this city, known to be on terms of the strictest intimacy with the President, and reported to be in his confidence, now advocates undisguisedly his re-nomination. But the remark of all those who feel incredulous as to the President's scheme, is that it is so stupid. "He could not carry a single State," they say, "against Taylor." This does not at all invalidate facts I have often heretofore stated.

Mr. Woodbury is no doubt indignant at the base use made of his name to further Mr. Polk's schemes. The purpose for which he was taken up was so palpable that that portion of the plot will doubtless be altered. Nobody here believes that Mr Woodbury can have the smallest chance of a nomination, much less of election He, in all probability, has no desire to forsake the quiet and repose of the supreme bench, for the turmoil and vexation of a contest for the Presidency. In the event of a nomination, he would be, of course, expected to resign his seat, and that step could scarcely be consonant with his own wishes, or those of his true friends. General Cass will probably be early withdrawn. Indeed, he is more fitted for the quiet duties of private life than for the sharp and damaging conflicts of partisan warfare. In a contest with General Taylor for the Presidency, his claims would scarcely be recognized As a friend of his says of him, (of course, with as little disrespect as I repeat it,) his laurels are rather *rococo*, in comparison with those of Buena Vista. As a statesman, no one would be foolish enough to put him in competition with Mr. Clay. But he is, nevertheless, an amiable, good natured gentleman—strongly attached to the institutions of his country, and, I verily believe, more zealous for the promotion of that country's dignity and glory, than for his own personal aggrandizement

It is currently reported here that Mr. Polk is about to establish a newspaper in the city of New York, to advance his interests and to advocate his re-election.

The late news from Mexico, received to-day, does not bring down intelligence from the capital later than the 14th ult, and congress was not to have assembled at Queretaro until the 15th, so that it is wholly unimportant, except so far as it contains a still more positive statement that a treaty has been agreed upon between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners. It has been stated that Mr. McIntosh is the principal agent in this transaction, and that the outlines of the treaty have been received here. The statement relative to Mr. McIntosh's agency may be true, though it is in fact but surmise; but no outlines of a treaty have as yet been received here, nor is this government in possession of any information leading to any thing approaching certainty as to the terms accepted by Mr. Trist. GALVIENSIS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1848.

You have seen that Michigan has instructed her delegates to vote for Cass in convention — You have also seen that the doctrine of the Wilmot proviso has been adopted by the lower house of the legislature of that State, by a vote of 52 to 2. It will also, in all probability, be adopted in the Senate by a unanimous vote. These two facts—the nomination of Mr. Cass, and the avowal of the doctrine of the Wilmot proviso—are apt to strike one as rather contradictory, when it is considered that Mr. Cass goes farther than some of the Southern men on the slavery question; but this discrepancy can be easily explained.

Michigan is a strong Wilmot proviso State.—When Mr. Cass wrote his letter on the question of slavery, he submitted it to the Michigan delegation, and they unanimously disapproved it. They advised against its publication, but Mr. Cass would not be persuaded, and the letter was published. The election of delegates came on, and Van Buren men were elected, but were instructed to vote for Cass; and to avoid the danger of any member of the convention being influenced by Mr. Cass or his friends, no single delegate has been chosen from Wayne county, where Mr. Cass resides. The convention had no expectation that Mr. Cass would be the nominee, and scarcely any desire, if the truth were known It was thought better not to reiterate openly the Wilmot proviso doctrine, but to remain quiet, and refrain on the other hand from any endorsement of Mr. Cass's views It is well understood that the delegation will vote for the two-third rule in the convention

The Michigan delegates are wise in their generation. They are not Cass men; but they will, in accordance with their instructions, vote for Mr. Cass on the first ballot. Thus they will wield a two fold strength in the convention.—Instructed to vote in favor of Mr. Cass, they are, nevertheless, personally advocates of the Wilmot proviso. They do not expect, nor did their constituents expect, in electing them, that their votes for Cass will be of any avail to confer on him the nomination; but after performing their duty in voting for him, they expect to carry the strength they borrow from their official vote, to the support of their own individual principles.

The struggle still goes on in Illinois Mr. Polk is making stupendous efforts to break down the former system of electing delegates, and by virtue of his patronage, he will succeed. Your correspondent, "Galviensis," has stated this to be a Cass movement; but although Mr Cass's friends may have the most agency in effecting it, and may think they are working for Mr. Cass alone, they are greatly mistaken They are working might and main to pull down a system, the destruction of which is to enure not to their, but Mr. Polk's, benefit. The old story—*Sic vos non vobis edificatis aves.*

It is surprising that no one has noticed the ferocious assault made by Mr. Clay, in the commencement of his argument in the Supreme Court, on John Sargent. Mr. Sargent was formerly a strong Clay man, but has recently advocated the election of General Taylor. Whether this fact had aught to do with it, I cannot say. J. T.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1848.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following gentlemen as the select committee on so much of the President's annual message as declares that it may become proper for our commanding generals in the field, to give encouragement and assurances of protection to such friends of peace in Mexico, as will establish a government there, able and willing to conclude a peace with us, and secure to us the indemnity we demand, viz:—Messrs. R. W. Thompson, Shepherd, A. G. Brown, Pendleton, Barrow, C. J. Ingersoll, Cranston, C. E. Stuart, and Kellogg.

