Arrival of the Georgia.

THE DELAY OF THE CALIFORNIA MAILS—ONE WEEK LATER FROM HAVANA.

The mail steamship Georgia, Capt. Porter, arrived yesterday morning, with the California mails to the 20th ult. Owing to the orders of the Postmaster General, these mails have been delayed a week or ten days. We hope that the Post Office agents will receive fresh instructions, to enable our merchants, in future, to receive their correspondence by the first direct steamer to New York.

The Georgia left Havana on the 15th inst. Our previous advices were of the 7th.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, April 14, 1852.

Magnificent Royal Fête—Gen. Concha's Recall, and its Effect on the Island—The Markets, &c., &c.

Business has been at a complete stand still since the 8th inst., in consequence of the solemnities of the last three days of Lent, and the royal fetes which terminate to-day. The latter have been celebrated with great magnificence—illuminations, salutes, balls, &c. Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday nights, the Plaza de Armas was one blaze of light. Some idea of the brilliancy of the spectacle may be gathered, when I state that upon the palaces of the Captain General, the Intendant, and the Court of Santo Vania were suspended thirty-six thousand lights, making the whole area of the Plaza as light as day. The delightful music of the bands, and the crowds of ladies *en grand toilette*, concurred to render the scene in the highest degree pleasant and inspiriting. Perhaps, however, the illumination of the Spanish men-of-war in port, eight in number, was the most beautiful feature of all. Their rigging was covered with lamps from the decks to the trucks; and the lines of light shining out in the darkness, without any perceivable support, had an enchanting and fairy-like aspect.

By the arrival of the Isabel from Charleston, we were made acquainted with the fact of Gen. Concha's recall, and the appointment of Gen. Canedo, as his successor in the government of Cuba. The intelligence, I may safely say, was received with universal regret and sorrow, for no man, in the time Gen. Concha has been administering the affairs of the island, could have succeeded in more effectually winning the good will, esteem, and friendship of all classes, than he has done. In the short space of one year, his administration has been of such a character as to win him the name of "the best Captain General Cuba has ever had." His successor must be a wise, able, and good man, to fill the station to which he is appointed, in such a manner as to avoid unfavorable comparisons with his predecessor.

The Cherokee, arriving from Aspinwall City, on the 12th, narrowly escaped being quarantined here, inasmuch as the Captain of the Port knew no such place as Aspinwall City; but he was satisfied at last with a bill of health from the physician attached to the Panama Railroad, with which Capt. Davenport had provided himself in view of such an emergency.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, no incident worthy of record has transpired upon the island. Fortunately for the planters, the wet weather we were then having, has been succeeded by a season warm and dry, and favorable in a high degree to the cutting and grinding of the cane. Should no further untoward circumstances intervene, the crop of sugar may yet turn out an average one, notwithstanding the croakings of a fortnight since. Up to the commencement of the holidays there has been quite a brisk business done in sugars, principally for Europe; but large orders remained unfilled, in consequence of limits being too low for the market. One cargo of white, for the Russian market, was sold at 7¾ a 7⅞rs. Prices have not altered in any material particular, since my last, and I repeat the quotations made then:—Assorted, half white and half brown, 4¾ a 7, and 5½ a 7½rs.; white, alone, 7 a 10rs.; brown, alone, 4 a 4¾rs.; cucuruchos, 3½ a 3¾rs.; muscovado, 3¾ a 5rs. In coffee there has been something doing, chiefly for New Orleans, at $7 50 a $8 25 per quintal, 24s and 3ds.

American produce is without any change of interest, except in flour, of which there have been sales at $13 50, showing a decline, since the 1st inst., of $2 per barrel. Large arrivals are expected from Spain.

The exportations from Havana, from the 1st instant to date, and previously, this year, are as follows:—

	1st inst. to date.	Previously.	Total.
Sugar, boxes	21,994	143,629	165,623
Coffee, arrobas	8,243	59,296	67,539
Cigars, thousand	3,046	46,930	49,976
Tobacco, pounds	11,440	772,493	783,933
Molasses, hogsheads	2,334	11,918	14,252

Of the exportations from 1st inst. to date, there was to the United States, 6,254 boxes sugar, 2,579 do. coffee, and 2,334 hhds. molasses.

The exportations from Matanzas, from the 1st to the 11th inst., and previously, were as follows:—

	1st to 11th inst.	Previously.	Total.
Sugar, boxes	19,240	71,848	91,088
Molasses, hogsheads	2,787	30,401	33,188

Of the total exports, there went to the United States 45,112 boxes sugar, and 27,589 hogsheads molasses.

Freights.—Baltic, £2 10s. a £2 12s. 6d.; Great Britain, £2 a £2 10s.; Cowes, and market in the Baltic, £2 12s. 6d. a £2 15s.; Mediterranean, £2 5s. a £2 12s. 6d.; France, 80f. a 85f.; United States, $1 12½ per box sugar, and $2 25 a $2 50 per hhd. molasses; and $4 50 per hhd. sugar from here and outports.

