Mexican Affairs.

THE ORDER OF GUADALUPE—NOTES PASSED BETWEEN THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO AND MR. JUAN BAUTISTA CEVALLOS, JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE SAME REPUBLIC.

TO THE MEXICANS:—

Having been raised divers times to various offices of the highest responsibility, it is becoming that upon all eventful occasions where I may have to act in matters of public concern I should give my fellow-countrymen an explanation of my course, and the reasons that have prompted me to the same. The fact that I am away from my country, and in no way connected with its public affairs, does not, in my judgment, do away with this responsibility.

My decided determination not to accept the honor which the government thought to confer upon me by appointing me Knight of the Order of Guadalupe, caused some sensation at Mexico, and was commented upon by divers salaried writers after their fashion. The best and only answer which was to be given to men bought by government was silence; this I did give them, and ever will, so long as the writers of my country are not what they should be—independent, enlightened, conscientious, and the organs of public opinion.

Now that I can speak with freedom, I shall offer my fellow countrymen a statement of all that has occurred in this matter, in order that they may form an accurate and impartial opinon as to my conduct and the singular course of the government towards me. As a public man I gave myself wholly to the nation; she alone has a right to judge me.

New Orleans, February 13, 1854.

JUAN B. CEVALLOS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, &C., MEXICO, November 22, 1853.

His Excellency the President, Grand Master of the National and Distinguished Mexican Order of Guadalupe, re-establishes by decree bearing date the 11th instant, by virtue of the powers thereby conceded him, and taking into consideration the services which you have rendered the nation, has been pleased to appoint you Knight of the said Order. His Excellency flatters himself that you will fully comply with all the obligations incurred by so distinguished an appointment, and in communicating this, from compliance with his desire, I have the honor to forward you a copy of the statutes of the Order, begging you to repair to this office to receive the necessary instructions.

I have the honor to remain, sir, &c., &c.

(Signed) BONILLA.

To the Hon. JUAN B. CEVALLOS.

MEXICO, November 24, 1854.

SIR—The official note which I this morning received from you, at 11 o'clock, dated the 22d inst., in which you communicate to me the fact that his Excellency has been pleased to appoint me Knight of the Mexican Order of Guadalupe, recently re-established, no less than the frankness and loyalty with which an honorable man should act, oblige me to state, that from the character of my convictions, erroneous perhaps, but sincere and deep rooted, I think that an institution of this character cannot suit our country and is inconsistent with the traditions which have nurtured the present generation for thirty years past, and that having no confidence in the attainment of the ends which His Excellency had in view in the re-establishment of the said Order, my co-operation can be of little use. I trust, therefore, His Excellency will not require the sacrifice of those *cuarstiones*—a sacrifice most painful to me, while it would be of no advantage to His Excellency and the public weal; and that he will rather excuse me from accepting the honor in question, remaining assured, meanwhile, of my sense of gratitude for the kindness which has prompted the offer. I have the honor to remain, sir, &c., &c., God and liberty. JUAN B. CEVALLOS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE SECRETARY, &C.

MEXICO, November 26, 1854.

His Excellency, the President of the Republic, to whom I communicated your note of yesterday, has read the same with profound dissatisfaction, and has desired that I should say the following in reply, the same being in strict and literal accordance with the expressions dictated by him:—

His Excellency, in conferring upon you the distinguished honor of Knight of the Order of Guadalupe, believed that your Excellency was fitted with the qualities which, as indispensable requisites, are necessary to deserve it; these qualities are virtue, loyalty, merit and patriotism, in all classes of the nation, as is set forth in the preamble of the statute; but your Excellency, in refusing this decoration, has certainly confessed yourself exempt from such noble and distinguished qualities, and it has caused His Excellency to inquire into your antecedents, and he has been painfully undeceived on finding that the country was indebted to you for no service, for that even your elevation to the magistracy, which was conferred upon you in the Supreme Court, was the effect of one of those parliamentary party intrigues which use such shameful means as the falsification of ballot votes to supplant the manifestation of the true will of those deliberating bodies.

His Excellency, moreover, believed that your opinions were then different from those which you now glorify in. Your attack upon national representation appears indeed inconsistent with those opinions, for though it may be urged that the body which you violently dissolved had incurred general displeasure, still it was lawfully operating under existing institutions It seems, then, that no parallel must be drawn between an attack of this character, in which the laws were violated with the utmost scandal, (and for which laws you now exhibit so much concern,) and the admission of an honorable distinction, which can be inconsistent, or at war with every principle, however democratic or exaggerated they may be.