The following named gentlemen are the committee on so much of the annual message as relates to the manner in which the war with Mexico ought to be prosecuted, and the policy that should be pursued in respect thereto, viz:—Messrs Stephens, Ashmun, McDowell, Collamer, Burt, C. B. Smith, Morehead, Jenkins, and Crowell.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1848.

Items.

Party at the Vice President's to-night.

We learn that Mr. Clay dined at the White House to day, with President Polk, though we can hardly make it out how it was done.

Mr. Burke's concert this evening.

Mr. Silsbee at the Adelphi, in his Yankee characters.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1848.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. SLICER.

* * * * * * *

...der was then taken up, which was

...TEN REGIMENT BILL

...that whenever he arose to address ... subject of great and important ... considerable embarrassment and ...nate would, therefore, see that ... the Senate upon a question of ... character, as was presented to ... assment and reluctance was ... extent. He now would give ... and the country upon his ... opinions were frankly and ... they were his own opin... ...ed the administration ...le; but solely his own ...d after deep and mature deliberation. If those opinions were weak and feeble, no one could be blamed for them; if they were sound and correct, whatever little honor to be attached to them, should be given to him He had felt it his duty to himself, and to the State he represented, and who had honored him with a seat upon this floor, that he should express his views upon the bill before us at present. The State of Illinois felt much interest in this bill, perhaps more than any other State in the Union, and is now looking to this body with great interest and anxiety for its action upon this measure, and all others in which the interests and honor of the country are involved Since the war was first declared in May, 1846, that State had sent 5000 men to the field; four full regiments had been raised in that State alone, and more could be raised there now. When Senators complained that there would be a difficulty in enlisting and filling up these ten regiments, he would say to them, that he would undertake to raise one-half of the troops required, in that State During the last session of Congress he had, upon the three million bill, taken occasion to present his views upon this war; he alluded to this from the remarkable coincidence that took place on that occasion. We had not heard then of the glorious battle of Buena Vista, and on the 23d of February he declared to this Senate that if the Illinois Volunteers ever had occasion, they would distinguish themselves; and it turned out afterwards, that at the very hour, at the very moment he was making this declaration, the same body of volunteers were reaping, on the field of Buena Vista, a harvest of glory. The people of Illinois were not prepared to hear the denunciations that had been heaped upon the administration as the men who brought about this war. But Senators had not allowed the occasion of the passage of this bill to pass by, without declaring the war to be unconstitutional and unjust It became them then, who supported the administration, and this war, to meet the Senators, and repel the charges that the war was unconstitutional How was this war unconstitutional? Compare the case of the war of 1812 with this: the declaration then was nearly in the precise terms as that of the act of May, 1846. The war of 1812 was denounced as the President's war—as Jim Madison's war—but he did not know that it had been denounced as unconstitutional This war was, so far as its legality is concerned, a parallel case He then turned unto the fact, that the annexation of Texas was the cause of war and that from the declarations of Mexico, and of her Minister, Almonte, this war was inevitable But he denied that the annexation of Texas was a cause for war upon our part Texas was never part of the Mexican confederacy Upon this point he read from an old speech of his own, delivered in 1844 Mr. B then went into an argument to prove that the Rio Grande was the boundary of Texas. But admitting that the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was an open or doubtful question, did not the United States send a minister there to settle the difficulty by negotiation? It was a well established principle that when difficulties arose between nations, those difficulties should be referred to a friendly third power, or adjusted by negotiation; and that when either of the parties refused to settle the difficulties in this way, the other party had a right to resort to arms, and hold the object in dispute by force, and dictate to the vanquished terms. But there were other reasons for denouncing this war It was an opposition to the administration, even if that opposition went so far as to oppose the country — As parallel cases he read from certain sermons delivered during the last war in New England, and from certain newspapers of that day

Mr FOOTE—Federal newspapers?

Mr. BREESE—My friend asks, if these papers are Federal newspapers I cannot say, but believe they belonged to that part of the country Mr. B continued his extracts from these sermons and papers, at some length These people then frightened capitalists from loaning money to the government, and he feared a similar result would follow the actions of those who now were opposing the war, and attempting to defeat the projects of the Secretary of the Treasury Mr B continued for nearly half an hour reading extracts, which he deemed treasonable, from newspapers of the present day He then said that the same fate that had been awarded to those who acted against the country in 1812, would most certainly fall to the actors in the same cause of the present day A certain Judge of the Supreme Court, with what delicacy and propriety, he could not say, had also declared this war to be unconstitutional

Mr BADGER—The Senator from Illinois has repeatedly referred to Senators, as having denounced the present war as unjust and unconstitutional. Would the Senator oblige me by stating to whom does he refer?