Exchanges are without change:—On London, 60 days' sight, 10 a 10½ per cent prem.; New York, do. do., 2½ a 2¾ per cent dis.; Boston, do. do., 2¾ a 3 per cent dis.; Paris, do. do., 2½ per cent dis.; Mexican dollars, 1½ prem. on board; American gold, 2 a 3 per cent dis. B.

Intelligence from Venezuela.

Our advices from Porto Cabello are to the 30th ult. We have received the *Correo de Caracas* to the 20th.

The news is unimportant. The country was quiet.

The Congress of the state was in session. The Senate, on the 12th, debated, for the second time, the project of a decree authorizing the President to close the public properties of the towns, by means of the economic juntas of finances. The first article was rejected unanimously, and the President of the Senate said, that in consequence, the project was rejected.

The House of Representatives adopted the proposition, already voted by the Senate, of a decree conceding, as a national reward, the untilled lands of the state to the widows, orphans, and fathers, of the soldiers of the army who fought for independence.

By a decision of the Supreme Court, on the 9th ult., General Justo Briceno, Commander Juan Illas, Jacinto Gutierrez, and Antonio Monsanto, were discharged from their accusation of conspiracy, and completely exonerated. The expenses of the trial were left to the charge of the government.

OUR VENEZUELA CORRESPONDENCE.

PUERTO CABELLO, March 29, 1852.

The Markets—The Country Tranquil.

I beg to hand you enclosed *El Correo de Caracas*, of 20th inst.—the latest at hand. Prices of produce continue as stated in my last, with but a slight variation. All is perfectly quiet throughout the country.

News from Ecuador.

[From the Panama Star, April 1.]

We are indebted to Amos B. Corwine, Esq., United States Consul, for the following extract of a letter, from Courtland Cushing, Esq., Charge d' Affairs at the republic of Ecuador, in reference to the contemplated attack upon that country by General Flores:—

This government is preparing to repel an expected invasion by General Flores, and has addressed a circular letter to the diplomatic representatives here, advising us of the fact, and of its intention to treat all persons who may be concerned in the invasion as pirates. I think the government will be justified in doing so.

There is no corresponding movement in favor of Flores in this country; and I am satisfied that nine in ten of those who think upon the subject at all, are opposed to his coming. I believe the object of his expedition is to punish the country, and obtain redress for a failure on the part of the government to comply with some of the terms of an agreement which he made about the time he abandoned the country, with the leaders of the revolution by which he was put down. He had previously held the office of President two years, in violation of the constitution, then packed a convention, caused a new constitution to be adopted, and himself to be elected by the convention for eight years. These proceedings caused the revolution to which he submitted. The leaders paid him twenty thousand dollars for leaving the country, and promised to pay him an annual salary, and his military officers pensions.

Those who have been in power since think the government and people are not bound by such an agreement with an usurper and traitor, and have refused to pay him a salary.

THE WILL OF THE LATE JOHN I. JACOB, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Courier*, of the 13th inst., says:—The will of the late John I. Jacob was produced in the County Court, on Monday, April 5th, for probate, and admitted to record. The estate is so large that we have determined to publish the following synopsis of the contents of the will:—The whole estate, supposed by well informed persons, to be worth one million of dollars, is devised to Curran Pope, J. W. Tyler, and Thomas P. Jacob, who are appointed his executors and the guardians of his four minor children, in trust to pay his debts. After the payment of his debts, the estate is to be equally divided amongst all his children, eleven in number, by three commissioners, who are named in the will. In making the division, the commissioners are directed to allot to each of his daughters, improved property, equal in value to $10,000, which shall not be sold, alienated, or incumbered in any way, and after their death, shall go to their descendants or heirs. To each of his sons, they are directed to allot improved property, equal in value to $30,000, to be held by the same tenure. The residue of the share of each child is devised without any conditions. With the exception of a few special legacies, these are the only provisions of the will, which is very brief, and remarkably clear. We have learned that it was written by Judge Nicholas. The negroes, nine in number, are devised to his son, Thomas P. Jacob. We have been informed that Mr. Jacob stated that he would have emancipated them, if the laws of the State permitted him to do so, and that it was to be understood they were not to be held in strict service to any one, and were to be liberated whenever they should desire to go to another State. It is supposed that the rents accruing in July next will pay all his debts, at which time the division of his estate will take place.

Affairs in Mexico.

We have received, via New Orleans, files of *El Monitor Republicano*, *El Universal*, *El Constitucional*, (the official paper of the government,) and *Le Trait d'Union*, from the city of Mexico, to the 27th of March. We translate from these journals the most interesting items.