His Excellency, who respects the opinions and convictions of each one, so long as they do not tend to a violation of the laws, is of the opinion that if these, which you profess to entertain, were such as to forbid your acceptance of the proffered honors, a simple refusal or more honest motives might have been pleaded; but that you should never have given vent to the insulting reproach which you selected as an argument offensive to the authority and respect due the supreme magistrate. In the selection of it he can see nothing but an ill concealed design to wash away the stain thrown upon your political life, and to find favor in the eyes of your political partisans, by your resistance to, and boastful indifference for, favors which are, nevertheless, appreciated by good Mexicans. If such has been your intention, you must agree that you have given one more proof of versatility in political sentiments, to serve the ends of the disturbers of public peace, and that even were they attained, you must be considered as an inconsistent revolutionist, whose wiles and manœuvres are reiterated in the briefest possible space of time.

In conclusion, His Excellency is happy to have had an opportunity to know you and your political principles, if you profess any, and of having freed the distinguished Order, re-established as a perpetual record of the glories of the nation, from an individual so incapable of belonging to it without tarnishing its lustre.

Having stated this in accordance with the order of His Excellency, the President of the republic, I take this occasion to assure you of my high consideration. God and Liberty. BONILLA.

TO MR. JUAN B. CEVALLOS,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE, &c., MEXICO, Nov. 29, 1853.

Under this date, I say to the Minister of the Supreme Court of Justice, Mr. Juan B. Cevallos, a magistrate, having stated in his communication of the 24th inst., directed to the Secretary of State, that his convictions were not in conformity to the measures dictated by the Supreme Government, to re establish among the Mexicans their high sentiments of honor, which, unfortunately, have been sacrificed, thanks to doctrines tending to anarchy and dissolution, and it not being expedient and proper that any public office should be filled by a party professing principles antagonistic to those adopted by the supreme government to re-establish social order, and reorganise the administration of public affairs—His Excellency the President using the full power conferred upon him, and in conformity to the provisions of the circular dated Aug. 22, to the effect that the employe reproving or in any way disparaging the acts of the supreme government, shall be immediately removed from office, has ordered that the said Judge Juan B. Cevallos should be forthwith removed from the office which he filled in the Supreme Court, and that the vacancy thereby created be filled as the law provides until another appointment be made.

Sir, I state to you for the knowledge of the Supreme Court, and such ends as may be proper.

God and Liberty. (Signed) LARES.

TO JUAN B. CEVALLOS.

MURDER IN CINCINNATI.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, an affray occurred at Andrew's Coffee House, on Walnut street, between Mercer and Thirteenth, between two men named Conrad Hamer and Henry Shelbeg, in which the former was killed. It appears the parties got into a dispute about wrestling, which ended in a personal fight, when Shelbeg drew a knife and stabbed Hamer six times in the left side. The wounded man fell and expired in a few minutes. Shelbeg was arrested shortly afterwards, by the Tenth ward police, and lodged in the Bremen street station house.—*Cincinnati Commercial, May 27.*

EGGS.—We noticed yesterday a large number of boxes on the sidewalk in front of the store of I. H. Cordes, on East Water street, very carefully packed and marked for New York. On inquiry we found that they were filled with eggs, and that some seventy thousand dozen will be shipped by the same house.—*Milwaukie (Wis.) Sentinel, May 23.*

TERRIBLE INDIAN FIGHTS.

A Month Later from New Mexico.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS—LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED—ANOTHER FIGHT, ETC., ETC.

[From the Santa Fe Gazette, April 15.]

THE FIGHT AT CINEGUILLA.

Through the kindness of Gen. Garland and Ast. Adjt. Gen. Nichols, we have been permitted to read the official report of the fight at Cineguilla, between the Apaches and the United States Dragoons; and we now have the pleasure to place an account of the same before our readers.

After the fight between Lieut. Bell and Lobo's party, the Indians crossed the mountains and showed themselves on the road between Taos and Santa Fe. On the evening of the 29th ult. Major Blake, commanding at Cantonment Burgwine, ordered Lieut. Jno. W. Davidson, with sixty men of companies F and I, first regiment of United States Dragoons, to make a scout in search of the enemy. He left the cantonment the same evening, and was accompanied by Ast. Surgeon D. L. Magruder. The next morning Lieut. D., with his command, came upon a party of Apaches, supposed to number near two hundred warriors, at the foot of the north slope of the mountains and not far from the small Mexican village of Cineguilla. When the troops appeared in sight the Indians immediately raised their war-whoop, and manifested a disposition to make an attack.