Mr. BREESE—I allude for one to the Senator from Kentucky—immediately before you (Mr Underwood).

Mr. UNDERWOOD—Will the Senator please tell me when I said that to vote men and money to carry on this war would be unconstitutional?

Mr. BREESE—The Senator said that the war was begun unconstitutionally, and that is the question—if it was begun unconstitutionally—the war was unconstitutional It had to have a beginning—He commented upon the inconsistency of the Senators who now refused to vote for ten regiments of troops, yet who declared, at the last session, that they would vote any number of men to carry on this war.

Mr. MANGUM said that the senator referred evidently to the remarks made by him at the opening of this war, and upon the passage of the act of May, '46 The question was, should troops be raised for the purpose of crossing the Rio Grande to chastise the Mexicans, or could we cross the Rio Grande for that purpose. He considered that there was no doubt but that we could do so, even if we went into the very heart of the republic. But he never meant to say that he would cross that river for the purpose of conquest He denied the inference, or the justness of the inference that can be drawn from the votes and speech made upon that occasion, that he was in any way in favor of conquest.

Mr BREESE replied that he did not allude to the speech of the Senator from North Carolina, which speech he then read.

Mr MANGUM said that he meant that he would vote any number of men to chastise the Mexicans, even if we should have to go to the heart of the republic, and to dictate a peace, which we could do now.

Mr. BREESE said that he could not reconcile the votes given by Senators to raise 30,000 volunteers for this war, yet who declared they will not vote for these ten regiments, because the force now in Mexico is sufficient for all purposes of peace. He understood the Senator from Connecticut to say, that we had the matter in our own hands, and that we could have a peace any time—that it was in the power of our government to make a peace

Mr NILES said that he certainly had not said that it was in the power of our government to make a peace—He had said that it was in the power of our government to put an end to hostilities

Mr BREESE could see no difference between putting an end to hostilities and making a peace. They were about the same thing. The Senator from New Jersey, (Mr Miller,) however, did say positively that it was in the power of our government to make a peace at any time.—How? There were two parties to a treaty—and how could peace be had unless they agreed? Would those Senators take the proposition made by Mexico? In that proposition, they asked that the United States should guarantee that they would never annex any contiguous territory, and that we should give England as our guaranty By another article of that proposition, we were to remunerate Mexico for all the losses and damages sustained in this war, and also that we should give up to them New Mexico, which was a part of Texas. Were Senators ready to adopt a treaty of peace on these terms? If so, he appealed to them to declare it, before going into the next canvass If the whig party were disposed to carry out these views, let them go into the contest with their banner unfurled; on one side inscribed "General Zachary Taylor, the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca and Monterey"—on the reverse, "$200,000 in indemnity to Mexico for her wrongs and injuries" They would be consistent in doing so If they believed this war to be unjust on our part—brought about for wrong and unholy purposes, they were bound in honor and justice to support and vote a full indemnity to Mexico for the injuries and wrongs that had been committed upon her and upon her people—Mr. Breese then alluded to the doctrine of no territory, that had been promulgated in certain high quarters, and contended that no territory meant no indemnity from Mexico, and declared that it was impossible for us to abandon the territory that we now held, for Mexico would not, and could not, otherwise indemnify us for the expenses of the war. He looked upon this war as entailing the best results upon the people of Mexico; they had seen our armies, had witnessed the prowess of our arms wielded by a free people; had seen their moderation in victory, their humanity to the unfortunate, and had instinctively imbibed the principles of our free institutions. These events could not be with corresponding results. The Senator from Tennessee had urged that we should fly the country; the Senator from South Carolina looked upon Mexico as a corpse hung round our neck, which he wished us to escape He considered Mexico as no such thing. She had bone, had sinew, had muscle; had the fairest proportions most beautifully developed; and if she were a corpse, we possessed the Promethean fire that would again illumine her glory

Mr UPHAM gained the floor, and, on his motion, the Senate went into executive session; after a short time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned

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BALTIMORE, Feb. 17, 1848

Another Lottery Grant—Maryland behind the Age—The Hibernia's News—The Models—Dr. Collyer—Mr. Burton, &c.

A few years since, Maryland altered her constitution so as to allow no new lottery grants to be given, but permitting those then in existence to expire by limitation. But in case a grant should pass two successive legislatures, it was provided that it should still become a law. The first grant since asked for, passed the house yesterday, by a majority of two votes, thus fixing on the State a continuance of this system of legalized gambling. Two of Baltimore's representatives, one a shaver, and the other a subject always ready to be shaved, voting for it—thus sealing their political death-warrants.

