INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

Special Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12, 1851.

South Carolina Politics—The Question of Secession—The Policy of Going it Alone—Approach to the Crisis of the Game—Effect of Recent Events in the North upon Southern Opinion—The Danger of Secessionism to the Safety of the Union.

I am now here, and I find that the first great movement in favor of secession will be made in this city. I understand a general meeting of all the State Right Associations takes place here early in May. Here is the first step. Judge Butler's only objection to secession now is, that the federal government will not go to war. If they would, the South would come to the rescue. If the government does not, South Carolina may be starved into submission. That is what he fears. You may, however, very safely put on the steam. Secession is pretty hot yet in South Carolina, and she is bound to do something.

Will South Carolina secede? Will she, against the decisive action of Georgia, the resolutions of Virginia, and the acquiescence of all the other Southern States in the late Compromise measures; will she, single handed and alone, withdraw, or deliberately attempt to withdraw, from the Union; and set up, or attempt to set up, a foreign government to the rest of the confederacy, almost within the heart of the United States? At this juncture, this is the single absorbing issue pending in South Carolina, and by all means, and for all purposes, in every view, the most important to the Union, and to every State of the Union; and of paramount moment to the best interests of mankind the wide world over. Reduced to its ultimate consequences, this single issue pending in a single State, of secession or submission, involves the breaking up of our whole federal system, and the desecration of every thing sacred in government, religion, and society, to a system of civil war, military despots, military elections, and such a history of military butcheries as are but faintly illustrated in the dissolution of the States of Greece, or in the breaking up of the empire of Rome. In truth, it is easy to imagine that, in the dissolution of this Union, a state of war and anarchy would almost inevitably follow, more nearly approaching the horrible atrocities of the French Revolution. Have we not among us in the North, (thank God there are none in the South,) watching their opportunity, the levellers, the agrarians, the socialistes Fourierites, red republicans, as good as the best Parisian? From these splintering destructives, and from the abolitionists and free negroes, where would be the peace, or the hope of peace, if once the strong, conservative, law enforcing, and peace preserving bonds of this Union are broken? There would be no peace, no law, no order. The South would, of necessity, combine into a Southern confederacy; the North would necessarily lose all its present commercial advantages with the Southern States; and it is next to impossible to conceive how the boundaries could be settled between the sections, or the rights of both maintained, without a continuous state of war, until we shall have five or six confederacies, each under a military President, till ousted by the bayonet under some other military leader aspiring to Presidential honors.

Disunion looks to these things; the secession of a single State will be disunion; and yet the question, the single, solitary, absorbing question now pending in the State of South Carolina, is the question of secession. Will she secede? To secede is to go out; and to go out, now, is to "go it alone." Will she go out, and go it alone? If so, why so? and if not so, why all this preparation, why all these threats and warnings, these civil and military organizations, these frequent speeches to the people? and why the election of this State Convention, which is to decide the question, and which is ten to one for secession?

These are important interrogatories, and for the benefit of the Northern readers of the *Herald*, we propose to give you from the spot, and from the best information on hand, a series of letters on the general question, and upon the numerous and interesting incidental issues involved in the general controversy. In doing this, we propose to show that there is still danger to the Union; that there is apparently a remarkable and alarming unanimity of the people of South Carolina in favor of secession; that they have very plausible reasons for acting upon it—reasons of defence, of interest, of State pride, and sectional safety.

We expect, further, to be able to prove, that to William H. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and Horace Greeley & Co., of New York, and to their detestable, disorganizing, and ruinous principles, if South Carolina does secede, we shall, for that result, be most largely indebted. In the eyes of the world, that flattering testimonial of the ability and stability of republican confederacies, will be set down to the abolitionists of all the various stripes, and to the arch agitators of New York, who have led them on. If South Carolina secedes, she will justify herself on the ground that if abolitionism is a "higher law" in the North than the constitution, self-preservation, or at least, defence, even if she is to be destroyed, becomes of necessity a "higher law" in the South. While in the Union, she abides by the constitution; but if it is superseded by Seward's "higher law," she secedes, come what may. And the questionshe is soon in form to determine, is not secession or absolute submission; not resolutions of defiance and independence, or resolutions as meek and milky as the Virginia resolutions. No; she is to decide whether she will secede now, or wait till further aggressions of Seward's "higher law" shall compel other Southern States to range themselves by her side. South Carolina may secede. The face of things in the State has a decided look of secession. She may secede; but in any event she will adopt some system of retaliation against the abolitionists, and the abolition States of the North. In the Union, she will certainly get the co-operation of the other Southern States, especially of the cotton region—out of it, she may command their sympathy and assistance, as Texas did against Mexico. We were informed lately by a merchant of good information, that during the first two weeks of March, the city of Baltimore gained from this port of Charleston an addition to her trade of $700,000, deducted from the port of New York; for, notwithstanding the sound public sentiment of the Empire City, the Sewardism of the Empire State is held in the deepest abhorrence.