The camp of the Apaches was situated upon a mountain ridge, and in a position naturally strong and difficult of access. Lieut. Davidson saw that an action could not be avoided, and therefore made the necessary preparations for battle. He dismounted his men, and with a small guard to protect and hold them, placed his horses a little ways in the rear. With the balance of his command, not more than fifty strong, he made an attack upon the camp of the Indians. The soldiers charged bravely up the ridge, and carried the position of the Apaches, who were forced to retreat. They rallied, however, almost immediately, and attacked the troops at close quarters, with great desperation; they were several times repulsed, and upon each occasion, seven in all, rallied again to the charge, in every instance exhibiting the utmost determination and bravery. The troops maintained this unequal contest for nearly three hours, when they were forced to give way and retreat, which they succeeded in doing, and reached Taos the same afternoon, with their wounded.

The loss on the part of the troops was very severe. The official report shows twenty-two killed upon the field, twenty-three wounded, several of them badly; and upwards of forty-five horses killed and lost in the action. Of the Indians, it is not known how many were killed, but Lieut. Davidson judges they must have lost at least fifty or sixty. On the arrival of the troops at Taos, Major Blake immediately started for the scene of action, to bring in the dead bodies, and took with him twenty soldiers, all he could mount, a few Mexicans and Americans, and a small party of Pueblo Indians. They succeeded in recovering the bodies of those killed, which they took to Taos, and had interred.

This is one of the severest battles that ever took place between American troops and the Indians, and our loss much greater in proportion to the numbers engaged. The Apaches fought with a bravery almost unprecedented, and we are well convinced that nothing but the stubborn valor of Lieutenant Davidson and his men saved the command from entire destruction. The troops had greatly the disadvantage. The Indians selected their own position, on a rugged mountain ridge, and the dragoons had to charge up a steep slope to reach them. The latter were encumbered with their horses, which it required nearly a fourth part of the command to take care of; and the valley in which the troops were at the time they commenced the attack, is so filled with large boulders as to render the movement of horses almost impossible. We are sorry to learn that Lieut. Davidson and Dr. Magruder were both slightly wounded.

Since the fight at Cineguilla, the Indians have retreated to the west side of Rio del Norte, and are now hotly pursued by Col. Cooke with nearly two hundred dragoons and riflemen, and a spy company of citizens and Pueblo Indians, under the command of Mr. James H. Quinn, of Taos. The troops are on their trail, which leads among the mountains to the north; and as the Indians are encumbered with their women and children, and are reported in low spirits, we think there is some chance of their being overtaken.

General Garland has taken the most prompt and vigorous means to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination. A large number of troops under the command of gallant and experienced officers, have been ordered to the north, and are now in rapid pursuit of the enemy. We cannot conclude this article without signifying our approbation of the gallant conduct of Lieut. Davidson and Dr. Magruder, and to whose bravery and good conduct is justly attributed the safe retreat of the survivors of the command. If brevets were ever earned they were upon this occasion.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

F TROOP—*Privates Killed*—Brieswood, Schmontz, Bowditch, Awant, Kimble, Mitchell, Higgins, McDould.—Total of F troop killed, 8.

I TROOP—*Killed*—First Sergeant Holbrook, Sergs. Kent, Farrier, Snell. *Privates*—Bradley, Brenker, Dale, Driscole, Giblins, Humbert, Null, Pease, Rennie, Rottger, Ryan. Total of I troop killed in action, 14.

F TROOP—WOUNDED.—Corporal Davis, slightly wounded; Privates Fell, Flood, Mahoney, severely; Winter, slightly; Buck, severely bruised; Bowles, slightly. Total of F Troop wounded, 7.

I TROOP—WOUNDED.—Lieut. John W. Davidson, 1st Dragoons, slightly wounded; Corporals Dempsey and Byrnes, severely; Bugler McGrath, slightly; Privates Baitsell, Bronson, severely; Crout, severely bruised; Curtis, J. Dowd, Junkins, slightly; F. Miller, J. Miller, severely; S. Somerville, Weldon, slightly; Sullivan, severely. Total of I Troop wounded, 15.

Assistant Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U. S. A., slightly.

RECAPITULATION.—Total killed in action, 22; total wounded, 23—total killed and wounded, 45.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF CIENEGUILLA.

We learn a few further particulars of the battle of Cieneguilla, by a private letter from Taos. It appears that eight or nine dead Indians were left on the field, and on passing a certain point on the Ojo Caliente, they admitted a loss of twenty-three, and were in great tribulation. The Indians are said, by the Mexicans, to be tired of the war, and are ready to surrender all the plunder they have taken, and make peace. Lieut. Davidson was wounded in the shoulder by an arrow, and Dr. Magruder was wounded in the hand and head. Their wounds are not considered dangerous. The Indians did not scalp any of the dead who were left on the field.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH THE APACHES—BATTLE OF AGUA CALIENTE CREEK.

