THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

Interesting Intelligence from Cuba, &c., &c. &c.

The steamer Black Warrior, R. W. Shufeldt, United States Navy, Commander, arrived from Mobile and Havana at one o'clock yesterday morning. She left Mobile on the 9th, and Havana the 12th, at 9 A. M. After leaving Havana the B. W. experienced very heavy weather from the northward and eastward.

We have files of papers from Havana to the 12th inst., but with the exception of the news from Mexico they contain nothing of importance.

On the 9th inst., forty-five of the prisoners who were tried and convicted for alleged revolutionary attempts against the government were sent to Cadiz, to await the decision of the Queen of Spain. Among them were those who had been condemned to be garoted the 6th inst., but reprieved by the Captain-General at the place of execution, as also Count Posas Dolces, Joaquin Fortun, and other distinguished persons in the island. Before sailing they were allowed to receive the visits of their friends and presents of money.

Martin Galiano, the late and somewhat celebrated secretary of the Captain-General, was married to Miss Scull, the daughter of an American long resident in the island of Cuba.

Our Cuban Correspondence.

HAVANA, April 10, 1853.

Influence of the Herald—Vice President King—Discharge from Custody of the Arrested Slave Dealers—The Lady Suffolk Expected—Rumor of General Canedo's Removal—The schooner Manchester.

You certainly deserve very great credit—you are positively working miracles with the officials here. You no sooner interfere with the business of these rascally slave traders than our worthy Captain General immediately makes a show of activity, and orders the arrest, not only of the negroes, but also all those concerned in their introduction from Africa—a very praiseworthy act, if he would only not set them all at liberty quite so soon again.

You manage to rake up facts which puzzles your co-temporary of *La Cronica* to know how on earth you ever got hold of them; for instance, the case of the young colored lad Callwoed, who was stolen from the keel of a fishing boat, off the Island of St. Thomas, by a Spanish captain, and sold as a slave upon his arrival at Puerto Rico, and then brought to Havana, where he was said to have been drowned and buried—but, lo and behold, the moment the matter is taken up by the HERALD he becomes resurrected, restored, and made all right; and I have just learned that General Canedo yesterday ordered him to be put on board the English steamer and sent back to his distracted parents. Wonder if his Excellency feared that the lad might, peradventure, as we say in Philadelphia, find his way on board Queen Victoria's frigate Vestal, and claim protection, as in the case of Miss Betsey Lawrence, about whom such a fuss has been made in the Spanish papers? Onward, Master HERALD—yours is the right course. You not only expose and show up the sinners in your own country, but by pointing out those in this you induce them to mend their ways and promise to behave better in future.

The regiment stationed at Santiago de Cuba, part of which refused to permit their companions to be whipped, at the village of Cobre, and otherwise displayed such decided symptoms of insubordination, have been drafted into small companies and sent to other parts of the island. The regiment of Bailen from here has been sent to Santiago in their stead. General Canedo proposes to visit Santiago early next month.

The U. S. steamer Fulton, with Vice President King on board, bound for Mobile, appeared off the Moro at the mouth of this harbor, on the evening of the 7th inst. It is rumored that Mr. King influenced the Captain General in behalf of the political prisoners, by pointing out the good effect which a course of leniency towards them could not fail to produce.

Don Antonio Capo, the master of the slaver bark which landed a large cargo of negroes on the 12th ult., between Camirioca and Cardenas, having escaped, all the rest of the parties implicated in that business were set at liberty on the 24th. So much for the great activity of the authorities, and their unceasing exertions to put down the slave trade. It appears to me very much like that they had been dissatisfied with their share of the spoils, and in order to increase the bribe they had resorted to a *ruse* to frighten the traders into a higher figure; and so the quicker to bring this about, they, the slave dealers, were arrested and put into jail, to enable them the better to meditate as to what they had best do under the circumstances. No news yet of the Lady Suffolk; but Capo told a friend, that notwithstanding he had got the slaves intended for Vinals, they had negroes sufficient in the neighborhood of the factories at the Mozambique to load the Suffolk, so that she is daily expected. I understand that the British cruisers, numbering some eight or ten vessels, now about this island, are most anxious to intercept her ladyship.

There is a rumor in town, since the arrival of the last steamer from Spain, that General Cordova will probably succeed General Canedo as captain general of this island.

The new British commissioner, Mr. Backhouse, arrived at Havana, on board the British steamer of war Medea, on the 21st ult., from England.

The affair of the schooner Manchester, taken within the reefs off Cape San Antonio, by the crew of a Spanish brig of war, and dealt with in such an improper manner, has created considerable sensation among the thinking part of our population, who fear that this outrage, if not at once arranged to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, may possibly lead to an unpleasant correspondence between this and the government at Washington. OBSERVER.

HAVANA, April 11, 1853.