We have already spoken, these papers say, of the foreign diplomatic intervention, in the question of the suppression of the tariff of General Avalos, at Matamoras. The Minister of Foreign Affairs read to the House of Deputies the collective protest of the foreign ministers against that tariff, which is different from all the other tariffs of the republic, and caused great prejudice to commerce. The House sent the protest to the committees of Finance and Foreign Relations, where it will probably be forgotten.

Affairs on the frontier grow worse from day to day. An extraordinary courier arrived, on the 24th ult., at Mexico, from Monterey. General Canales, said the courier, differing from the ideas of General Avalos, had qualified Camargo for foreign commerce. The latter had, indeed, condemned that measure; but General Canales was determined to maintain it. This incident was brought before the House of Deputies, and summons will be made, in that report, to the Minister at War.

Another mischance has deprived, for the third time, Matamoras of the war ammunitions, expected for several months by that city. The Neptuno failed twice to leave men and ammunitions, she returned to the port of Tampico, without having succeed in her enterprise. The Stade de Mexico, failed also to land the cannons she brought, and ran the risk of being seized by the forces of Caravajal. The last steamer received again an order to depart for a fourth expedition, but the captain returned, on the 16th ult, to Tampico. He landed only some guns, which he directed to Matamoras; but it is not known yet if they have been received.

The question of Tehuantepec is not talked of, but it will terminate fatally for Mexico, as the inhabitants of that republic believe. They think they have nothing to gain with the United States.

In Yucatan the Indians continued very troublesome; a Mexican captain, with 145 soldiers, marched against them, and killed forty-six men of the enemy; he lost one soldier. General La Vega had also organised a company to put an end to this war. He is accompanied by the indefatigable Curate Vela.

M. Luis de la Rosa, lately Minister to the United States, had arrived on the 19th ult. at Vera Cruz, with his family, on board the Tehuantepec; he went to Mexico by the stage coach, on the 20th.

Mr. Champeaux, French Consul at Mexico, was to sail soon from Vera Cruz, on board the English steamer. During his stay in France, Mr. Gambu will fulfill his office till the arrival of Mr. Chevalier, sent from Paris by the government.

M. Antonio Alvarez had received his *exequatur* as Vice Consul of Spain at Zacatecas.

Several papers affirm that the government will not continue to rent the custom houses, and will look for other means to find resources for its expenses.

Robberies continue to be committed in Mexico, even on the most frequented roads of that republic. The papers relate numerous facts of this kind.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, April 13.]

We have received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 27th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst.

The most important intelligence contained in these papers relates to the singular anomaly of the two tariffs existing at the same time in different ports of Mexico—the regularly recognized tariff of the supreme government, and that established by one of its military officers on the northern frontier. We have already mentioned that in Vera Cruz and Tampico, points particularly affected by this unequal tariff, the excitement is intense, and that an indignation meeting had been held in Tampico. Petitions and remonstrances without number have been sent from both places to the general government; and in Vera Cruz the merchants have held a meeting, and resolved not to pay the duties imposed by the existing regular tariff. They also appointed a committee of their members to wait upon the Collector of that port, and request him to deliver the goods recently imported into their hands, and to suspend the collection of duties upon them until the result of their energetic remonstrance to the supreme government could be known; and in case of his refusing, they protest against being made responsible for injuries the goods may sustain by being stored in damp and badly ventilated warehouses, as well as exposed to the chances of fire. Many of them have also resolved to close their houses the moment any attempt is made to compel them to pay the prescribed duties.

Don Luis Guevara has presented a memorial to Congress, already alluded to by us, showing the depressing operation of the existing tariff upon the commerce of Tampico, and contrasting it with the reduced tariff in force at Matamoros. The quantity of goods and merchandise introduced through this channel has seriously affected the comerce of other ports of the republic. The foreign ministers have protested against the evils caused by the Avalos tariff, and their communication caused considerable debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The papers of the capital say that it is certain that Gen. Canales has declared Camargo to be a free port, and the *Porvenir*, of Vera Cruz, makes this the subject of a long article. Our last accounts from the Rio Grande make no mention of this, and we do not believe it to be true.

The project of farming out the revenue, introduced into the Mexican Congress by the Minister of Finance, has met with much opposition from the papers all over the republic. The *Siglo* says it is assured that the government has determined to withdraw the obnoxious measure.

Messrs. Bates, Jamison & Co., a large English house in the city of Mexico, who have a branch in Brownsville, Texas, presented a petition to the Chamber of Deputies, on the 3d ult., praying that one hundred and forty bales of imperials and seven boxes of sewing thread, which were passed through the custom house at Matamoros, under the Avalos tariff, and which are now detained in Monterey by order of the government, be permitted to pass into the country. They also pray that if this be not done, the goods be returned to them, and they be remunerated for the duties paid and expenses attendant upon their introduction. The petition was read for the first time, but not acted upon.