Major Nichols, Assistant Adjutant General, has kindly placed in our hands the official report of Lieut. Colonel Cooke, of his fight with the Apaches, at Agua Caliente creek, Saturday, the 8th instant. The report was brought in by a dragoon who left the camp the same evening of the battle, and arrived in Santa Fe on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

Lieut. Col. Cooke, with nearly two hundred men, had been following the trail of the Apaches for some days on the west side of the Rio del Norte, now and then obtaining information of them. From Ojo Caliente, where last heard from, he marched in a northwest direction, until the afternoon of the 8th instant, when he came in sight of the enemy's camp. It was almost a surprise, as he got very near them before he was discovered. They had only time to send off their women and children and part of their baggage before the troops were down upon them.

They immediately took post in a very strong and almost inaccessible mountain position; but the troops bravely charged them, drove them from it, and pursued them for about a mile and a-half, fording a difficult stream, passing over a very broken country, and keeping up a running fight. All the lodges and camp equippages, a large quantity of provisions, and many of the horses of the enemy fell into the hands of the troops; and they also left behind a number of the arms and equipments lately captured at Cieneguilla, which were recovered by Colonel Cooke. Six dead Indians were found on the field, but it is not known whether they sustained any further loss. Of the troops one man was killed—private Casey, company G, 1st Dragoons, and and one man of the 2d Artillery, severely wounded. The day of the fight the troops marched through snow two feet deep, and it was also snowing some of the time.

Maj. Carleton, with a reinforcement, joined Col. Cook, about an hour after the battle, and will unite with him in the further pursuit of the enemy. From the crippled condition of the enemy's resources, we have every reason to believe they will again be overtaken, and brought to a general engagement, which, we hope, will bring the war to a close.

The result of the expedition of Col. Cooke, thus far, makes it a fixed fact that Indians in New Mexico can be caught by the troops, which circumstance alone will have a beneficial influence on the other tribes, who, heretofore, have considered themselves quite secure from attack from the soldiers.

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

An express from the seat of war arrived at head quarters Thursday evening, with news to the 12th inst. Since the action on the 8th inst., Col. Cooke and his command have been in active pursuit of the enemy, whom they pressed so hard they were obliged to separate into small parties to save themselves. They led the troops over the most inaccessible country in New Mexico, with snow in some places three feet deep; and Kit Karson, who is their guide, says it is the roughest country he has ever seen. The Indians have suffered very much, and their bare foot prints were seen in the snow.

When the Indians separated they took a direction southwest, and it is supposed they will attempt to make their way to the southern part of the Territory. The troops were expected to reach Abiquin on the evening of the 12th, where they would wait further orders; and a supply of provisions left Santa Fe, Friday morning the 14th, for that place, under an escort of dragoons commanded by Lieut. Garland. From indications, it is supposed the Mescalero Apaches have joined the Jicarillas, and have been present with them during the campaign.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO GEN. GARLAND AND STAFF.

A complimentary dinner to Gen. Garland and staff came off at the Fonda in this city, on the afternoon of the 13th inst. It was gotten up by the American residents of Santa Fe, and tendered to Gen. G. and his military family, as a mark of appreciation of their distinguished services in the field. The affair passed off in a very creditable manner, and those who were present and partook of the "good things of life," paid a high compliment to the host, if we are allowed to judge from the few fragments that remained of the feast.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARMY STORES IN SANTA FE.

On Sunday evening, the 9th inst., a train of ten wagons arrived from Albuerbueque, loaded with commissary stores, and are destined for the seat of war, in case the troops are in want of provisions. The wagons came the whole distance, eighty miles, in two days, and each one is loaded with about four thousand pounds of stores.

THE PROCLAMATION OF ACTING GOV. MESSERVY.

We call the attention of our readers, this week, to the proclamation of the Hon. William S. Messervy, acting Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in relation to the war now existing between the Jicarilla Apaches and the United States. We consider the proclamation called for by the present position of affairs; and since hostilities actually exist, it is right and proper the same should be declared in an official manner.

We hope that all third parties will heed the warning contained in the proclamation, because, if any are found acting contrary thereto, they will be dealt with in the most summary and rigorous manner. All such will be considered as enemies of the United States, and punished in the same manner as the Indians who are caught with arms in their hands. And at the same time it is the duty of all good citizens to give notice to the Executive of all persons who hold commmunication with the enemy, in order that they may be brought to punishment.