In our next we shall be more extended and particular. Judge Butler's speech, at Edgefield, on Monday last, will give you some idea of what secession means in South Carolina; and Mr. Rhett, the other United States Senator of this State, on the same day, was still more explicit in some remarks delivered at a meeting in this city. The tone of the newspaper press, which generally follows in the wake of public opinion, indicates secession to be a foregone conclusion. Within a short time we expect the issue to be virtually settled. It is coming apidly to that point.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1851.

Tehuantepec—Philadelphia Custom House—Ujhazy and his Hungarian Companions—Kosciusko Case, &c. &c.

One of the most important questions which will try the capacity of the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, and test their patriotism, is the all-absorbing one of Tehuantepec, on which much interest depends, and which is destined to affect so many changes in the civilized world. It is known here that Mexico has not yet acted on the treaty which was ratified by the Senate of the United States at its last session, because of the added section guarantying the contract of Garay, who disposed of it to Americans. Notwithstanding the sad experience of Mexico, she still leans to England, and desires that England shall have the lion's share of the benefits to be derived from the contemplated railroad. The United States, however, cannot listen to any such arrangement. We have ratified the treaty, and cannot be expected to enter into the local prejudices of the Mexicans. If she has wisdom, she will show some evidence of good faith, and not coolesce with England, when greater advantages would ensue to her by a more intimate relationship with the United States, greedy as we are.

A few stray pamphlets are circulating in this city; some of them are copies of the defence of Mr. Lewis, Collector of the port of Philadelphia, and others the reply of Charles Gibbons to the argument of David Paul Brown, with an appendix containing the statement of the lion. James Cooper, in answer to the narrative of Wm. D. Lewis. All this is about the loaves and fishes in the Philadelphia Custom House. The President may think proper to cut off the heads of the principal incumbents, and give their places to his known friends.

The tracts on which Governor Ujhazy and his companions have settled, in Iowa, are, by request, to be withheld from public sale until the close of the first session of the ensuing Congress. By that time, it is thought, Congress will donate the lands to the Hungarian settlers.

A fortnight ago, Major Tochman, attorney and counsel for the heirs of General Kosciusko, wished to take up, in the United States Circuit Court for this district, and try before a jury a certain issue relating to a paper purporting to be a will by which Kosciusko is said to have bequeathed a few thousand dollars to a Mr. Armstrong, of New York. Messrs. Fendall and Bradley interposed, and said that they also represented, as counsel, some of the heirs, and were not ready for trial. To this Major Tochman replied that, originally, he had the power of attorney from all the heirs of Kosciusko, and associated with himself Messrs. Fendall and Bradley, in order to have their legal assistance; that after Messrs. Fendall and Bradley entered with him, as associates, their names on the docket, they chose to accept of a proposition from M. de Bodisco, to obtain for them a new power of attorney directly in their name; that this circumstance resulted in the dissolution of the association with Messrs. Fendall and Bradley, and that consequently, the last mentioned gentlemen obtained through the agency of Bodisco a power of attorney from some of Major Tochman's clients, which superseded his original authority. But the same persons subsequently revoked the power of attorney so obtained from them by Messrs. Fendall and Bradley, and re-engaged Major Tochman's legal services. He had caused to be served on these gentlemen his new power of attorney, and never expecting them again to interfere with the cases, he allowed them, through courtesy, to stand on the docket. But his motive for this being misunderstood and not appreciated, he moved that their names be stricken off. This gave rise to an argument on both sides, which consumed several days, and on Saturday the court decided in favor of Major Tochman. Thus ended the controversy which has occupied the press and the halls of Congress during four years, as to who has the right to represent the heirs of Kosciusko as their counsel. Next week, probably, the issue which gave occasion to that motion will be taken up for trial, which is expected to be very interesting, as the object will be, as we learn, to establish the legal domicil of General Kosciusko at the time of his death, which will throw light on the political history of the illustrious deceased. Several natives of Poland, who figured in high stations during the revolutions of that ill fated country, will be examined as witnesses. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Major Tochman, will appear as counsel for the heirs; Richard S. Coxe, Esq., for Mr. Armstrong, claiming to be a legatee; and Mr. Morffit, for the administrator of the estate (Lewis Johnson). CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1851.

The so-called Republic of Costa Rica—Bulwer's Latest Importation.