El Siglo announces the death, from hunger and destitution, of three Mexican officers, Col. Vicente Gonzales, Lieut. Col. Pablo Caballero, and Lieut. Miguel Cuesta. The editor is justly severe in his remarks upon the miserable administration of the government.

The Minister of War and Marine calls the attention of Congress to the meritorious services of Gens. Canales, Avalos, and Jaregui, Col. Valentin, and other officers, in defeating the late attempt at revolution of Caravajal; and recommends that these officers be suitably recompensed.

Three of the murderers of Senor Beistegui, named Jose Maria Rivera, Fernando Santillan, and Jose Medina, had been sentenced to death, their right hands to be cut from their bodies, and placed in a conspicuous position at the place where the murder was committed. Another of the accused was sentenced to six years imprisonment, and the fifth was acquitted.

The *Siglo* calls upon Congress to pass a law for the promotion of immigration, and speaks of the policy of encouraging German emigrants to colonize in Mexico.

The Legislature of Vera Cruz has resolved to petition the general government to permit the introduction of foreign flour into the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico, at $6 per barrel.

The *Siglo* announces the arrival at the City of Mexico, of Mr. William Rich, U. S. Secretary of Legation, and of Mr. William Glover, American Consul at Vera Cruz.

Order is said to be completely re-established in Chiapas, the insurgents having fled to Guatemala.

Four hundred troops have marched faom Guanajuato to reinforce the garrison at Matamoras.

The State of New Leon continues to suffer from the depredations of the Indians.

Music is looking up in Mexico. The advent of Max Maretzek with his opera troupe, is anxiously expected. The *Siglo* has a long biographical sketch of Don Luis Baca, a Mexican musician, for whom the editor claims extraordinary merit as a composer. A number of artisans in Tampico have formed a philharmonic society, with the title of "Academy of Music."

A recent steamer brought four royal letters to President Arista. The first and second are from Queen Victoria, and relate to the removal of Mr. Bankhead and the appointment of Mr. Doyle as Minister to Mexico. The third is dated at the palace of Madrid, January 15, 1852, and is signed by Isabella II., Queen of Spain. It informs President Arista of the interesting fact that the young princess whom Isabel has lately been the means of ushering into the world, has received the name of Maria Isabel Francisca Asis Cristina et Francisca de Paula. The fourth letter is dated at the Tuileries, January 12, 1852, is signed by Louis Napoleon, and countersigned by Turgot. It is as follows:—

THE PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC, GREETING:—

Great and Good Friend—The unjust and constantly increasing hostility of the Legislative Assembly, its repeated attempts at usurpation against my authority, and the intrigues of the ancient parties, menaced France with an anarchy which might perhaps soon have extended over the whole of Europe. I have already brought to your knowledge the resolution which I thought it proper to adopt of causing justice and the public safety to prevail against an impuissant legality. The nation, when consulted, responded spontaneously. The vote cast, with almost entire unanimity, ratified the appeal which I made to the people on the 2d of December, and while empowering me to form a new constitution, conferred upon me the Presidency for ten years. Such is the event which, in establishing political unity, gives to power the necessary strength to preserve social order and secure stability. The exceptional measures demanded by circumstances will not prevent the country from receiving as speedily as possible institutions conformable to its political habits and its new necessities. The government moreover, will consider it a point of honor to preserve peace, and to make still more intimate the relations which it now enjoys with Mexico. I take pleasure in hoping that you will partake of the sentiments which animate me, and I willingly seize this opportunity for renewing to you the expression of my wishes for the prosperity of Mexico. I pray God, my great and good friend, to preserve you in his holy guardianship.

Written at the Palace of the Tuileries, on the 12th of January, in the year of Grace, 1852.

Your sincere friend.

TURGOT. LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Supreme Court—General Term.

SECOND DISTRICT.

DECISION.—*The People ex. rel. of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society in the City of Brooklyn, against The Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn.*—Judgment of the special term affirmed, except so far as it adjudges to the relators the right to recover so much of the school moneys as are under the control of the defendants, and which come from the common school fund of the State; and as to so much of the said judgment, the same is reversed. We published Judge Brown's decision in this case at special term last August. The Judges at general term, in affirming that decision, held that the orphan asylums are entitled to a distributive share of about fourfifths of all the school moneys distributed by the Board of Education in the city of Brooklyn for the last five years, the other one-fifth being the money contributed to that city out of the common school fund of the State.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

APRIL 20.—Henry Martin, a soldier, was convicted of stealing two gold rings, the property of Major Raines, at Governor's Island. The particulars of the case have been already published in the HERALD, when the investigation was had before the Commissioner. Sentence deferred.

DEATH OF DR. BARABINO, OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—The Norfolk papers announce the death, at the Navy Hospital in that city, of Dr. N. C. Barabino, surgeon in the United States Navy.