In the present emergency, the civil authorittes and Gen. Garland, the military commander of this department, are acting in perfect harmony; and the latter is giving the most efficient support to the acting Governor. We know the most vigorous measures are being taken to bring the war to a close; and the chastisement the Apaches will receive, will be so severe that it will be a warning for all Indians, in the future, to remain at peace. It will be impossible for the Jicarillas to escape the troops, and we are in daily expectation of hearing that an engagement has taken place, and that the whole tribe has been wiped out.

Our Missouri Correspondence.

ST. LOUIS, May 24, 1854.

State of Parties in Missouri—The Past Election—The Coming Canvass—Col. Benton—The Nebraska Bill, &c.

In the dearth of news from the Far West, I have thought some account of the present condition and relations of parties in this State might be amusing and interesting to your readers. We have had two great conflicts between the friends and the enemies of Col. Benton. The canvass of 1850 for Congress and for the Legislature was characterized by a vindictive zeal hitherto unknown in party warfare in this State. The public mind had been deeply exasperated by the Colonel's tour in the summer of 1849, and of course in the following spring his friends and his opponents were both thoroughly drilled and animated by a furious determination to wage a war of extermination. The result of the election exhibited a popular majority, as proved by the Congressional vote—in which local interests exercised no influence—of four thousand five hundred against Col. Benton. Nevertheless, in consequence of various temporary causes, the divisions of his enemies, who had no recognized chief, and the struggle of the whigs to avail themselves of democratic divisions, the friends of Col. Benton had a majority of five or six votes in the Legislature over his enemies.

In this condition of parties it was obvious that no one could be elected to the Senate if each of the parties insisted upon their own man. After a large number of ballotings to no purpose, the whigs presented the name of Mr. Geyer, who had been known for years as a strict constitutional constructionist—was a believer in the right of the Legislature to instruct and the duty of the Senator to obey, and denied the power of Congress to interfere with the subject of slavery in the Territories. These were the chief issues which the opponents of Col. Benton had made with him in the canvass; and inasmuch as there was no hope of electing a democrat, and as the issues of mere policy between the whig and democratic parties were considered of minor importance when compared with those, they, after mature deliberation, concluded that it was their duty in view of the slavery agitation then going on, rather to vindicate the constitution and defend the rights of the States and Territories, than to vote for an unsound democrat, or leave the State but half represented in the Senate. They therefore cast their votes for Mr. Geyer, and he was elected.

The second great conflict was in the summer of 1852. In this, as in the former canvass, Col. Benton was charged by his enemies with being an ally of the free soilers and abolitionises of the North. The charge was indignantly and emphatically denied by himself in person, and by all the candidates for Congress and the Legislature, who espoused his cause. This denial was all that saved him from an overwhelming defeat. The people of this State are true to its interests, its institutions and its constitutional rights, and they need only to be convinced of the free soil proclivities of an aspirant to public office, to spurn him as they would an incendiary, or clandestine agent of the abolitionists. Even with this flat denial, his constitutional opinions were so palpably in accordance with those of Martin Van Buren and his adherents, as to excite deep suspicion, and the election resulted in giving his opponents a majority over his friends in the Legislature. It is worthy of note, too, that although the chief charge made against his opponents was that some of them had voted for Mr. Geyer, his friends in this conflict uniformly supported whigs in the counties where they could not elect one of their own number, and this was done at his own special instance and request.

The third and last campaign is now about to open. Calls for public meetings, arrangements for the dissemination of newspapers, pamphlets and hand bills, and circular letters, with plans of proceeding, all indicate that we shall have "war to the knife." What are the changes which have taken place? And what is likely to be the result? The course of events has more and more tended to prove the affiliation of Colonel Benton with the free soil and abolition factionists. During the whole of the last summer his organ here teemed with vindictive attacks upon General Atchison, because the latter doubted the legality of entering into and settling upon the lands along our western border, nearly all of which were secured by treaty to the Indians. The Colonel could see no difficulty or wrong. In his opinion anybody might do so with impunity, and he even published a map gratuitously, and distributed it widely, to stimulate emigrants to move there. They were, however, deterred from taking his advice by the prompt and decisive course pursued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. So the matter rested until the meeting of Congress. Very soon thereafter, Judge Douglas introduced the Kansas Nebraska bill. Here was an opportunity afforded the Colonel to carry out his favorite project. Did he avail himself of it? Not he. The sacredness of the Missouri compromise—an act which he has habitually ridiculed for twenty years—suddenly loomed up before his eyes. It was no longer an object to have the Territories organized forthwith. And why? Because the bill was not so framed as to exclude slavery. This was the palpable reason, and even this was given too late. Long before the Colonel delivered his speech against the bill, almost all our citizens, of all parties—including his own—had declared themselves in favor of it. How many of them will shift their position at his bidding, remains to be seen. I hear of great numbers in the interior, who have been his active and prominent friends, who have abandoned him to his fate.