The affairs of Central America are assuming a very singular, complicated, and interesting aspect, particularly in their relations to the United States. One year ago, it would have been easy to have driven England from the territories, which, under one shallow pretext and another, she had usurped—easy to have quitted the internal disturbances of Central America, fomented by British intrigues—easy to have secured a new and permanent federation of the States, and to have given sound American influence an enduring ascendancy in the country. Had the cabinet of General Taylor firmly seconded the policy of that good old man, had Mr. Clayton possessed sufficient decision and fearlessness of character to carry out the suggestions of his own better judgment, this whole matter would have been satisfactorily and permanently disposed of. The American Minister in that country, acting up to the spirit of his instructions, the spirit of the age, and the temper of the American people, pursued a line of conduct which only needed the hearty co-operation of the government at Washington, to have brought affairs to a favorable issue. When the United States had really aroused herself, England, almost for the first time in her history, receded from her positions. She had seized the magnificent Gulf of Fonseca, the inevitable western terminus of the inter-oceanic canal, whenever that work shall be built, and commanding not only all the States of Central America, but the whole Pacific coast, and she surrendered it the instant she discovered a determined and active disposition on the part of the United States. And the London *Times*, in common with nearly all the leading presses of England, alarmed at the course of events, at once called for the abandonment of the Mosquito shore, and all other obnoxious pretensions in Central America, as the only mode of avoiding a collision. That was the favorable moment for action. The public sentiment in the United States was undivided, and the cabinet of England wavering.

But at that moment, unfortunately for the honor of the United States, deplorably for Central America, Sir Henry Bulwer, the most adroit agent of Palmerston, was sent as minister to Washington. The sequel is known. He affected the saint towards Mr. Clayton, talked of a community of interests between the United States and Great Britain; was godly and lachrymose,—yes, "umble, very umble,"—and Clayton, whose habits were not calculated to sharpen his wits, really thought he had got hold of a man "green, but honest" and when Uriah talked of a treaty, and mutual guarantees, and the Lord only knows what other nonsense, chuckled inwardly and made a treaty—and such a treaty! A dexterous equivocation on terms, a paper puzzle, a convention of constructions, which Mr. Clayton really supposed turned England neck and heels out of Central America, but which Bulwer and Palmerston affirm, makes the United States a party with them in the grand national felony which they have perpetrated on the Mosquito store, in Balize, and the island of Roatan.

How long Clayton might have remained in this happy self-delusion, no one knows; but he had the scales removed from his eyes one cool morning, by reading in the *Herald* an intercepted letter from Uriah, to his confederate Chatfield, in which he was very distinctly written down an ass, if not in terms, at least by implication. He was "weak;" the whole government, in fact, was pronounced "weak" in Uriah's judgment, and really, Uriah, after his diplomatic success, had a right to think so.

From that moment there was no more saintly conferences between Sir Henry and Mr. Clayton. The latter called for an explanation,—the former equivocated, denied the letter at first, then remembered having written something like it—in short, blundered awfully, and left the firm conviction on Mr. Clayton's mind that he had written the letter, as we have the best means of knowing he did. The policy was now to get rid of Uriah, and Clayton smothered his wrath, a waiting the opportunity to give him the *coup, a la* Poussin. Sir Henry wrote some letters about the tariff, which the Secretary hastily sent to Congress, under the impression that in the smoke which they would raise, he could dispose of the diplomatist, and pay off the insult. That, however, did not amount to much; but, had Mr. Clayton remained in office, he would, no doubt, have found means of getting rid of Uriah; and on this account only are we sorry he didn't remain.

But we are getting off from our purpose, which was, not to give a history of these events, but to notice the latest movements of Sir Henry. He has recently brought a new confederate into his schemes—a new pawn, to play off on the political chess board—in the person of a very shrewd and adroit gentleman, who has been vibrating for a number of years past, between Downing street and the European capitals, under some kind of a roving commission from Costa Rica, or a little dictatorship in Central America, facetiously called a republic. This gentleman is now in Washington, ostensibly conducting the part of "Minister Plenipotentiary, Envoy Extraordinary, particular, ordinary," and the Lord knows what not more, from Costa Rica to the United States, but really playing into Sir Henry's hands. The advantage of such a confederate in this Central American matter, is obvious. We have some of the first-fruits of his labors in a series of articles in the *National Intelligencer*, (a paper, by the way, which never yet took the American side of any question) and in a letter from Philadelphia, published in the *Herald*, and which we have reason to believe was written by a member of one of the *so-disant* marquisate families of Central America, now a refugee from that country in the United States. The design of these letters is to weaken the deep sympathy which is felt for Nicaragua, San Salvador and Honduras, (the only States in Central America which preserve even so much as a form of republicanism,) by the people of this country, and by representing them as hostile to a republican union, to aid in keeping up these civil distractions from which England and her emissaries have everything to gain. For, if Central America is firmly united, the chances of successful aggressions upon the States of Honduras, San Salvador, and Nicaragua, the only ones which, from their geographich position, are of much importance, are very much diminished, if not entirely destroyed.