Visits of British Men-of-War to American Vessels Explained.

I understand it is the intention of certain parties here to make a fuss in the New York papers, by stating that the British vessels of war cruising on the coast of this island to intercept slavers take the liberty of searching American vessels. Now, this is utterly untrue; they do no such thing. Having heard something to the above effect, I took the liberty of asking Commander Dobbie, of the British cruiser Buzzard, under what authority the English vessels had been searching American merchantmen, as was reported in town. The commander denied, most emphatically, that such was the practice of her Majesty's cruisers. But what is done is this: as the slavers in general use the American flag as a sort of protection against the British cruisers, it is absolutely necessary to go on board such vessels as they may fall in with in proximity to this coast to ascertain whether they be slavers or legitimate. Of course, the boarding officer can tell the moment he reaches the deck whether the ship he visits is a slaver or not, consequently there is no necessity for search, nor does any ever take place on board of legitimate American vessels. It is the practice of the English officers to make a polite inquiry as to where the vessel is from, and whither bound, and if the ship so boarded is under the American flag she is not even detained for these inquiries to be made, the officers, especially in the case of the Buzzard, contenting themselves by making these inquires from their boat alongside the merchantman. The truth of the matter is, that our Yankee skippers get their backs up when they meet with the English cruisers, and will not hoist their ensigns until compelled to do so by a shot fired ahead or astern from a cruiser. Now, this is mere child's play. Common politeness ought to induce the masters of American vessels to hoist their ensigns when passing a vessel of war. British merchantmen never fail to hoist their flags in courtesy to our cruisers, and unless these little matters of etiquette and duty are carried into effect, especially on the coast of Cuba, how on earth, I would ask, are we to distinguish legitimate ships from the rascally slavers and pirates which are continually hovering around this island, and who almost always hoist the American ensign to cover their sinister purposes? Take my word for it—and you knew I don't care a fig about the matter, one way or the other, except that a difficulty of this sort between the American and British governments would mightily please these people here, who do everything in their power to foster these reports—that all this outcry and nonsense is got up by two or three stupid skippers for no other purpose than to gratify their vanity by seeing their names at the foot of an exaggerated story in print.

There is another thing which I consider it is just as well you should have a hint about—where the captains report, as did one of them lately to the HERALD, that so many guns were fired in the direction of his vessel, and that a shot went through his topsail (!), they forget to explain that the guns so used when necessary, or if at all, are nothing more or less than muskets, fired at the upper sails when the vessels refuse to heave-to. I think it only right that you should be informed of the truth of the circumstances, which will, no doubt, be put forth in the public journals of the United States, in the most approved glaring and exaggerated form.

The Captain General left Havana this morning for Batabano, on the south side, where a steamer of war was waiting to convey him to Santiago de Cuba, a distance from this capital which few previous governors have ever attempted.

Believe me to remain, as ever, your faithful OBSERVER.

HAVANA, April 11, 1853.

The Political Prisoners and the Recent Mock Execution—The Old and New Political Secretaries.

Thanks to the inaugural address of President Pierce, the NEW YORK HERALD, and the exertions of their friends, the political prisoners recently condemned to suffer death by the garote, have been spared their lives.

In my letter of February 24th, I expressed my opinion that the authorities would hardly dare to carry out the sentences of the court martial upon these prisoners. They knew too well it could but have an opposite effect to that which they hoped to produce—fear; and might have roused the indignation of the Creoles to such a pitch of desperation, that the most fatal results only could be anticipated from it. The trials of the forty-nine prisoners composing the first session having been concluded, General Canedo referred the subject to Spain for advice. The supreme government at Madrid, well aware of the state of feeling existing in Cuba, wisely ordered that no blood was to be shed; and the Captain General, having received instructions to this effect by the Spanish mail steamer which arrived here some days ago, thought to get up a little clap-trap affair in which he would shine with much the appearance of the same sort of thing arranged for theatrical effect.

Accordingly, on the 6th inst., it was known all over Havana that Mr. Gonzales, an old planter, upwards of sixty, and Mr. Cristo, a handsome and wealthy young man, about twenty-eight years old, were put into *capilla*, previous to being garoted, which was to take place the following morning. Upon this becoming known, and that two others were to be executed the day after, the whole city, with the usual exception of Catalans, &c., wore the appearance of great sorrow. On the evening of the 6th, the last sacrament was administered to the unfortunate men, who had a short while previously taken leave of their unhappy wives and children, and every form was gone through which is practised here upon such occasions, so that neither the condemned nor their friends had the slightest hope of reprieve. The conduct of Messrs. Gonzales and Cristo, during the twenty-four hours previous to their being led out for execution (I was told by those who were part of the time with them,) was perfectly heroic. Young Cristo, having been told he was to be shot in the back, as were the fifty American prisoners, replied he never would submit to such an indignity, and that unless he was fastened to a post in such a way that he could not help himself, he would insist upon facing his murderers; for up to the last moment, they, the authorities, had been unable to prove anything whatever against him, except that he had been heard to express himself in favor of republican institutions.