The Dominican Republic.

OUR PORT-AU-PLATT CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT-AU-PLATT, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, February, 1852.

Annexation Schemes of France—The Dominican Republic and the Revue des Deux Mondes.

I have on former occasions addressed you, in order to draw the attention of the public to this republic, respecting which it pleases our present administration to throw dust into the eyes of the United States citizens. Witness the false information which the President officially stated in his message, that the differences between the Dominican republic and the Haytien empire were arranged, while such a desirable event is as far off as ever—thanks to the intrigues of *la belle* France.

I say so well advised: for if you will refer to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, for May, 1851, its pages corroborate my assertion. That periodical, which is well known in our States, contains an article on the empire of Hayti and the Dominican republic, which, it is confidently reported, has the French Consul, Gen. Raybaud, in Port-au-Prince, for its author, and is so filled up with mis-statements and direct falsehoods, that one wonders how so respectable a print can demean itself to insert simila stuff. It is clumsily attempted, in these pages, to make it appear to the world that the French protectorate, or sovereignty, over St. Domingo is the most ardent desire of the Dominican population; while, in reality, if you except the President, Senor Baez (who, to his own shame be it said, is more Frenchman than Dominican), and a small clique of French residents, and their immediate friends, the inhabitants utterly despise Johnny Crapeau with as deep a hatred as the true Spaniard detests a Frenchman.

I am now resident here for some years, during which time I have watched the proceedings of the French unremittingly; and I must confess that the steady exertions of France, under all its different forms of government, whether monarchical, republican, or dictatorial, have only had one aim—namely, to get hold, under some plausible appearance, of the Dominican republic, and to conquer afterwards the western part, under the black *régime*, with comparative facility, thereby restoring the "Queen of the Antilles" to the dominion of France; or, if you will, since the Dictator has restored "the eagles" of Napoleon to the French army, to the claws of the rapacious bird, which, although it may resemble ours in form, has no relationship with it in character.

The supposition of an intended *coup d'état* in St. Domingo is materially strengthened by the publication in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Louis Philippe, the late king of France, did not venture to fly openly into the face of the Monroe maxim, although he longed much after the Peninsula of Samana, which he intended to add to the marriage present of Prince Monpensier, having flattered himself that the Queen of Spain would give as dowry Cuba and Porto Rico to her sister, bidding the young Prince to set Samana up in opposition to Saint Thomas, and to render it in time the stronghold of these seas, and the key to the Gulf of Mexico.

His dethronement and the revolution interrupted the intrigue; but scarcely had Louis Napoleon set firm foot upon the presidential chair, when the secret machinations were recommenced, and found a warm supporter in Senor Buenaventura Baez, the actual President of the Dominican republic, a mulatto, by a slave, with whom his father lived in concubinage, but clever, and educated in France, where he has imbibed French notions.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* tells us that this patriotic citizen of the Dominican republic wrote once to the French Consul in Port au Prince:—"You have only to indicate the means which you consider most appropriate to convince France of our sincere desire to place ourselves under her powerful protection, whatever the sacrifices may be which we must bring to obtain it." I have scarcely to add, that the bait offered was Samana, or even the independence of the republic, if France should desire it.

Such as may express astonishment at similar sentiments from the executive of the Dominican republic, will be still more surprised if they continue to read on for a short distance. They will find that Senor Baez, the President, has recently appealed to the French honor to induce the acceptance of the young republic, *tout net*, and urges, that he has in his hands propositions which have been made to him by an American Charge d'Affairs, Mr Green, sent to Santo Domingo with full powers, "but," says the patriotic chief of the Dominican republic, "as long as there is a spark of hope that France will accept my propositions, I will wait with resignation."

The author of these precious State decrees from Santo Domingo, accuses Mr. Green of having had for the object of his mission to produce the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States, and that although his exertions for such a purpose had been "brutal," they had been open, while the English cabinet employed only intrigues, which altogether failed.

The objects of Mr. Green's mission is well known—it was a job of the whigs—the son of a political opponent to the administration was thereby employed, and the father's mouth stopped by that stratagem, while the cabinet, anxious to procure information about a republic of which scarcely more than the name was known, selected young Green, who, by the situation he had formerly held in Mexico, seemed to be a proper person for the mission; but from all I could learn, and observe from his actions during his stay here, he never aimed at annexation.

I cannot tell you any thing of the intrigues the British cabinet is accused of, as I never heard of any; but I can well recollect the common talk of the streets, that Dr. Carminero, then Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican republic, had been at the English Consul's, and offered him the Protectorate, promising that the British colors should be hoisted on the forts, if he would accept it in the name of his government, and that the same Senior Baez, who is now President, and who was then a Senator, went to the British Consulate to the same effect. The answer which the gentlemen received was, that the Consul knew his government did not aim after territorial aggrandizement, but desired merely the prosperity of the young republic, hence their offer would not be acceptable to his government. He added, however, should any other color be hoisted on the forts than the Dominican flag, it would be the signal to him to strike the British flag at the Consulate. This fact is so well known in the city, that only a person, who fabricates falsehoods in the manner the authors of the articles in question does, could assert such fables.