These writers are particularly indignant upon a correspondent of this paper, subscribing himself "Panama," for styling Costa Rica a "British colony." Our correspondent is competent to take care of himself. The pretence that it was his intention to convey the idea that Costa Rica is a British colony in the acceptation than Jamaica is, is sheer affectation, and will decieve nobody. All the gas expended on that point, therefore, amounts to nothing.

Costa Rica has now a population of about 100,000, something less than that of the city of Brooklyn. Until a few years ago, it was an insignificant fraction of Central America, although it had the dignity of a State under the old federation. In a fortunate hour the cultivation of coffee was introduced, and with good success. Since then it has acquired some trade, and a certain degree of prosperity.

Politically, it is a mere dictatorship, ruled by men belonging to the old servile, or aristocratic faction, which both here and in Guatemala are in English pay. Dunlap, an Englishman, in a book recently published in London, has very correctly indicated the political condition of the States of Central America. He says, p. 254:—"The States of San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua possess popular governments, legally elected; and Guatemala and Costa Rica absolute and self elected governments."

It was in Costa Rica that Mirazan, the last President of the old republic, the best and ablest man which Central America ever produced, and the last yillar of the confederation, was shot in a cowardly and cruel manner. And subsequently, when England seized San Juan, Costa Rica, under English instigation, acknowledged the Mosquito savage as a sovereign; and in a drunken revel with Mr. Christy, British Consul, its dictator Castro, publicly regretted that he had not a daughter whose hand he might bestow upon this breechless sambo. This same Castro was raised to power by the soldiers of the Quartel General, corrupted with money, in opposition to the wishes of the people of the country, and in open and flagrant violation of the constitution. He was sustained by Flores, absconding President of Ecuador, and notoriously a stipendary of Palmerston.

It was this man who sent Mr. Molina, the present "minister" to this country, to England, to negotiate for British protection, *a la Mosquito*. Our government, learning the fact, instructed Mr. Bancroft to inquire into the plan, and, if possible, to defeat it. He saw Molina, who denied any such intention; yet, at that instant, a project to that effect was before the foreign office; Mr. Addington, Under Secretary of State, officially informed Mr. Cartillon, Minister of Nicaragua, of the fact, and told him that any attack on Costa Rica, by Nicaragua, would call for English interference, "because the former State was under the protection of the British crown." The interference of the United States, and the turn of affairs in Central America, promoted the consummation of this plan.

Mr. Molina, however, in part compensated for this failure, by negotiating whole batch of contracts with parties in England, for loans, colonizations, and finally for a canal. The last he had the audacity to grant, in its entire extent, through Nicaragua; an impudent claim to a large slice of its territories having been previously set up! This claim has just about as much foundation, as if it had been made to Long Island.

He is now here, in pursuance of the same objects; and to accomplish them, assaults, open and direct, are made upon Nicaragua, and the other States of Central America, really devoted to republican institutions. It is alledged that they are the opponents of a confederation—that they are the obstacles to progress. This slander is best disproved by the fact that they have already united, and have invited the other States to join them on terms of perfect equality—which, however, they have evinced no disposition to do, but have co-operated with Chatfield and his serviles in their efforts to break down the union. The intercepted letters of Flores, of Pavon, and others, the direct and constant attacks upon the very principles of confederation, in the official papers of both Costa Rica and Guatemala, are conclusive upon this point. Any professions to republicanism by the murderers of Morazan, or their representatives, are hypocritical and audacious.

The feeling of nationality in Central America is strong; it pervades the people with scarce an exception, and is opposed only by the old monarchists, the Anglo-serviles—a miserable minority, who could not exist for a day without the open aid of Great Britain.

Our Canadian Correspondence.

TORONTO, April 9, 1851.

George Thompson—His Abuse of the United States—General Intelligence—Lafontaine's Retirement, &c.

I have already supplied you with an outline of the principal points advanced by George Thompson, at the commencement of his campaign in this city, on yesterday se'nnight. Since then we have nightly had a "demonstration" on the same subject, and are to have the grand finale to-night. At the outset, only three meetings were contemplated, to each of which a York shilling was charged for admission. The exhibitions took wonderfully. The capacious St. Lawrence Hall was crowded by simpletons, male and female, who paid with alacrity to hear their own righteousness extolled, and that of their neighbors most unrighteously abused. The receipt of 1,000 Yorkers per night was a temptation not to be resisted by gentlemen "whose kingdom is not of this world," and an extended programme was accordingly prepared to bring more fish to the net. Even pious avarice may overreach itself, and so George Thompson and his confreres have by this time learned. On Monday night there was a terrible falling off; and last night the wordy representative of Tower Hamlets discoursed most sweetly to a beggarly account of empty benches.