I was present when these two men were brought forth from the jail and conveyed to the scaffold—indeed, there was a great number of Americans present, and I am sure there is not one of them but will agree with me in saying that, had they not seen for themselves, they would never have believed it possible that two men could, under such circumstances, have faced death with such cool indifference as did Messrs. Gonzales and Cristo. Their arms were bound behind them with cords, and they walked through that dense assemblage of Spaniards talking with the priests who attended them in a calm, serene, and even cheerful manner, looking occasionally from one side to the other, as if endeavoring to recognize a friend or acquaintance. I understand it was the intention of Cristo, who is a remarkably fine, handsome young fellow, to have said a few words from the scaffold to his countrymen; but upon the arrival of the melancholy procession at the place of execution, and while kneeling at the foot of the steps leading up to the garote, hearing their sentence read, an aid de-camp of the Captain General rode up with a reprieve, granting them pardon of their lives, as well as of the other two, who were to have been garoted on the 8th, and the prisoners were conveyed back to their prison. There was no hearty cheer sent up to Heaven in praise for the lives of these two men having been saved, until they arrived back in the jail, and then a tremendous shout from their fellow prisoners greeted them joyously back to their cells. The spectators who had assembled to witness their execution returned to their places of abode with the same dissatisfaction which would have been painted on their countenances if disappointed in the postponement of a bull fight, after having been summoned to attend the show. Forty-eight of the political prisoners, including Messrs. Gonzales and Cristo, the Count of Pizas Dulces, the young Count of Villamar, &c., &c., were to have sailed yesterday, in the Spanish bark Hispana Cubana, on their way to Ceuta.

It is my opinion that it was considered dangerous by the authorities to execute the above mentioned prisoners, which could not fail to have produced a bad effect, not only here, but also in the United States, where the press, especially the much dreaded NEW YORK HERALD, would instantly have seized hold of such an atrocious act as that of executing men for merely the expression of an opinion, and exposed it to the world. Moreover, the liberal and high minded tone of President Pierce's inaugural must also have had its due effect on the proceedings of this government, and, no doubt, will tend to render them more careful in future in dealing with men's lives, or committing acts which scarcely could be tolerated so near to our own shores. However, since that miserable wretch, Martin Galiano, has left the government and the island, I hope for better things; indeed, from the very moment of his leaving the colonial officer, General Canedo, appears to have turned over a new leaf, and begins to act with certainly much greater rationality than when guided by the councils of that arch instigator of mischief.

The new political Secretary, Mr. something Busto, is a very respectable man, and I have no doubt, if he does not become spoiled, or allow himself to be used by the people around him, he will prove in every way competent for the important office with which he has been entrusted. Galiano sailed yesterday, in the British steamer Avon, for England direct.

Vice-President King sailed from Matanzas for Mobile, on board the United States steamer Fulton, on the 7th inst. He was somewhat better during the last day or two of his stay on the island. ***

HAVANA, April 12, 1853.

Transportation of the Political Prisoners to Spain—Conspiracy to Escape from Prison Detected—Public Opinion respecting the Barbarous Conduct of the Captain General—Gonzales, one of the Condemned Men, revealing accomplices in the Conspiracy—Landing of more Slaves.

All the political prisoners who were recently tried by a court martial, numbering some forty eight, including the Count Pezas Dulces, Villamar, &c., sailed on Sunday, the 10th instant, on board the Spanish bark Hispana Cubana, for Cadiz. The property of all these people has been sequestered by the government to pay for the losses sustained by the two expeditions under Lopez—the loss of the war steamer Pizarro, which, you remember, was sent out in haste after a suspicious vessel, and got wrecked at Mariel, and the costs of the trials of all the persons who have been arrested under suspicion of being implicated in the insurrection which the government state was to have begun a few months ago in the Vuelta de Abajo, so that they are all utterly ruined. The remaining prisoners trials will be conducted as secretly as was those who have gone to Spain; the proofs against them are of such a nature that the government do not dare to make them public, so that most probably the parties will be shipped to Spain in small numbers to avoid attracting the public attention.

A conspiracy was discovered to exist among the prisoners confined in the "real carcel," (public jail) an immense building. To make their escape, many of the guards had been bribed; and the effort was to have been made on the 9th instant; but the whole thing became known to the government, who have caused upwards of twenty persons to be arrested, supposed to have been concerned with the prisoners. The government endeavors to keep the matter secret, and although I hear the same story repeated on all sides, I have been unable to obtain further particulars.