In this city and county, which compose his Congressional district, his chances to sustain himself are somewhat better. We have a very large foreign population here—chiefly Germans. Nearly all of them are democrats—nominally at least. They have hitherto sustained him with a blind devotion. Will they do so now? There is much reason to doubt it. Although nearly all of them are free soilers, many of them are nevertheless attached to the national democratic party. They look upon his speech against the Nebraska bill as a declaration of war upon the party of the nation, and they are unwilling to separate themselves from its organization and hazard their characters in following the lead of an individual whose ultimate purposes they cannot fathom, and who they are inclined to believe is seeking rather revenge for his mortified vanity than the success of democratic principles. A call now in circulation for a mass meeting of the friends of the national democracy, has been largely signed, and by many influential Germans formerly attached to Benton. There will be three complete tickets in the field here. Luther M. Kennett will be the whig candidate for Congress. Mr. Benton himself will be the Benton candidate. Who will be the democratic candidate is not yet determined. The contest will be a severe one, but I am now under the impression that the whig must be elected. X.

Our Curacao Correspondence.

ISLAND OF CURACAO, May 16, 1854.

An Executive Tour—Communication with New York—The Salt Crop—Politics in Venezuela—Presidential Aspirants—Dread of Another Revolution.

The Governor of this island took his departure on the first instant for the mother country, on leave of absence. It is sincerely hoped by the majority of the population, that his absence will not be a protracted one, as he has proved himself capable of administering a healthy government for the welfare of the inhabitants of the island and its dependences, during the entire period of his governorship.

For the benefit of invalids and others, it may prove useful for them to know that we have a new clipper (the bark Venus) plying between this island and New York as a regular packet, commanded by one of our most experienced ship-masters. As a proof the vessel's speed, she has made two successive passages in ten and a half days.

Salt planters have commenced raking salt, and expect a large crop.

The weather continues quite dry, and the island is perfectly healthy now.

The latest dates we have from the republic of Venezuela, are up to the 14th instant.

The purport of the news is that the government party are in favor of the election of ex-President José Tadeo Monagas, but the majority of the population are strongly in favor of the election of H. A. Ruiz, or Dr. E. Acosta, to the Presidency. The latter named gentleman is, or was quite recently, sojourning in the United States. From the present aspect of affairs in Venezuela, there is every reason soon to expect another civil revolution, and thus increase the already much embarrassed state of the mony market of that misguided government.

The country will never again flourish unless its inhabitants demand the return of its old and tried patriot, General Paez, to the head of its government, or else some one of his stamp to the Presidency.

VERITAS.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

In the matter of opening Eightieth street, the Court appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners of Estimate and Assessments:—Livingston Livingston, Terrence McGuire, Edmond Gross.

In the matter of opening Eighty-third street—William H. Etting, M. G. Hart, J. Sherman Brownell.

In the matter of opening Sixty-first street—Theodore Sedgwick, Richard H. Bishop, James P. Dunn.

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY, May 30—6 P. M.

There was quite a reaction in the stock market to-day and the bears in Cumberland and Nicaragua had a fine opportunity to take in some of their shorts. This will serve to strengthen them materially, but it may lead them again into difficulties, even greater than those recently presented. At the first board to-day, Canton Co. declined ¼ per cent; Illinois bonds, ½; do. privilege, ½; New York Central Railroad, ½; Nicaragua Transit, ½; Cumberland Co., ¾; Erie Railroad, ½; Harlem, ¾; Reading Railroad, ½; Michigan Central Railroad, ½; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, ½. The turn the market has taken is not an unusual one. After a period of great buoyancy and activity, the market becomes subject to such fluctuations. The bulls frequently bring about such a change purposely, to give sellers a chance to get out. It would not be good policy on the part of buyers to put prices up, without any reaction, as it would endanger the safety of their contracts, and destroy all their prospective advantages. There is very little doubt but that the bears have already been seriously bled, and have yet a large margin against them; it would therefore be wise on the part of the bulls to give their opponents a little favor, so as to enable them to fulfil their contracts at maturity. The last week's bank statement was not so favorable as speculators in stocks for a rise desired, and many may have realized from that cause. The banks of this city have been drawn upon largely lately from Boston and Philadelphia, but the drain is only temporary. The Boston banks commence their regular weekly reports on the 1st of June, and they have naturally been desirous of making a good show, which could not have been done without a supply of specie from our banks. In helping them our banks have impoverished themselves. Fortunately, the demand for specie for shipment last week was unusually limited, otherwise the returns would have looked gloomy enough. We have no doubt the banks of this city and Boston will hereafter keep large amounts of specie in pretty active motion between the two cities, for the purpose of aiding each other in making up their weekly reports. A million or two of dollars in bullion could be made with merely the expense of transportation, to answer a good purpose in making up average weekly returns.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of stocks were made at auction by Simeon Draper:—