In his speech on Monday, Thompson counselled and vindicated direct interference by the Canadians, in the question of slavery. He referred to Daniel Webster's correspondence with the Austrian government, to show that America claims the right to interfere with other countries; and he maintained that if the civilized world were to deal out the measures to the United States which Mr. Cass recommended towards Austria, the States would justly be cut off from all international intercourse, except with barbarians.

Last night, Thompson outdid all his former efforts, in the way of abusing the clergymen and politicians of America. He averred that in your country slavery has converted Christianity into an absolute curse, which cannot be too soon annihilated. The worst enemy of freedom, (he said,) is the minister of religion, who declares that the institution was originally ordained by God. He went on to say—"All this is sheer hypocrisy. I do not believe there is one minister in the United States who believes what he says. I know enough of ministers in that country to believe that they preach, designedly and wilfully, what they know to be false. These men deliberately go to their closets, and, for purely political and pro-slavery purposes, write sermons for the Sabbath day, which they all the while know to be palpably and damnably untrue." According to Thompson's showing, there are but two really christian ministers in the United States; one of these is the deistic Theodore Parker, from whom he quoted approvingly a passage likening a Yankee to Judas Iscariot, the only difference between them being, that the latter required 30 pieces of silver ere he became a murderer, while the former requires but ten.

He branded the American confederacy as the foulest despotism that has ever existed, and declared that ever since the declaration of independence, the policy and governmental tendency of the country has been downward. New York he considers is worse than Sodom and Gomorrah; its merchants, ministers, and politicians, being the most infamous on the face of the earth. In such a place, an angel would be tarred and feathered, if he blew an anti-slavery trumpet. The only holy spot in America, in his opinion, is the State of Vermont; and the only holy piece of legislation in the Union is the Vermont Nullification law! Daniel Webster, once godlike, was represented to have fallen lower than Lucifer.

"Old countrymen" in America came in for their share of abuse. The Irish, he said, uniformly rush to the polls for slavery; the Scotch, hanging between prudence and piety, sell their souls for pottage, and eschew abolitionism; while the English refuse to participate in agitation on the subject. For these backslidings, the judgments of heaven were invoked against them.

Your readers will stand aghast at this balderdash, this blasphemous impiety, this miserable demagogueism. It is Mr. Geo. Thompson's, not mine.

Douglass has not been here this week. Rev. S. J. May, of Syracuse, preached abolition sermons on Sunday, and on Monday gloried in the fact that he is striving to break the American Union. If slavery is essential to the maintenance of the Union, the Union should, in his opinion, be destroyed forthwith.

As far as I can judge of the effects of all these gatherings, I should say that they are discarded by 99 out of every 100 of the citizens of Toronto. The *Globe* continues to be the only paper which actually advocates the movement. Other and more influential journalists reprobate Thompson's violence, and discountenance any attempt to interfere with American institutions. The *Christian Guardian*, the organ of the Wesleyan Methodists, is down upon Thompson for his abuse of American religion, and the Roman Catholic *Mirror* may be expected to follow on the same tack.

General intelligence is scanty. It is now all but certain that the Provincial Parliament will re-assemble on the 26th of May, for a brief but stormy period. At the commencement of last session, a batch of reporters crossed the lines, but they were hardly of the right sort, and were, moreover, somewhat too late. Good men will again have a chance, if on the ground early.

The rumor of Lafontaine's retirement from the ministry and from parliament, at the end of the session, is revived. If this event occur, an important change will in all probability follow, with regard to French Canadian influence, and the so-called liberal party.

The official *Gazette* contains a notice of intended application to the legislature for an act to incorporate certain persons as the Lake Superior and Pacific Railroad Company—a sort of rival to Whitney's project. ANGLO-AMERICAN.

Marine Affairs.

Mr. McKay has on the stocks at East Boston a ship to be called the American Union. She is 235 feet long on deck, 41½ feet breadth of beam, 22½ feet depth of hold—capacity 2000 tons. She will be a three-decker.

LAUNCHES.—At Newport, on Tuesday morning, from the ship yard of Wm. H. Crandall, Esq., a fine schooner of about seventy tons, called the Jane. She will hail from Westerly, and run regularly between Pawcatuck and Providence, under command of Captain Hall, favorably known as the commander of her namesake.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Awards made by the Board of Commissioners.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1851.