The trick of General Canedo, in causing Messrs. Gonzales and Cristo to be led to the foot of the scaffold before informing them they had been pardoned by the Queen, is looked upon as a piece of wanton barbarity, which could only have entered the brain of this second Haynau; however, it displayed to the gaping Catalans who had assembled to witness the execution in great numbers. That the two Creoles were made of unflinching stuff. Nothing could exceed the cool indifference with which those two men marched to the scaffold. Old Gonzales, in other respects, has not behaved well. Immediately after his arrest he was confined, *incomunicado*, in a cell in the Moro Castle. Being an old man upwards of sixty, with a large family, none of whom were permitted to see him, and having seen no one but the man who brought his provisions twice a-day during fifty days, he became almost mad; and unable longer to endure his sufferings, he promised if the government would remove him from that dreadful dungeon he would confess all he knew about the intended insurrection, and he compromised all his friends. The scene around the carcel for the last few days has been dreadful. The relatives and friends of the prisoners, knowing full well that to be sent to Ceuta is equal almost to certain death, their lamentations and grief was heart-rending, and you may easily imagine the state of feeling which all this produces toward the government.

Besides Mr. Arango, the chief magistrate of Santiago de Cuba, a great number of other persons of respectability have recently been arrested, and thrown into the Moro at that place, by order of that Turk, Governor Medinilla.

I have just heard that a cargo of slaves has been landed at Mariel, about twenty miles to the westward of Havana. It is almost too soon for the return of the Lady Suffolk, although the traders are on the look out for her ladyship.

General McCrohon comes out as "segundo cabo," in the room of Lavalstte, who is in ill health. Segundo cabo, in English, is commander-in-chief of the forces, next in command to the Captain General. The rumor I spoke of the other day about General Cordova relieving Canedo, continues to gain ground. Mr. Lorenzo Busto is the name of the new political secretary. Some people, who pretend to know, say that it is possible General Concha may be sent back to Cuba, in order to soothe his wounded feelings at the disgraceful way in which he was removed. The wisest thing the Spanish government ever did, if they wish to keep the island. ***

The Turf.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.—METAIRIE COURSE—TUESDAY, April 5.—Sweepstakes for two years old—subscription $500—forfeit $200—mile heats. Total value of stake, $2,300.

Thos. J. Wells's ch. c. Lecomte, by Boston, out of Reel	1	1
W. J. Minor's ch. c. by Voucher, out of Lady Jane	3	2
J. A. Grimstead's ch. c. Argent, by imp. Glencoe, out of Picayune	5	3
J. G. Boswell's ch. f. by Boston out of Minerva Anderson	2	4
J. M. Clay's b. c. Zero, by Boston out of Zenobia	4	dr*

Four forfeits paid. *Boy fell.
Time, 1:48½—1:45½.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes for three year olds—subscription $200—forfeit $100—mile heats.

W. J. Minor's b. f. Mary Taylor, by imp. Sovereign, out of imp. Barefoot	1	3 1
J. Turnbull's ch. c. Hugh L. French, own brother to Moth	2	1 3
H. L. French's b. f. Chancellor, out of Ann Hayes's dam	3	2 2

Time, 1:47¼—1:49¼—1:49.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Santa Anna at Mexico.

HIS MANIFESTO TO THE PEOPLE.

THE SLOO GRANT, &c., &c., &c.

By the arrival of the steamship Black Warrior at this port yesterday morning, we have news from Cuba to the 12th instant, and from Mexico to the 6th.

The English steamer Avon arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz on the 10th instant. To the latter port she had brought General Santa Anna on the 1st. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm—firing of salutes, and other demonstrations of joy. The authorities of the city, and those recently arrived from the capital, went on board, and conducted him to Vera Cruz with great solemnity. The President disembarked, leaning on the arms of the Commandant General and of the civil Governor. A triumphal arch was erected in the grand plaza through which he passed. On one side of the arch were inscribed the words, "To his Excellency the President, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, 17th March, 1853," on the other, "Liberty, peace and order." The cortege proceeded to the church, and, after a solemn *te deum*, conducted the President to the National Palace, when Santa Anna received the commission charged with presenting to him the credentials of his having been elected President of the republic. Other commissions of minor importance were afterwards presented. During the night there were illuminations, fireworks, and numerous serenades.

On the following day (the 2d) General Santa Anna published a manifesto to the nation, of which we subjoin a translation:—

GENERAL ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA TO HIS COMPATRIOTS.

Mexicans—On placing my foot on the shores of my country I salute them with the liveliest emotion. My heart has palpitated with tenderness from the time when my eyes commenced to discover around our coasts the lofty mountains which indicate the proximity of a land in which everything is dear to my heart, in which everything brings to me the dearest reminiscences.