$1,000 Cleveland and Toledo RR. 7s, and interest... 80
5,000 Great Western (Illinois) RR. 10s, do. ... 90⅛
5,000 Wisconsin Bonds, 12s, do. ... 100
5,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark RR. 7s 68
120 shares East River Fire Ins. Co. per share.... 77½

Also, the following securities, payable 10 per cent day of sale, the balance, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, on delivery of stock, 1st July next:—

200 shares Cleveland and Toledo RR 91
100 do. Reading RR. Co..... 78¾

The mining world was rather dull to-day, and lower prices ruled in many stocks. Wyckoff gold sold at 2; the last sales, if we remember rightly, having been at 3¾. The following were the bids:—

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cumberland	36¾	—	Flint Steel	4⅞	5⅛
Parker Vein	3⅜	3¾	Fulton	1	1⅛
Caledonia	4	—	Mineral	—	¾
New Jersey	—	7½	Lindsay	60c.	70c.
Lehigh	2⅞	3	Cherokee	—	1½
Am. White Zinc	40c.	42c.	Malone S'ne	—	5½
Ulster	1½	1⅞	J'ey Little Falls	—	3½
Dutchess Silver	2⅛	—	N. River Mining	—	5
Potomac	3	3	Phenix	⅝	70c.
Carroll	—	2¼	McCulloch	4⅝	5⅛
North Carolina	2⅛	2⅜	Conrad Hill	30c.	35c.
Hiwassee	5⅞	6¼	Gold Hill	3⅝	3¾
North American	—	75	Gardiner	2⅛	—
Norwich	—	11	Corlith Copper	1⅛	—

The steamship Europa, from this port for Liverpool, to-morrow, will take out about six hundred thousand dollars in specie. The Franklin, on Saturday, will also take out a large amount.

The warrants entered on the books of the Treasury Department, at Washington, on Saturday, the 27th of May, were:—

For the redemption of stocks	$73,366 87
For the payment of other Treasury debts	50,838 59
For the Customs	8,047 57
Covered into the Treasury from Customs	1,094,622 91
Covered into the Treasury from lands	117,034 76
Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources	300 71
For funding under the act of Jan. 28, 1847	100 00
For the War Department	4,776 80
For repaying for the War Department	4,476 80
For the Interior Department	500 00

The returns of the banks of New Orleans, for the week ending May 22, compared with those for the week previous, present the annexed statement:—

BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. May 22.	Loans. May 15.	Specie. May 22.	Specie. May 15.
Citizens'	$5,286,846	3,425,740	1,616,277	1,654,892
Canal	2,727,545	2,854,507	1,733,418	1,556,616
Louisiana	3,359,871	3,351,415	1,657,961	1,587,082
Lou. State	3,797,144	3,799,692	1,872,201	2,093,346
Mech. & Tr.	1,252,730	1,265,201	381,823	400,234
B. of N. O.	1,234,909	1,257,934	318,321	318,713
Southern	625,099	386,556	197,452	263,399
Union	967,815	900,712	215,754	255,103
Total	$17,252,019	17,409,767	7,993,207	8,195,295
	Decrease	$157,748	Decrease	$202,038

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. May 22.	Circulation. May 15.	Deposits. May 22.	Deposits. May 15.
Citizens'	$2,682,970	2,159,885	1,844,442	1,859,454
Canal	1,909,407	1,851,577	1,366,815	1,198,078
Louisiana	1,329,824	1,344,219	2,091,547	2,061,212
Lou. State	1,650,130	1,666,390	3,326,026	3,574,997
Mec. & Tr'd	—	—	945,622	993,094
N. Orleans	587,590	593,965	792,402	805,428
Southern	319,745	331,100	232,730	332,140
Union	321,008	309,710	602,154	651,640
Total	$8,181,621	8,127,846	11,801,538	12,077,013
	Increase	$53,775	Decrease	$276,075

In addition to the foregoing cash assets, the banks held foreign and domestic exchange on the 22d inst. as follows:—Bank of Louisiana, $1,031,348; Canal Bank, $1,157,588; Southern Bank, $473,720; Louisiana State Bank, $150,067; Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, $114,919; Citizen's Bank, $410,829; Bank of New Orleans, $262,835; Union Bank, $194,430; Total, $3,795,736.