His aim is very clear; he accuses the Ministers of France of the most palpable neglect. While the United States and England, he says, have uselessly endeavored to procure a footing in Santo Domingo, it has repeatedly been offered to France. According to his view, M. Bastide and his successors have been sadly deficient for not having permitted the tri-colored flag to be hoisted in Santo Domingo. Their apprehensions of offending thereby the United States, he styles childish. "Our lethargy," he says, is the less excusable, as there exist neither political nor financial obstacles that might be given as an excuse to prevent our flag from flying at the peninsula of Samana. We have not even the trouble to carry it there—it requires only a monosyllable, a mere nod with the head, to conquer the finest maritime position and territory of the New World, the future entrepôt of the two hemispheres—the key to the two oceans. Why do you say this so openly, may be objected to us. Good God! because it is well known; because the whole world, excepting ourselves, are aware of it; because such a legitimate and handsome object must be sustained with the visor open—because others already dispute themselves publicly for the honor and profit to carry away this faithful sentinel, who for the last eight years has answered to the *qui vive* of barbarity: France!

Shades of Monroe, this is at least plain! Under previous circumstances, the bombastic tendency of the article would probably have raised little attention; it is however, different with the Dictator, Louis Napoleon, at the head of French affairs, and it behooves us, that *la belle* France be closely watched. Mr. Raybaud the Consul-General, has been in Paris to consult the government respecting the annexation scheme; he was to leave France for the purpose of returning to Santo Domingo in this month of February. He is well known to hate us Americans from the bottom of his heart. He was greatly bothered when Mr. Green arrived, and Raybaud travelled all the way from Port au Prince to the city of Santo Domingo, lest Mr. Green might succeed to win Senior Baez over to his standard. On his arrival, he learned to his great dismay, that Green had just left in the Vixen for Port au Prince. "The brutal Yankee," were his observations, "will bully the emperor," and as quick as he had arrived, as quick he left again Santo Domingo. Mr. Green had, meanwhile, effected his mission, and took his departure from Port au Prince, arriving at this city shortly after Mr. Raybaud had sailed, and these *quid pro quo*, or hide and seeks, of the two diplomatists, were for a length of time the talk and amusement of the city. SPECTATOR.

The Turf.

NEW ORLEANS RACES—METAIRIE COURSE.—MONDAY, April 12.—Orleans House Purse, $400—handicap race—two mile heats.

Capt. W. J. Minor's b. g. Berry, by Sovereign, dam by Glencoe, 3 years old	1	1
Col. S. M. Hill's (O. W. Austin's) gr. g. Argo, by Othello, dam by Eclipse, 6 years old	2	2

Time, 4:08—4:06.

SAME DAY.—Jockey Club Purse $300, mile heats, best three in five.

Capt. W. J. Minor's b. c. Jericho, by imp. Jordan, out of Brittannia, 3 years old	1	1	1
Col. T. J. Goldsby's ch. h. Thornhill, dam by Leviathan, 5 years old	2	2	2

Time, 1:57½—2:00—2:00.

Whig Meeting in Delaware.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON.

The whigs of New Castle county, Del., held a meeting at Delaware City, on Saturday last, at which the Hon. John M. Clayton made a speech. The first part of the speech was devoted to topics of local interest, concluding which, he passed to national affairs. The Phila. *North American* says:—

Passing to matters of national interest, Mr. Clayton took up the subject of the compromise acts, and said that he acquiesced in the propriety of sustaining them; that the whigs of Delaware stood by them now, as they had done when the measures were originally passed; but that, in his judgment, there never had been any real danger of a dissolution of the Union, and therefore no occasion for the legislation professedly resorted to in order to protect and save it. The truth was, that the people of the United States had been seized with the negrophobia—a disease which was very remarkable in many of its symptoms. He did not know whether it was endemic or epidemic, though he believed it had once been confined to a particular section of the country, but had lately spread itself over the Union generally. Men are frightened at the very name of negro. There could be no legislation without the subject of slavery being brought in in some way; and he had known men at the North, who, when they found which was the strong side of the question, became suddenly inoculated with the malady, and thought there was nothing in the world to be done but to keep up an eternal alarm and cry about the matter.