The Hibernia's news reached here at 10 o'clock last night, and the first knowledge our merchants have of her arrival, they will find in the newspapers this morning, whilst sipping their coffee. The telegraph was opened yesterday to Charleston, and the news passed through direct from New York.

The Model Artist exhibition, at the Holliday street theatre, is becoming so gross and vulgar, that application has been made to the mayor to suppress the exhibition. There is not a tithe of beauty or grace exhibited, and the manager calculates entirely on drawing an audience by the extent of nudity displayed.

Dr. Collyer opens this evening at Richmond, and will, I presume, be extensively patronised. He will lead them on imperceptibly from modesty to immodesty, from virtue to vice—for the Doctor knows how to do it in the most scientific manner.

The Steyermarkische musical company are here, and draw overflowing houses. They have been compelled to obtain a larger concert room, to accommodate their audiences, and will give their next concert in Carroll Hall.

Burton is still doing a good business at the Front street theatre.

PRESIDENT OF A CONSUL.—The President of the United States has recognized James J. Fisher, Consul of Peru, for the port of Baltimore.

BY OVERLAND EXPRESS.

War Intelligence.

LATE FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

[From the N. O Picayune, Feb 10]

By the arrival of the U. S. schooner Belle, Captain Morgan, which left Brazos Santiago on the 30th ult., we have dates from Matamoras to the 26th ult.

From the *Flag* of this date we learn, that Gen. Wool has issued an order, dated the 17th ult., at Monterey, requiring all disbursing officers of government on that line, receiving moneys from merchants and others for checks on the United States, to charge six per cent on the amount of coin so received, the per centage to be credited to the United States. It also requires the collector for the districts of Upper and Lower Rio Grande, to state on the invoices of goods going to the interior, that the duties have been paid, mentioning the amount on each article We also give below another order of Gen. Wool, regulating trade with the interior.

We regret to learn from the *Flag*, the particulars of a recent fatal duel. We copy the *Flag's* paragraph:—

"We understand that a duel was fought at Camargo, a few days past, between Capt. Joshua Collet and Capt. Alexander Wilkins, both of the 10th infantry, now stationed at that place, in which the former was killed. We have not learned the particular causes of difficulty, but have been told the meeting arose out of a dispute between Capt Wilkins and Capt. Postley, of the same regiment, in which Capt. Collet acted as the friend of the latter."

Dates to the 17th ult have been received from Monterey by the *Flag*. All was tranquil The *Union Gazette* of the 15th, speaking of Col. Hamtramck, commanding at Buena Vista, says that by his energy and prompt action, the guerilla bands in the neighborhood of Salt lic have been completely broken up and dispersed. Refugio Gonzales, a celebrated guerilla chief, and his brother, have fled the State. The Vice Governor of Saltillo, has likewise fled, fearing lest he might be roughly dealt by, as papers had been captured from the robbers which implicated him in their schemes.

From the *Flag* we also copy an article touching the "spreading" of our army over Mexico:—

"Col. Davenport has ordered Capt. Dunlap, with his company of Illinois mounted men, to take permanent post at Santa Teresa, a considerable town sixty miles distant from here on the route to Victoria. The object in sending troops to Santa Teresa is to break up the Mexican custom house established there, and to prevent the collection of duties from traders coming to this place or going to the interior, and to give them protection as far as circumstances will admit. This is a good beginning, and an augury of what is to follow. Next, San Fernando, and then Victoria must be occupied, and so on until our troops are spread over all the country between us and the mountains giving protection to the people and security to trade in every quarter Our troops scattered over the country, the trade of Matamoras will be quadrupled, and the increased duties collected will be more than adequate to defray all expenses incident to the maintenance of troops at posts thus widely separated Besides, the inhabitants of the country will be brought immediately in connection with our people, and being freed from the conniving spirits who are ever inciting them against us, a spirit of friendship will grow out of our intercourse with them, the same as witnessed in this city, and nearly every city now occupied by our troops. The good result from this wide-spread friendship is incalculable"

The following is the order of Gen. Wool, referred to above:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Monterey, Mexico, Jan 12, 1848.
[Order No 40]

1. To prevent, as far as possible, the evasion of the orders of the government in relation to the collection of duties on importations to Mexico, the following regulations will be observed by all concerned, viz:

All persons leaving the Lower Rio Grande with goods, wares, or merchandise for any of the posts in advance of Matamoras, or any one leaving, in like manner, the districts of the Lower or Upper Rio Grande for the interior, will, before their departure, present to the collector of the district concerned invoices, in duplicate, of the articles to be transported, specifying to what place they are to be taken The collector shall satisfy himself that the required duties have, in each case, been paid; and if such be the fact, he will endorse to that effect on the invoices—one of which he will send direct to the collector of the district in which the goods are to be sent, and will return the other to the carriers of the property who will exhibit it to the commanding officer of each military post through which they may pass, who will countersign it, and afford to the persons presenting it every protection and facility in his power

The absence of the invoices herein directed, or any frauds detected in any of them, will subject the goods to be confiscated.