You had called me, believing me useful to save you from the state of anarchy and superstition into which you had fallen, and I have not delayed in responding to your summons. You already have me on your soil, resolved to employ all my energies in an object of such essential importance. But if I have been quick to come at your call, it is from reckoning upon your efficacious operation. Of no use will be my firm resolution to consecrate myself entirely to the salvation of the country if every one of you do not assist me, co-operating with all his ability to the attainment of these ends.

Far from me is the thought of avenging ancient grievances. Those who have been my enemies may dismiss all fear. Everything is forgotten; and in touching the shores of my country, I present to all the hand of friendship. Neither do I come to make any party prevail. I come only to raise the sacred standard of union, summoning to follow it all Mexicans, whatever may be their opinions. Every man whose heart swells and is moved at the voice of his country, he is my friend, he is my companion.

Mexicans, too long have we permitted ourselves to be deceived by chimerical ideas. We have lost too much time in intestine dissensions. A sad reality has come to drag us from such a deplorable deception. To what have we arrived at the end of thirty years of independence? Cast an eye over the map of your country, and you will find that a great portion of your territory has been lost. Examine the state of your finances, and you will meet nothing but disorder, abuse, ruin. What is your credit abroad? What is the opinion which you enjoy in foreign nations? Where is that army in whose lines I have had the honor to serve, that army which gained your independence, in which I glory of having had no small part—that army which I led through the deserts, conquering difficulties which appeared insuperable, to the frontier of the republic—at whose head I repelled an inimical invasion, and with which I fought—with little fortune, but not without honor—when your capital was occupied by the enemy.

Mexicans, let us become ourselves again. Let us improve the hard lessons of experience. Let us repair the errors we have committed. Here you have me to contribute my share to this honorable reparation. Toil with me in good faith in this glorious work, and we may still have country, national honor, and a name which we will not be ashamed to own.

Soldiers! comrades in arms! Behold anew at your head your old general, him who has conducted you sometime with glory; him who has not abandoned you in the moment of misfortune; him who bears on his body an honorable mutilation, and who, with you, has exposed his breast to the balls of the enemy in the days of your misfortunes. Listen to a voice which is not unknown to you. Follow your general and friend, let us restore to our noble profession the lustre of which it has been deprived; and although the relations of friendship which exist with all nations, and which I shall cultivate with all care, may not at present make your gallantry necessary, let us be ready, should national honor require it, to prove in the face of all the world what the Mexican soldiers have always sheltered in their breasts.

Mexicans, of all classes. Let the day of my return to the country be the day of general reconciliation, and let the joy which it causes me to find myself among you, exhibit itself in all assembled around the national standard, and let us hear all shout with the same union and enthusiasm as in 1821, *Viva la patrie, viva la independencia.* (Long live the country, long live independence.) These are the wishes with which I present myself at your call, these the vows of your compatriot and friend.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

HEROICAL VERA CRUZ, April 2, 1853.

Santa Anna proceeded to the city of Mexico on the 6th, having been elected as President of the Republic for the fifth time by the votes of eighteen out of twenty three States and territories.

A treaty has been signed by our Minister at Mexico, Judge Conkling, on the part of the United States, and by General Tornel and Castillo Lonzas, Commissioners of the Mexican government, confirming the grant to the Sloo Company of the Tehuantepec route. It appears, however, that the Sloo Company does not pull well with the other Mexican companies, which, united, concluded the contract. The latter have issued the following manifesto, dated Mexico, March 20, 1853:—

The Mexican companies associated with the Sloo Company in the enterprise for the way of interoceanic communication through the Isthmus, have just heard that the privilege conceded by the Mexican government on the 5th of February of the present year, to the four associated companies, has been hypothecated in this capital for that of Sloo, and that this supposition is entertained in a foreign country; and as the said Mexican companies have not lent their consent to such acts, they protest against them as a nullity in whatever may affect their interests, and against whatever hypothesis has been made or may in future be made within or without the republic, without the express consent of all the associated companies.

Don Bernardo Gavazas, one of the chiefs of Caravajals band, had been shot as a traitor.

Don Ramon Prieto, late Governor of Tamaulipas—has declared the Legislature illegal, which declared the recent votes in favor of Don Juan Francisco Villasana.

The Supreme Government has appointed Don Manuel de Zelaycta to visit the maritime custom houses of the Pacific, to apprise them of the late reduction of duties decreed on the 22d of January, by the government of Senor Cevallos. Senor Zanez, Governor of Jalisco, has declared against such reforms—expressing himself in favor of the prohibitory system. He has suspended the ministry, awaiting the resolution of the government.

An escort of a thousand men had left Mexico for Encero, to conduct Gen. Santa Anna to the capital.

News from Venezuela.

We learn that Don Joaquin Herrera has been elected Vice President of the republic. A project of a decree had been introduced by the Senate to celebrate a treaty between New Granada and Ecuador, on the limits of the two countries, under the arbitration of the Queen of Spain.