Respecting a protective tariff, he said he was one of those who had never deserted it, and that he meant to stand by it, believing that it contains the true principles of the American constitution. In relation to the public lands, he said that Delaware claimed a share of them; and he denounced all those acts of Congress which had unjustly given them away. He spoke strongly in favor of river and harbor improvements by the general government, and alluded particularly to the non-performance by it of the contract with Delaware to fortify the Pea Patch Island, in consideration of the cession of it by the State to the nation. On this head he expressed the opinion that unless the government complies with its agreement, Delaware ought to recall the grant, and resume possession of the island.

As regards the question of the nomination by the whigs of a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Clayton said he was for General Winfield Scott, and he would say why he was for him. It was not necessary, nor had he time, to go into an elaborate review of General Scott's public life and services. These were well known already to the people, and spoke eloquently of the man. He was content to observe that he had known General Scott long and well, and that there was not living a more honorable gentleman, or truer patriot. The charge made by some persons that he was not fit for the office, was ludicrously erroneous; and those who made it were either grossly ignorant of the matter, or interested to misrepresent the truth. He said that General Scott possessed a clear judgment and enlightened mind respecting the political affairs of the country—that he was a lawyer by education, having left his profession in early life to serve the nation as a soldier—that he was well instructed in the constitutional law and history of the Union, and acquainted with international jurisprudence—that, while he was the able general, he was, also, an accomplished scholar and publicist—and that he was competent, in point of intellectual strength and acquirements, to fill, with credit to himself and advantage to the country, the high post of its chief magistrate. In referring to his services, Mr. Clayton said he had fought more battles than other any American general, and achieved more victories—his blood had flowly freely—his life had been perilled, over and over again, for the people—his military career, from first to last, was a continuous exhibition of devotion to the welfare and glory of that country whose fame he had made illustrious throughout the world. And yet, he has been less rewarded than any other public servant. Nay, he has been cruelly wronged, aspersed, persecuted, by men who were jealous of his high merits and his deserved popularity. Mr. C. here spoke of the sudden and unjust recall of General Scott from the scene of his brilliant triumphs in Mexico, by President Polk, to be arraigned before a petty court martial, convened to try him on contemptible charges. Some persons pretended to accuse him of being a haughty, imperious, violent man. Did he exhibit such a temper, asked Mr. Clayton, under the injustice of the government? What other man, exposed to the same provocation, would have submitted with equal patience and loyalty to executive wrong and abuse? What other man, situated as he was at the time, at the head of a victorious, devoted army, in the full flush of triumph and conquest, would have resisted so nobly, so firmly, the natural promptings of an outraged, incensed spirit, and laid down without hesitation the high command he held, and returned, at once, to obey the orders of the government? Did this show haughtiness or rebelliousness? Nay, more than this, said Mr. C.—and he desired that all would mark well the statement, for he made it on reliable authority—at the very moment when Gen. Scott was so cruelly, unjustly summoned to Washington, at the close of that brilliant series of successes which he crowned with the capture of the city of Mexico, he was tendered the Presidency of the republic he had conquered, and offered the immediate possession of a million and a quarter of dollars, if he would accept the position. But no. Under the keen pangs of the ingratitude with which the administration of his own country was visiting him, he refused the glittering prize, clung with undiminished love and fidelity to the land he had served so long and so well, and proceeded to the national capital to meet, with all the loyalty of a patriotic citizen, even the rancour and injustice of those who were envious of his laurels, and eager to injure and degrade him. Would you trust such a man? (asked Mr. Clayton)—is he entitled to your confidence as a law-abiding, order-loving, loyal patriot? This was a conspicuous instance of the nobleness, the magnanimity, the patience, the honosty, the forbearing meekness of his character, and he who could obey so humbly, under circumstances so trying, the sovereign power of the constitution, is certainly worthy of being implicity entrusted with the highest office in the popular gift.

The following resolutions, among others, were then read, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the whigs of New Castle county are still true to the great conservative principles to which their party owes its origin, and which have illustrated its whole history—that, as the friends of law and order, they will continue to resist, as they have ever done, the antagonizing doctrines of anarchy and jacobinism; and that, as the whigs of the revolution built up this government and established the liberties of this nation, on the basis of a written constitution, in which the limits of the legislative, executive and judicial power are accurately measured and marked down, enjoining it upon their posterity to preserve these landmarks as essential to the happiness and safety of the people, the whigs of the present day will maintain the platform they erected, ever bowing in submission to the laws and constitution of our country, but steadily repelling all assaults upon either, and maintaining constitutional liberty by constitutional means.