* * * * All persons coming into the interior from the posts or ports below, or passing from one post to another, will, before leaving, be required to obtain a passport from the commanding officer of the post, and to have it countersigned by the commander of every post through which he may pass to reach his destination

All persons arriving at a military post will invariably present themselves to the commanding officer, who is required to see that this order is in each case duly complied with.

* * * * * * *

Commanding officers will be careful to give passports only to those who may deserve to receive them.

By command of Brig. Gen. WOOL

[Signed] IRWIN McDOWELL.

Eug. E. McLEAN, A. A. G.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

Gen. Towson, Col Henry Wilson, Col Belknap, Col. Bohlen, and Maj Dashiel, depart this morning for Vera Cruz, in the ship American. Capt. Stewart. She is laden with government stores. The U. S. steamship Edith, Capt. Couillard, also leaves this morning

The bark Touro, Capt. Welsh, for Tampico, and the schooners Capt Page, Capt Homer, and Emma, Capt Norton, for Brazos Santiago, loaded with government stores, were to sail last evening —*N. O Pic., Feb. 10.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1847.

Another Death in the Custom House—Melancholy Situation of a Lady—The Philadelphia High School, &c.

The flag that surmounts the custom house is again displayed at half-mast, in consequence of the death of George W. Cord, one of the newly appointed officers to fill the places of those carried off within the few past months, by death.

A female, the wife of a man who, within the past week, has been incarcerated to answer a charge of forgery, made an attempt at self-destruction yesterday afternoon, in Market street, while laboring under a sudden attack of mental derangement. She got out of a second story window, and standing upon the frame work above the store door, by her screams and gestures gave the by-standers reason to believe that she would dash herself to the ground. She was foiled, however, by a gentleman seizing her from the interior of the room, and with assistance she was removed to a place of safety. She is said to have been at one time wealthy, but her riches had been squandered by a dissipated husband, who has added forgery to the list of his moral offences. The poor wife was on a visit to the house in which this scene occurred.

At least 2500 persons witnessed the closing exercises of the High School this morning, at the Musical Fund Hall. The addresses delivered by the graduates were of the highest style of excellence, and commanded much applause. The introductory address was delivered by George Emlen, jun. Esq. the chairman of the High School committee. Five of the essays of the graduates were read by their authors, as follows: James S. Whitney—the Spirit of Life, a poem; Charles J Hill—the Influence of Great Men; James A. Meigs—the Destination of Philosophy, a poem; A. M Wiggins—the Mysteries of Nature; and John F. A. Greene—Forward. John R. Whitney, who stands No. 1 of the graduating class, delivered the honorary essay; the alumni address was by Daniel Strouck, jun., and the valedictory by William J. McMullin. The principal of the High School conferred testimonials upon forty-eight graduates, as follows:—

John R. Whitney, James S Whitney, Charles J. Hill, Rush Rees, William J. McMullin, James A. Meigs, John H Watt, A. Jackson Pearson, Edward W. Vogdes, Michael J. Dougherty, Alexander M. Wiggins, Harvey K. Newlin, John F. A. Greene, Benjamin F Baldwin, Harry Keyser, Samuel B Bond, Lewis Gebhard, William C. Lamb, Franklin Godley, Thomas J. Turner.

Annexed are the names of pupils who have completed less than four years, and more than two:

Samuel R Lehman, Joseph C. Baker, Edward G. Erdmann Lawrence Harmstad, Carleton S. McKee, Lewis H Palouze, Clifford J. Yeager, Charles C. Bitting, Martin E Harmstead Henry M. Lewis, Charles M. Peterson, Thomas Stevenson, William Tisdale.

The pupils who have completed the two years' course, are:

Charles V. Hand, Copeland Boyd, John M. Eckfeldt, Edwin A. Landell, Jacob H. Carson, Howard Kirk, William C. Foster, James E. Bering, Robert McReynolds, Peter E. Keller, H. Brewster Boyd, Edward C. Trasil, Frederick F. Cavada, Thomas Marshall.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1848.

Affairs of the Day

The money market is considerably easier among the commercial people, and notwithstanding the late pressure, every thing looks brighter. Our merchants have met all their engagements, and the banks, feeling secure, are not acting stringently. The interest on the State debt will be punctually paid this month. There is some anxiety for the news by the next steamer.