The Boston *Traveller* of the 29th inst. says:—

To answer the requirements of the law passed by the last Legislature, the various banks in Boston are hereafter to keep daily accounts of their business, for the purpose of furnishing a weekly average to the Secretary of State for publication. The Secretary has already issued the necessary blanks, and requested the banks in Boston, in order to secure uniformity, to include the entire week preceding the 1st of June, when the act goes into operation.

The act itself is rather ambiguous, and it is difficult to ascertain its exact requirements. The Secretary states in his circular that "the objects of the act appear to be to obtain an average of the condition of the several banking institutions—in the particulars indicated—in the country and the city of Boston, for each month and week respectively."

The blanks issued require the following particulars, as indicated in the act:—Capital stock; loans and discounts; specie in bank; due from other banks; due to other banks; deposits; circulation. The aggregates of the several items for the several days are to be divided by the number of business days of the week, in order to obtain the average required. The returns are to be made every Monday, and are to be sworn to by the president or cashier. On Wednesday, a summary of each is to be published in one or more Boston newspapers.

The Secretary requests the country banks to transmit, on the first Monday of each month, an average of their condition on each Saturday of the month preceding, in the same particulars as those required of the Boston banks. This average, as in the other instance, is obtained by dividing the several aggregates of particulars for the several weeks by the number of Saturdays embraced in the return. The first return will bear date on the first Monday of July, and will include the five preceding weeks. A summary will be published as soon as convenient by the Secretary.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of certain articles exported from this port during the week, ending and including Saturday, the 27th of May, distinguishing the destination and extent of shipments to each place:—

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—WEEKLY EXPORTS.

LONDON.

Bacon, lbs.	551,816	$44,644	Furs, pkgs	114	$45,735
Mf. tabacco	3,200	617	Flour, bbls	1,024	7,875
Corn, bush.	10,564	7,445	Pork	320	5,200
Camwood, tons	17	1,500	Rosin	1,000	1,700
Clocks, cases	40	520	Turpentine	130	583
Plank	255	975	Beef, tcs	51	1,530
Oars	2,000	1,517	Oil cake, bags	600	2,619
Staves	1,000	68	Sp. oil. galls.	4,583	6,693
Maple, pieces	100	535			
Total					$129,659

LIVERPOOL.

Cotton, bls.	5,211	$202,309	Staves	17,000	$1,200
Leather	14	980	Oil, sp., gals.	6,453	10,252
Corn, bus.	48,086	36,275	Do. wh	7,899	5,000
Wheat	5,914	11,800	Wh. foots, cs.	13	1,558
Flour, bbls.	2,583	20,181	Gum	6	614
Rosin	900	1,595	Beef, tcs	886	21,976
Grease	37	112	Whiskey, pps.	6	469
Bacon, lbs.	108,798	8,099	Gum, cases	6	614
Lard	283,942	24,476	Cottons	7	1,952
Tallow	62,376	6,340	Clocks	113	1,700
Cheese	18,269	1,827	Sugar, hhds.	200	10,270
Wax	16,675	4,649	Furniture, pkg	7	253
Fustic, tons	41	859	Books, cases	18	4,180
Maple, pcs	49	150			
Furs, pkgs	20	7,975	Total		$387,665

WALES.

Wheat, bush	12,747	$25,938

GLASGOW.

Tar, bbls	3,673	$12,000
Staves	7,200	350
Total		$12,350

CORK.

Corn, bush	21,990	$17,200
Staves	1,000	68
Total		$17,268

HAVRE.

Cotton, bales.	2,417	$107,117	Coffee, bags	400	$5,558
Hemp	100	611	Potash, bbls.	75	300
Sponge	60	4,451	Pork	50	650
W'bone, lbs.	15,076	5,660	Rags, bale	1	127
O. plank	28	100	Crucibles, cks	4	227
Bacon, lbs.	5,549	352	Jewellers' ashes	14	1,610
Saus. skins, cks	39	600	Asphaltum	48	480
Jewelry, case	1	800			
Total					$129,148

MARSEILLES.

Cotton, bales	112	$4,517	Balsam	1	93
Beef, bbls	500	3,400	Ex. sars