Resolved, That in reference to the acts of Congress passed during the session of 1850, relating to slaves and slavery, we continue to entertain the same opinions which were freely expressed by the whigs of this State in convention, prior to the election two years ago, when we approved the votes of our whig Senator and Representative in favor of those acts, and tendered them our thanks for the course pursued by them. The unanimous vote of the whig delegation in Congress from this State, upon all the separate measures of adjustment and compromise approved by their constituents in the year 1850, then fixed the position of the whigs of Delaware forever on that subject. Whatever opinions we may have entertained in regard to other propositions of adjustment, or touching the impolicy of blending subjects having no connection with each other in one bill, so as to defeat them all, we have never ceased to rejoice on account of the final settlement of the distracting topics of that day, by the separate passage of the various acts requisite for that purpose. The whigs of Delaware committed themselves fully in favor of the passage of these measures, because responsible, as a party, to sustain them as Delaware whig measures, and mean to abide by and sustain them all, to the end that further agitation on these subjects may cease forever.

Resolved, That, true to the ancient principles of the whig party, we consider a protective, not a prohibitory tariff, as necessary to produce that division of labor which is most conducive to advance the interest and secure the independence of our country, and that now, while the mischiefs of the free trade system are partially palliated by the influx of California gold, backed by the irrepressible energies of our people, it is fit that we should guard against the future evils of that system, which must eventually drain us of our specie, and reduce us to a servile dependence upon foreign workshops for many of the necessaries of life.

Resolved, That the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and the construction of fortifications for their defence, are duties enjoined upon the general government of the United States, the neglect of which should be visited by the people upon all members of Congress who shall prove recreant or faithless in this respect, without distinction of party.

Resolved, That while the Congress of the United States has thus far, during its present session, proved itself to be regardless of the rights and interests of the people, especially on the important subjects to which we have referred, yet the President and Executive government of the United States eminently merit the approbation of those who entrusted power to their hands, by the firm discharge of the duties enjoined upon them by the laws and constitution of our country, and that as whigs we will stand by and support the Executive administration, as we have always sustained those who have administered the government upon whig principles.

Resolved, That the distinguished talents and services of Gen. Winfield Scott entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the whole country; in him we behold a man of unblemished character and unsullied reputation, kind, affable, courteous and patriotic; a whig, firm and true, during his life identified with whig principles, and now, after a service of nearly forty years to his country, we desire with grateful hearts to bestow on him the highest office within the gift of a free people.

Resolved, That in John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, we find ability, patriotism and unbending integrity; that he is a trusted and tried whig, has always been faithful to his country, discharging his duty in Cabinet council and in the Senate with great credit to himself, and therefore do we seek to honor him as our first choice for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we desire the delegates from this county to present to the Whig Convention, to meet at Dover, on the first Tuesday in June next, the name of Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, as our first choice for the office of President of the United States, and the name of John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, as our first choice for the office of Vice President of the United States.

The Fine Arts.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The twenty-seventh annual exhibition of paintings by this Academy, is now before the public, at 663 Broadway. The paintings comprise landscapes, portraits, (by far the largest number,) and a few marine and historical sketches. There is a fair display of talent, and we were pleased with the exhibition. At the time we visited it there were but few persons present, mostly ladies, but we hope it will receive that patronage which it merits. We perceive that many of the pictures are for sale, and that others are in the possession of private individuals.

We notice some of the most prominent productions:—

48. The Spirit of War; by J. F. Cropsey. The design and picturesque of this painting is good, but the sky, and part of the foliage, has not been well managed.

50. The Spirit of Peace; by J. F. Cropsey. The design is equal to the foregoing, and the coloring is chaste, and the effect warm and classical.

61. Portrait of the late J. C. Calhoun; by De Block. A capital likeness.

10. Portrait; by T. P. Rossiter. Does the artist great credit.

11. Noon-day in Summer; by Jerome Thompson. The artist has managed his coloring admirably. The misty effects of the sun's rays on the surrounding objects is skilfully done. The figures in the foreground are well executed.

5. Bridge and Brook, Peekskill; by M. Field. The sky is too deeply colored, and the water too glaring.

13. Esmeralda Lamenting Over Her Misfortunes; by E. H. May. The artist has happily conceived and executed the countenance of this portrait. Discontented and unresigned lamentation is forcibly expressed.

23. View of the Rhine—The Manse Tower; by J. Volmering. A tasteful little picture.

29. The gallantry of Raleigh; by E. Leutze. Well designed and executed.

33. Jacob's Dream; by Luther Terry. The same may also be said of this painting.

37. Valley in the Alps, composition; by H. Muller. This is a well arranged landscape, and the coloring of the rocks, foliage, and sky, natural, and presents a fine appearance.

45. The Fair Penitent; by Louis Lang. The artistic execution of this painting is good; but there is a want of greater penitential and general expression in the face.

46. Cattle; a sketch by A. Van Willies. Well painted, and has a warm rural effect.

49. Portrait of Ex-Governor Fish; by Thos. Hicks. Very creditably painted.

52. Head of Cayuga Lake; by N. J. Kellog. A beautiful and chaste landscape.

58. The Mountain Torrent; by J. F. Kensett. Well executed and imposing.

74. Portraits of children; by Henry P. Gray. Has a dull and stiff