Valentine's day made a great run for the letter carriers; it has as many evils, perhaps, as pleasantries. Mad dogs are numerous—that is to say—are occasional. The people are rejoicing in the stock of ice gathered within the last few days. The community of this great city has at last taken the firemen's riots in hand, and I have no doubt this disgraceful nuisance will be abated.

John White, the President of the Delaware Coal Company, died suddenly on Sunday evening. He had been in apparent good health, but expired at the foot of his staircase, while about to ascend to his chamber. He was upwards of 60, and has long stood high in the estimation of the community.

One of the rumors of the day, generally credited, that a lawyer of this city, of highly respectable standing, personally and professionally, residing in the neighborhood of Washington square, is the heir of a recently deceased English baronet, with an annual income of £30,000. He is of middle age, and is expected, with his family, quite limited in numbers, to sail early in the spring for England. What a windfall to a man already considered in good circumstances as to fortune!

The opera begins here on Friday night, with the *prestige* of two hundred subscribers, for twenty-four nights, at one dollar per night each. Sanquirico and Patti have taken the Chesnut for three months, and will, doubtless, have a good run. Z.

Political Intelligence.

THE WHIG CAUCUS AT ALBANY.—The political blacklegs in the Legislature undertook to turn up jack, on Tuesday night. A few of the snuff-takers called a caucus; it was understood that the object of the meeting was to respond to the call for a national convention, at Philadelphia. It was given out, and members were assured that no movement would be made, that would commit them on the presidential question. The old snuff-takers played the game adroitly, but they slipped up, and, instead of laying out the friends of General Taylor, they have emphatically run themselves into the ground and buried Mr. Clay's prospects in this State in a grave from which we fear there is no resurrection. The caucus was organized harmoniously, and the preliminaries passed off as quiet as a Quaker meeting. Resolutions were adopted approving of the call for a national convention, at Philadelphia, and that no man ought to be nominated unless he is a whig of the "first water" But, when Mr Chase, of Monroe, got up and moved a resolution, that Mr. Clay, was the first and only choice of the whigs of New York for the presidency, a sudden chill appeared to have seized upon the caucus The chairman inquired three successive times, are you ready for the motion? Silence prevailed until he put the interrogatory the fourth time, when one voice more courageous than the rest, was heard protesting against passing the resolution at this time when the members had been assured that the caucus was not called for the object set forth in the resolution. Mr Clay's friends pressed the passage of the resolution, supposing that they had a large majority with them. The greatest excitement prevailed, and murmurs loud and deep, were heard like the mutterings of distant thunder. The Clay men looked confounded, and stared at each other, expressing in their countenances "here's a precious go!" The scene was finally closed by one of the members moving to adjourn This was carried, 46 to 35. This, we take it, will satisfy our Clay friends that a majority of the members of the Legislature are not in favor of that distinguished statesman for the presidency. They will not attempt to play the same game again, we expect. The Clay men may consider themselves laid out in the polls near Cheraw.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Port of New York, February 18, 1848.

SUN RISES	6 41	MOON SETS	6 16
SUN SETS	5 19	HIGH WATER	8 33

Cleared.

Ships—Belleisle, (Br) Reed, Liverpool, Buchanan, Harris & Co; Atlantic, Rose, New Orleans, Frost & Hicks; Hartford, Saunderson, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks—Admiral, Buchanan Belfast, Richardson, Watson & Co; Hope, Nesgle, Antigua, &c Cartwright, Harrison & Co; J L Crowell, Clark, Matanzas, Read & Hoppock; Altorf, Prince, do, Brett & Vose

Brigs—Antoinette, Pace, Cardenas, Spofford, Tileston & Co; Gen Worth, Radcliff, do, C G Mills

Schs—Mary A Rowland, Rowland, Port au Platt, H & W Pierson; Margaret, Weglam, Petersburg; Harp, Gibbs, Philadelphia, McKee & Brother; R Williams, Risley, Fall River; Elizabeth, Lewis, Providence.

Sloop—Planet, Jarvis, Providence.

Arrived.

Bark J Merrithew, McGilvery, Cardenas, Jan 30, with molasses, to J J Taylor.

Brig George Shattuck, Bragdon, Rio Hache, 36 days, to J Foulke & Son Passed in Crooked Island Passage, schr Pratt, from Maracaibo for New York. 15th inst. lat 39 14, lon 73¾, passed a vessel with both masts broke off close to the deck.

Brig Tartar, Paul, Mobile, 20 days, with 472 bales cotton, to Center & Co. 4th inst off Cape Fear, spoke brig Anna, of Salisbury, blowing fresh could not understand where from or bound (Cuba for Boston) 13th inst, off Cape Fear, spoke bark Eliza from New Orleans for Providence; 10th inst, saw her lying to in a gale of wind NW The T laid to from the 8th to the 12th, in a gale from NW, under bare poles.