The Board met this morning, and made the following order:—

Ordered, That interest at the rate of five per cent per annum be computed on all claims which have been allowed for property lost, or contracts unfilled (unless a different rate of interest was stipulated in such contract), from the origin of the claim to the 16th of April, 1851, when the commission will expire.

The Board then proceeded to make the following awards, upon all of which the said five per cent is included, in compliance with the above order:—

Joseph Adams, ass'ee Wm. B. Grant	$4,046 21
Henry Ashley	1,062 50
Harrison C. Allensworth	650 00
Atlantic Insurance Company	4,020 12
Lucius C. Armstrong & James Jackson	5,402 88
Joseph Andrews	1,720 00
Christian Alby	3,397 70
James R. Byram, ass'ee Wm. B. Grant	1,348 74
John A. Bradstreet	2,697 47
John Belden	5,342 87
Same	106,431 00
John Baldwin	71,400 00
Ambrose H. Burrows, ex'r George Haley	265 65
Nathan Barkley	800 00
Same, admr. of Moses Nolan	425 00
Desha Bunton	4,543 54
John W. Bunton	2,869 72
Henry P. Bates, admr. John H. Alford	1,470 90
Henry Breeze	1,250 90
Jesse C. Brown	2,100 00
John F. Bullock, admr. Edward Hill	37,026 56
Jesse E. Brown, admr. Wm. J. Russell	2,100 00
John Brouwer, rec'r Pelican Insurance Co., N. Y.	1,933 00
Benjamin Burn	2,978 50
Joseph Bosque	11,750 00
John Bonte	7,175 00
Andrew J. Brame	1,042 40
Joseph Bolles	2,821 25
Frederick Bange and Albert Southmayd	3,569 97
John Curtis, admr. Abner Curtis	1,421 95
Wm. W. Corcoran, ass'ee B. B. Williams and Joseph H. Lord	15,051 00
Chauncey Child & Ebenezer Child	8,986 66
Hiram Couch	699 00
Samuel Collins	699 00
Pierre Chouteau, Jr., admr. de bonis non., &c.	$1,772 90
James Cochrane	750 00
Henry Cheatham	699 00
Thomas B. Cottrell	340 00
James H. Clay	2,816 66
John Clairborne, admr. Thomas Hassam	3,500 00
Jose Maria Caballero	3,060 00
Charles H. Cooper	2,472 00
Ferdinand Clark	86,786 29
Franklin Chase	33,573 00
W. W. Corcoran, ass'ee George A. Gardiner	107,187 50
Franklin Cooper, ass'ee Wm. Barton	1,357 25
John Christian	1,374 50
Ann B. Cox, ex'trix Nathaniel Cox	110,355 35
Daniel Collins	6,434 37
Richard S. Coxe, trustee Union Land Co.	58,879 10
Same, trustee of Trinity Land Co.	63,559 24
Lyman Dudley	265 62
James C. Duval, admr. Z. M. P. Duval	800 00
Daniel Davis	500 00
Charles Danforth, surv'g. partner Godwin, Clark & Co.	24,702 35
George N. Downs and George S. Owen	941 70
Francis Del Hoyo, admr. Francis Arenas	19,000 00
Michael Dougherty	10,125 00
Geo. Douglass and Edwd. S. Van Winkle, ass'ees Wm. S. Parrott	88,000 00
David Douglass	2,450 00
Lewis M. Dreyer	845 18
Anthony Dey, Wm. H. Sumner and Geo. Curtis, trustees of Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company	50,000 00
George East	6,000 00
Joseph B. Eaton	3,033 20
George B. Fish	5,447 92
Jonathan Farnham	1,421 93
Wm. H. Freeman, admr. Edmund B. Freeman	921 40
Asa Fish	1,062 50
Simeon Fish	1,062 50
Same, executor Samuel Gallup	1,062 50
Stewart Foster	840 00
Joachim Fox	625 00
Frederic Freeman	750 00
Nathan C. Folger, ass'nee Charles Guenet	2,015 60
James M. Gatewood	600 00
John Galbreath, ass'nee Francis B. Webster	480 00
Henry Gisner	625 00
John E. Gary, admr. Louis P. Cook	2,816 66
George A. Gardiner	321,560 00
Isaac Graham	38,125 00
Franklin C. Gray	3,736 45
Benjamin Holbrook	887 50
Patrick Hayes	6,192 56
William Homan	187 75
David Hull	500 00
Roderick T. Higginbotham	4,405 00
Richard Harding	243 00
John Hartshorn	1,458 00
Mary Hughes, admtrx. George Hughes	20,000 00
Edward Hoffman	1,031 25
Margaret P. Hallett, admtrx. John Hallett	4,103 50
William B. Hatch	317 55
Joseph W. Henry	1,800 00
Louis S. Hargous	72,000 00