American Genius.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending April 12, 1853, and bearing date April 12, 1853.

William Berlin, of Berryville, Va.—For improvement in harrows.

Edwin L. Bushnell, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—For improvement in spring mattresses.

H. L. Fulton, of Chicago, Ill.—For improvement in smut machines.

Reuben F. Gustine, of Chicago, Ill.—For improvement in match splint machines.

Jacob J. Hatcher, of the district of Spring Garden, Pennsylvania.—For improved coin safe and detector.

Samuel W. Hawes, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in manufacturing rosin oil.

Simeon Ingersoll, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in shingle machines.

Edward A. Tuttle, of Williamsburg, N. Y.—For improvement in hot-air registers.

William H. Johnson, of Granville, Mass.—For improvement in feeding clamps for sewing machines.

Benjamin F. Upton, of Bath, Me.—For improvement in mercury baths for daguerreotyping.

Charles F. Wilgus, of West Troy, N. Y.—For improvement in washing machines.

Charles Goodyear and Robert Haering, of New Haven, Connecticut, assignors to Charles Goodyear, of same place—For improvement in manufacturing gutta-percha and India rubber. Dated April 12, 1853. Patented in England March 4, 1851.

Cullen Whipple, of Providence, R. I., assignor to the New England Screw Company, of same place.—For improvement in machinery for shaving the heads of screw blanks. Dated April 12, 1853. Patented in England November 30, 1852.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Highly Interesting from Washington.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION TO BE SETTLED BY MR. BUCHANAN—PROBABLE ABANDONMENT OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MISSION—THE SLOO CONTRACT—DISAGREEABLE RUMORS—NEW MINISTER TO MEXICO—APPOINTMENTS FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD,
WASHINGTON, April 17—9½ P. M.

It is rumored that the intention of sending a full minister to Central America has been abandoned, and that a charge will be substituted. I do not know what reliance can be placed in the report, but if true, Mr. Buchanan will probably conduct the Nicaragua and Central American negotiations in London.

The treaty with Mexico, on the basis of the Sloo contract, is expected here to-morrow, when it will at once engage the President's attention. It is believed to contain certain provisions, guarantesing joint protection, after the manner of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which cannot be acquiesced in by the present administration; and it is said that evidence exists that the money recently paid in the Sloo contract was furnished by Mr. Falconnet, the agent of the British bondholders, thus going to show that the whole affair is a British intrigue. In this connection, also, the fact that under the Sloo contract, the stock books can only be opened in the city of Mexico and in London, but not in the United States, adds weight to the supposition. The consideration of the treaty will, however, bring matters to a crisis, and afford an opportunity of furnishing to Mexico our ultimatum, which of course must be the guaranteeing, by the Mexican government, of as free a transit of the isthmus of Tehuantepec as is afforded in the Garay grant. It is understood that the reason the Senate did not press the resolutions on the subject reported by the committee on foreign relations, was in consequence of an intimation from the President that he was prepared to act without their passage. It will be remembered that the Senate first took the subject up in consequence of a message from Mr. Fillmore, requesting them to take action in the matter, he having exhausted all the means at his disposal in endeavoring to vindicate the validity of the Garay grant. The foreign policy of the present administration will thus be put to a practical test immediately.

Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, has been offered the position of Minister to Mexico, and, it is understood, has accepted.

It has been determined to appoint John M. Mott, of Rensselaer, as Marshal of the Northern district of New York, and George W. Clinton, of Buffalo, as United States District Attorney for the same district. X. Y. Z.

The Legislative Entertainment at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1853.

The Legislative dinner was a splendid affair. It was spread in the State Capitol Exchange. Speeches were made, and toasts given by Senator Ely, of Maryland, Senator Carson, Mr. Kunkle, and Gen. Packer, of Pennsylvania; Senator Southron, of Maryland, and others. The festive scene continued up to seven o'clock, when the guests left in the train, amidst a heavy shower of rain, heartily delighted with the pleasures of the visit.

THE RETURN OF THE MARYLANDERS.

BALTIMORE, April 17, 1853.

The train arrived here at 11 o'clock last night. During the run hither the guests enjoyed continued and unrestricted festivity—a refreshment car attached to the train being supplied with the choicest edibles and liquids.

From Boston.

ROBBERY—ARREST FOR MURDER.

BOSTON, April 17, 1853.

Major Joseph R. Darby, of Washington, had stolen from him, on Saturday night, while coming to Boston on board the steamer C. Vanderbilt, one railroad bond, Ross county, No. 87, $1,000; also one city of St. Louis bond, No. 20, for $1,000. He cautions the public against buying them.