Schr Almira, (of Philadelphia) Smith, Attakapas, Lou 26 days, with 183 hhds sugar 155 bbls molasses to D L Sayre. 15th inst, the Highlands bearing NW distant 15 mile, saw schr Florence, Smith from Attakapas for New York, in a crippled state. Capt Stewart, of the A, was left behind sick.

Schr Florence, (of Mobile) Smith, Attakapas, 20 days, with molasses, to C P Leverich The F has lost head of foremast; she has anchored near the West Bank

Schr Messenger, Sands, Fredericksburg.

Schr Dart, Somers Baltimore.

Schr Gov Troup, Sipple, Milford, Del.

Schr George Washington, Camp, Philadelphia, 4 days, to N L McCready & Co

Schr Gen Taylor, Crane, Camden.

Schr Ceylon, Poor, New Haven.

Schr H S Lamphier, ——, New Haven.

Below.

A bark, reported to be the Elizabeth, from Glasgow; the E sailed from this port some four days ago; it is probably the bark Hyndford, McAlpin, from Greenock, Jan 1, with mdse, to Woodhull & Minturn

Also, 2 brigs.

Sailed.

Ships Richard Alsop, Liverpool; Belleisle, Glasgow; Probus, Apalachicola; Hartford, Savannah; brig Reindeer, Jacmel

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Packet ship Duchess d'Orleans, for Havre (reported as having sailed in some of the morning papers) did not leave the city until noon yesterday, and has anchored at SW Spit.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 17, 4 PM—Arrived—Schr John Manlove, Errickson, New York.

Below—Ship Winnegance, from Bordeaux; bark Levant, Hewitt, Cardenas; brigs Wm Price, Rowland, New Orleans; Foster, Gorham, Boston.

Cleared—Barks Louisa, McFarlan, Havana; Turk, White, Boston; Mary, Whelden, do; sacks Mary Miller, ——, do; Alfred, Greenfield, New York; John Manlove, Errickson, do; Charlotte, Somers, Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous Record.

SHIP CONCORDIA, Scudder, (reported yesterday) from Liverpool for Boston, had been at sea about 70 days, when she sprung a leak and went down. The crew were picked up at sea on the 27th of Dec, when nearly exhausted with fatigue in lat 29 22 N, lon 55 15, by the Adrian Scott, from Mobile, and taken to Havre. All on board had taken to the boat except one

BRIG ROWLAND, of Bowdoinham, Me. from Wilmington, was ashore on the island of St Kitts, on the night of the 6th Jan, was condemned, cargo and vessel sold at auction

MISSING VESSEL.—Schr Mary Brooks, (of Searsport) John P Pendleton, master, sailed from the Penobscot previous to Nov 20, for Cardenas, with a cargo of sugar box shooks, since which nothing has been heard from her. The M B was a fine vessel of about 140 tons, about one year old There was no insurance on her.

WISBY, Jan 6—The Heinrich, Heitmann, of and from Lubeck for Charleston, in ballast, was stranded off Nabben, on the East side of this island, on the 22d ult, and wrecked; crew saved.

MANILA, Nov 26—In the gale of the 12th and 13th, a decked cargo boat with sugar for the Danish bark Sjbolk, Clausen, for the United States, was driven on shore, and much damaged

ANTWERP, Jan 21—Wind NE, blowing strong, freezing hard: the ice in the second dock is 15 inches thick The weather has completely stopped our navigation, though the Hull steamboat Transit has left us this morning, in hopes to get away; notwithstanding the great quantity of ice in the river we expect she will succeed.

WRECK—Captain Baker, of schr Algernon, arrived at Newbern, NC, reports that in lat 37 28, lon 73 44, picked up a ship's mizenmast, topmast, topsail yard and top, with some rigging attached. From the appearance of the pieces picked up, it is supposed that the ship was burnt, probably struck by lightning.

BRIG LINCOLN, of New Bedford, before reported abandoned on the voyage from Boston for Charleston, has been picked up and taken into port by a merchant vessel. Her cargo consisted of 360 tons of granite, and a quantity of merchandise. Vessel insured at the Coaster's office, Boston, for $5000. No insurance on freight money. The cargo was consigned to the contractors with the government for building a breakwater at Charleston, and was probably not insured

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SCHR SHENANDOAH, which struck on Goshen Reef, and was run ashore at the mouth of New London Harbor, Dec 23 on the voyage from Philadelphia to Dighton, was got off 14th instant, under a contract for $600, and would be taken upon the railway for repairs. The same contractors had previously taken out the cargo of coal, but it is not stated what was done with it, or what its value, or the cost of saving it.

KEY WEST, Jan. 29—About $500 worth of merchandize has been sold (part of cargo of ship Quebec)

The survey on ship Appollo have ordered her to be discharged, as she appears to be much strained, and will have to be hove out. She now leaks in harbor 1 200 strokes per hour, and is now discharging cargo. It is supposed that part of her cargo is injured, which will immediately be sold for and on account of all concerned.