Same	530,682 29
James Johnston, admr. J. P. Wallace	5,811 87
Philo B. Johnson	750 00
Insurance Co. Mercantile of N. Y.	25,936 70
Insurance Co. Atlantic of Phila.	4,020 12
John C. Jones	4,961 97
Samuel Jobson	5,568 76
Silas M. Knight	750 00
James J. Kendall	2,110 63
James Kelly	2,000 00
Sanforth Kidder	1,875 00
Same	160 25
Anny Kelly, admx. Wm. H. Lee	3,676 50
Peter Kerr	6,284 85
Calvin J. Keith, admr. Samuel Elkins	129,282 97
Wm. Lewis	1,421 93
Abner Lane	1,521 94
Augustus Leftwich ass'ee Chas. R. Kennedy	3,174 64
James Love, admr. Pallas Love	650 00
Thomas O. Larkin	16,474 23
Same and Talbot H. Green	4,608 52
Jonas P. Levy	3,675 00
Theophilus Labrazere	3,797 49
Aaron Leggett	109,296 00
George Laffler and Peter Laffler, surv'g partners of Wally and Laffler	31,125 00
Same, in their own right	1,575 00
Wm. D. McCarty, ass'ee John Woolsey	2,657 81
Margaret Meade, admx. Richard W. Meade	5,791 66
Charles Mallory	1,062 50
Stephen Morgan	1,062 50
Hezekiah D. Maulsby, admr. Geo. G. Alford	1,000 00
Malcom, Sandeman & Co.	1,415 46
Henry May, admr. Ann P. Bouldin	41,223 62
George S. Miller	1,250 00
Wm. S. Messervey	6,000 00
Wm. Murphy	12,500 00
John. H. Mears	153,125 00
Isaac D. Marks	3,750 00
Andrew Meyer and Jas. Meyer, ex'rs. Andrew Meyer	2,144 50
Rhoda McRae	11,580 50
New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.	4,570 70
James O'Flaherty	8,221 25
Volney Ostrander	600 00
Dorcas Ann Plumer, admx. Robert Plumer	5,217 26
Robt. C. Patterson	650 00
Lewis H. Polock	4,003 50
John Powell, ass'ee Thos. Powell	12,922 00
John Parrott	63,541 00
Wm. S. Parrott	26,750 00
James Reed	11,262 50
Same, ass'ee Andrew Moore	11,487 18
Same, ass'ee Frederick A. Sawyer	621 25
Same, ass'ee Bennett & Sharp	16,006 57
Same, ass'ee Brandon, McKenna & Wright	6,459 22
Wm. H. Rogers	1,456 86
Simeon Romer	1,250 00
John A. Robinson	16,179 84
William Richardson	2,804 00
Benjamin T. Reed	8,038 54
Frederic E. Radcliff, admr. Augustus Radcliff	1,025 56
James L. Rudolph	1,250 00
Elisha Riggs	13,250 00
Jonah Rogers, admr. Augustus Rogers	6,650 00
Edward H. Robinson, ex'r Joseph Fleming	1,643 93
Nicholas Ricardi	6,657 50
John N. Swazey	1,421 93
John Smith	1,400 00
Sandford Stack, ex'r Jesse Craig	531 25
Norman Sherwood	1,000 00
Daniel Slack and George W. Hathaway (one moiety to each)	4,829 21
Richmond Sherwood, adm'r Oran Sherwood	10,971 15
John W. Simonton and John A. Heath	3,080 49
John P. Schatzell	6,250 00
Pierre Suzeneau, adm'r Emile Suzeneau	625 00
Adolphe Suzeneau	625 00
French Strother	1,250 00
Elihu D. Smith	3,125 00
Archibald Stevenson	17,400 00
Charles Stillman	4,562 50
Henry Stevens	1,250 00
Daniel E. Smith	3,375 00
Samuel St. John	3,000 00
Elisha H. Sauinier	14,950 00
Samuel Thurston, adm'r Henry Ryder	5,703 66
Rufus K. Turnage	2,408 00
Alpheus B. Thompson	8,060 37
James S. Thayer, adm'r James Treat	1,025 50
Jeremiah C. Terry and James W. Angus	9,400 00
John M. Fogno	4,112 50
William J. Underhill	805 00
Hannah Ulrick	1,181 03
Sidney Udall	2,500 00
Cornelius P. Van Ness and Francis A. Dickins	120 00
John W. Van Stavoren	2,040 00
Same	9,043 24
John Wilkins, ex'r Samuel Lowden	15,937 50
George Y. Wethered	3,125 00
Nathl. M. Whitmore, adm'r Simon Bradstreet	2,697 47
George Wolf	1,062 50
Andrew Wylie, Jr., adm'r Samuel Baldwin	75,000 00
Margaret Ward, adm'x Elliot Ward	1,850 00
Dex'r Watson	750 00
James W. Zacharie, ass'ee Francis Cheti	6,975 00
Same, ass'ee A. C. Bredall	10,000 00
Total amount of awards	$3,203,523 00
Amount appropriated by Congress	$3,250,000 00

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Daniel B. St. John, of Albany, Superintendent of the Banking Department.