James Murphy, who murdered his wife in Fall River, by pouring vitriol down her throat, was arrested on Friday last, and was conveyed to Fall River for examination.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1853.

The steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool, March 30, reached her berth at ten o'clock this morning, with a valuable cargo and 170 passengers.

Another Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, April 17, 1853.

We have no mail this evening south of Wilmington, N. C.

Markets.

CHARLESTON, April 16, 1853.

The sales of cotton to-day foot up 2,500 bales, at firm prices. We quote extremes at 8½c. a 11¼c.; 1,100 bales sold at 11c.

PROVIDENCE, April 16, 1853.

Cotton was in active demand during the week, at advancing prices—the market closed firm. In wool there is a little more activity in the market, and prices are without change. The sales for the week were 109,600 pounds. The market for printing cloths closed brisk, with a better feeling. The sales for the week were 72,300 pieces.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, April 16, 1853.

The Doings of the Legislature—The Closing Scenes—Articles of Impeachment against Mr. Mather—Caving in of Gov. Seymour—The Adjournment, etc., etc.

The capital city of the Empire State has witnessed an exciting week. The celebrated stampede of the resigning Senators of 1851; the midnight election of Hamilton Fish, through the unaccountable absence of Mr. Dart; the talk against time, all night long, in the Legislature of 1852, upon the Canal Contract law—all these have been thrown into the shade by the startling events of the 13th, 14th, and 15th of April, 1853.

The adjournment of the regular session, leaving the necessary bills for the support of government and the preservation of the public works from decay, untouched; the offering of a resolution impeaching a high and honorable State officer; the calling of an extra session by the Executive; and the confusion and refractory conduct prevalent in both branches; are, surely, matters deserving of more than a brief consideration at the hands of your readers, from the hasty perusal of a telegraphic despatch.

As the regular session of 1853 drew to its close it became evident that its dying hours were to be marked with peculiar circumstances. The majority of the Assembly, although desirous of considering and passing the Constitutional Canal resolutions of Senator Vanderbilt, was prevented from coming to a vote by the admirable tactics of the Speaker and the barnburning leaders. The Senate was arrested in the midst of its business by the Williamsburg Water Works bill, which the minority of that body was determined to talk to death. And so the delays were prolonged in both Houses until the hour of their dissolution arrived, when the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker, almost at the same moment, declared them adjourned without day.

The new chapter was opened the next moment. A proclamation, prepared in haste in the executive chamber, was read, convening both branches for 10 o'clock the next morning. So suddenly had the exigency come upon his Excellency the Governor that he had forgotten to sign the proclamation by his official title, or to affix the seal of State to the same. The document purported to be signed by one "Horatio Seymour," but his official designation as Governor did not anywhere appear.

The hunkers and the whigs did not fail to take cruel advantage of this remissness. When the Assembly came together, on Thursday morning, and the Speaker of the last session, contrary to parliamentary propriety, assumed the chair, a terrible hubbub commenced. Shaw, of New York, led the hunker democrats; while Beman, of Washington, Holley, of Niagara, and Littlejohn, of Oswego, headed the rebellious whigs. Confusion reigned supreme for two hours; and it was only by the exercise of despotic power that the Speaker enforced order in the tumultuous assemblage. Mr. Holley was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms—the Speaker refusing to listen to a demand for the ayes and nays. Burroughs, (independent) was silenced by a threat; and Shaw was peremptorily ordered into his seat. It was only by such firmness and absolute intimidation that the crowd of excited men was reduced into a House of Assembly.

The Governor's message was at last read, to the confusion of the barnburners, the delight of the hunkers, and the amazement of the soft shells. It was the long looked for concession of the propriety of constitutional amendment. It was the last trump—an abandonment of the entire barnburner ground—a repudiation of the Pierce and Davenport report—a death blow to the boasted "financial article"—and a distinct vindication of the "important principle" contended for by the Cass hunkers of the Senate. The extremes of the democratic party were alike astonished by the Governor's sudden change of opinion; while the softs, or Governor's party proper, however deeply committed already against constitutional amendment, recognized the clearness of executive reasoning in a moment, and became "constitutional breakers" on the spot. The four whigs in the Assembly—Messrs Hastings, Chatfield, Peters, and Hoyle—who have voted with the barnburners from the organization of the last session, were utterly discomfited. The game was clearly up with them, since the soft shell Governor had abandoned them.

Such was the effect of this remarkable message that everybody wanted time to consider upon it. Old positions must be abandoned and good excuses found; new arguments must be invented, and an entire change of programme effected. Loomis, Forsyth, and other barnburners, opposed it desperately; but the majority of the house had clearly determined upon a recess which should be long enough to consider the matter thoroughly. And this the Senate also acceded to in the end.