The Quebec, brig reported, was boarded by sloop Vineyard, Captain Leister, who offered his assistance, and was answered by the captain, that he would, with his own crew, try that tide, which was done, with the assistance of sloop Vineyard, the ship was hove inside the reef The next day, Captain Leister piloted her out clear, and she continued on her voyage to New Orleans. Many of the articles will be dove up by the wreckers. Captain L received a check of $800 on the agent of the ship at New Orleans. This is the largest cargo that has been ashore on the reef for some time, and it happened that all the wrecking vessels were off that station at the time, and many of them down here for supplies, which is an unfortunate circumstance, otherwise those articles thrown overboard would have been received on board of their several vessels in good order. The sloop Empire, I hear, has already dove up many things, but they will be rather salty by the time they are brought here. From all accounts, the ship must have received considerable injury, as she was well aground on one of the worst reefs. Will note the arrival of all goods saved, and inform you of the same.

Have just been informed that the agent of New York underwriters has filed his claim in the District Court, and the U. S. Marshall will attach all articles or merchandise that may arrive from the reef, as many vessels and boats have already saved part of the ship's cargo by diving. But the difficulty will be to prove them, as the packages are broken, and the articles saved will have no marks by which they can be identified. However, I have no doubt but that he will use his exertions in behalf of the underwriters.

We are indebted to the Charleston Mercury and the Courier for slips.

Whalemen.

Sailed from Sydney, NSW, Feb 7, 1847, Triton, Spencer, N B, 100 bbls sp oil; was spoken a few days afterwards, and had taken 3 sp whales (reported May 2, '47, clean).

Off Cape St Lucas, Oct 29, (by letter from Capt Simmons) Magnolia, NB, 2900 wh 500 sp, cruising for sperm, and expected to be home in May.

Spoken.

Ship showing white flag with blue border and large red ball in the middle, Jan 29, off Portugal.

Foreign Ports.

BATAVIA, Nov 17—Arr Sumatra, Blanchard, Bourdon, and sld 18 h for Calcutta

BORDEAUX, Jan 20—In port ldg, barks John Baring, Bailey, for N York immediately; Quinnebaug, Jones, for do 25; Aglae, (Fr) Clerc, for do Feb 25; Winnegance, Melcher, for Philadelphia soon; Carlotta Venas, do do; Ohio, Lewis do do; Lion, Henry, for New Orleans do; Croton, Boullard, do do; Apollo, Chase, do do; Shannon, Nowell, do 25; Nestor, Snow, for do 31; Victoria, (Norw) Bie, for do soon; Clarissa Perkins, Dunham, for do Feb 15.

BARCELONA, Jan 13—Sld Zualia, Aden, Charleston.

ELSINORE, Jan 18—The Ælus, Heitmann, of and bound to Lubeck from Charleston, has put back to this port, having fallen in with much ice between Gadser Odde and Morn, and been on shore on Saltholmen.

FALMOUTH, Jan 26—In the bark Lady Huntley, Cummins, fm Liverpool for Charleston, having completed her repairs, has commenced taking in her cargo

GRAVESEND, Jan 27—Sld Thetis, Hall, NOrleans.

GOTTENBERG, Jan 19—The Hebe, Neilson, from New York, had been cut through the ice, and reached the station at Klippan.

HULL, Jan 24—Johann Fredrich, Weiting, from Charleston for Bremen—put in on account of the ice in the Wesser

HAVRE, Jan 27—In port ldg Zurich Thompson, for NYork Feb 1; Sirvie de Grasse Rich, do 8; Rome, Manson, for NOrleans Jan 28; London, Ross, for do Feb 1

MANILA, Nov 25—In port ships Walpole, Richardson; and Mount Vernon, Given. The bark Kensington, Baxter, would recopper.

MARSEILLES, Jan 18—In port ldg, ship Sarah & Ursilia, Buttman, for NYork soon; brig Samuel N Gott, Williams do do; ships Corzimbo, (Sard) Palermo for NOrleans soon; Geo Stevens, Wilner, do do.

NEW HAVEN, OFF, Jan 26—Sarah Ann, Wilmott, from Hull for New York.

PLYMOUTH, Jan 21—Ship Bengal, Cook, from New Orleans for London—put in wind bound

PORT PALBOT, Jan 26—Falcon, Buckingham, for Boston, loading.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan 26—Passed by, Sarah Ann Hill, (or Welmott) from Hull for N York. Off port 22d, bark Olof Wyck Lampher, Manzanilla for Bremen.

ST ALBANS HEAD, OFF, Jan 23—Albatross, Stowhass, from Shields for New York.

ACAJUTLA, (W Coast Central