William H. Merry and Daniel L. Clawson, of Richmond, Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat.

Daniel Curtis, Jr., of N. York, Director of the Phenix Bank.

Henry B. Fay, of Albany, Assistant Physician of the Marine Hospital.

William K. Strong, of New York, Director in the Bank of America.

Notaries Public.—George P. Nelson, Joseph A. Nessler, John Newhouse, and Elias Duesenbury, New York city; George White, Richmond; Chas. F. C. Jones, and Peter A. Van Bergen, Queens.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Our Mexican Correspondence.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 29, 1851.

Free Trade in Mexico—Commercial Treaty with the United States.

This is my third letter of to-day. It is, you will notice, chiefly suggestions in relation to the fiscal and commercial policy of Mexico; and though you informed me you preferred I should in my correspondence give "news" and "facts," rather than essays and speculations, I venture to depart from your "instructions" in this instance. You will find facts mixed up with arguments in this.

Congress is yet in session, but it adjourns on the 31st of this month, until the 1st of October next. I believe that no new elections are held in the interim, and that the same members compose the Congress at next session, but I am not certain. I will ascertain, and advise you in a future letter; and also of the features of the new elections, if any.

President Arista has been engaged in an investigation of the difficult and perplexing question of the "protective tariff." As in the United States, so in Mexico, the manufacturers of cotton fabrics, and some other articles, insist that it is the judicious policy, and the duty of the government, to protect them from foreign competition, by imposing protective or prohibitory import duties on fabrics of foreign manufacture. The chief cotton factories here are at Peubla, at Orizaba, at Queretaro, and at Guadalajara. It is estimated there are from ten to fifteen millions of capital invested in manufactures, in the republic of Mexico. Most of the owners are Mexicans, but there are some Englishmen and other foreigners concerned in them. Sufficient cotton is not, at this time, raised in the republic to supply them fully, and it sells very high, generally for 25 cents per lb., and upwards. The deficiency is chiefly brought from New Orleans, under special permits from the government, the duty on which is about 4½ cents per pound. Mexico could, by the exertion of great enterprise, industry, and care, raise enough cotton for her own consumption; and had they slave labor they could compete with our Southern States in some cotton markets. The States on the Pacific coast, owing to their contiguity to the Western coast of South America and the Pacific islands, and the East India and Chinese markets being nearer to them, might dispose of their raw cotton there to profit. But Mexico cannot expect to sustain her cotton manufactories at home, by any mere impost regulations till she grows enough of the raw material to supply them.

For upwards of ten years past, in order to encourage and protect their manufactures, the importation of the finer cotton fabrics has been virtually prohibited by the imposition of a duty of 13½ cents per square yard; and the coarser kinds are prohibited in terms and absolutely. The Mexican fabrics are chiefly of the coarsest kinds of cotton; and the protection chiefly affects the trade of the United States and England.

It is well ascertained that it is impossible to prevent the English and American coarse cottons from being smuggled into this country. The extensive and exposed sea coast of the republic on the Pacific, and in the Gulf, and the sparse population, (rather lawless, too, in their propensities) on the frontier of two thousand miles between the United Sates and Mexico, the peculiar adaptation of the country for facilities to illicit trade, the necessities of the people for such foreign fabrics, and the unconquerable disregard of English and American traders of all foreign impost laws, have caused smuggling to be carried on to an enormous extent. The English are the chief smugglers on the sea and gulf coasts. It is supposed three-fourths of the coarse cotton goods consumed in this country, are thus introduced. Consequently, the argument in favor of the prohibition, that it was a just and necessary measure of protection to the Mexican manufactures, is of no force, and the government loses the revenue, which it would receive from a moderate and reasonable duty only being levied. Besides, the practice of smuggling these goods leads to contraband trade in everything else that can be smuggled, and all fair trade is thus interfered with and ruined. The honest and law abiding merchant, who respects and obeys the laws, and pays the duties, cannot compete successfully with the smuggler, or those who vend his smuggled goods for him.

But, like our "cotton jennies" of "Lowell" and "