The two houses have, therefore, adjourned to the 24th of May. Before that day arrives, they will have opportunity to consider the great questions at stake. They will mingle with their constituents, and observe the opinions of the people. They will have opportunity to see the importance of their action, in this blessed year 1853, for good or for evil, in all the future of the State. They will come back, it is hoped, better informed of the popular will, and better advised of the necessities of the commonwealth, than they have shown themselves to be heretofore. On the whole, this adjournment will do no harm.

Probably the most lengthy and least important subject for consideration, upon reassembling, will be the impeachment proceedings, with which Mr. Mather has been threatened. A political prosecution generally ends in nothing but bad blood, and that this is a political prosecution is unfortunately but too true. The indignation of the public is rather likely to be excited against the accusers, and its sympathy attracted towards the accused, from the extraordinary circumstances of the case. Conducted secretly, and without notice to the accused, the result of these alleged investigations was produced within two hours of what was then expected to be the final adjournment of the Assembly, and, at such a moment, struck everybody with surprise. An impeachment is no light thing—it is, like an indictment, an attack upon character—upon reputation and standing; and those who have brought forward the present charges may yet live to regret the use of such a terrible engine against a political opponent. As a measure of public good it will effect nothing; but it will do more than anything that has been done to divide and embitter the factions of the democratic party.

If the canal lettings of 1851 are to be again resurrected and made the subject of legislative inquiry, there will be unappeasable trouble in the democratic camp. Indeed the chairman of the investigating committee was understood to state that only time was needed to prepare a similar accusation against the Lieutenant Governor and the Attorney General.

The importance of the present movement on the part of the barnburners and whigs against Mr. Mather, may be estimated in a political point of view, when it is made known that he is the only hunker member of the Canal Board whose term expires with the year, and who is understood to be a candidate for renomination, next September. This was a serious temptation to a committee consisting of three barnburners and two whigs. Whether his friends will suffer him to be killed off in this summary manner, or not, remains to be seen.

The recess so suddenly agreed to on Friday only permitted the passage of a few bills at the extra session. Of these the most important one, not of a local character, was the "Supply bill," making provision for the payment of large sums of money. It is to be regretted that the majority of the Senate's Finance Committee, composed of Messrs. McMurray and Conger, struck out the donation of $25,000 for the benefit of the New York Volunteers, which the Assembly had inserted in that bill. Many of the poor fellows will not live to see another Legislature.

Altogether, the last week has been unparalleled for the excitement which has reigned in Albany. The members of both houses may well profit by the recess to reduce their heated temperatures to a more moderate point before returning.

Titles of Acts

PASSED AT THE SEVENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK—1853.

[Continued from HERALD of April 15.]

218. An act further to amend the charter of the city of New York.

219. Making appropriations for the support of the government for the fiscal year, commencing October 1st, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

220. Relating to railroads on Long Island, in this State.

221. To amend an act entitled "An act declaring the river Saranac a public highway," passed May 18, 1846.

222. To provide for the education of the children of the St. Regis Indians in the county of Franklin.

223. To amend an act entitled "An act concerning foreign bank notes.

224. To amend the several acts relating to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Emigration, and for the regulation of the Marine Hospital.

225. To release to James Knox and William Knox the interest of the State in certain bonds and mortgages.

226. To amend the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts incorporating the village of Owego, in the county of Tioga," passed April 9, 1851.

227. To authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge over the Erie canal, at Ferry street, in the village of West Troy.

228. In relation to the police department in the city and county of New York.

229. To authorize the Attorney General to discharge a judgment against the Potsdam and Watertown railroad company.

230. To revise the charter of the city of Buffalo, and to enlarge its boundaries.

231. Relative to the toll-gate on the Allegany plank-road.

232. To enable the Supervisors of the city and county of New York to raise money by tax.

233. To amend an act entitled "An act to make a road district of the village of Elbridge, and concerning the payment of taxes therein," passed April 11, 1851.

234. To release the interest of the people of the State of New York to certain premises in the city of Utica, Oneida county, to Jane Eliza Beklyn.

235. To enable Alexander Seignette to convey real estate.

236. To amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Junction Canal Company," passed May 11, 1846.

237. To incorporate the trustees of the German Mission Church and Congregation of the city of Buffalo.

238. Relative to disputed wills.

239. To incorporate the Montague Park Association, in the city of Brooklyn.

240. To amend an act entitled "An act further to amend an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the city of Rochester," passed April 15, 1852.

241. For the relief of the President, Directors and first company of the Great Western Turnpike Road.

242. Authorizing the Canal Board to hear and determine the claims of Edward Murray.

243. To incorporate the Deveaux College for orphan and destitute children.

244. To amend an act incorporating the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company, passed April 10, 1848.

245. In relation to plank roads.

246. Authorizing the Dutchess County Agricultural Society to hold real estate for the use of said society.

247. To incorporate the New York