The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 545. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3634.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.——NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

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CURRENT PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

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The New-Orleans Bee

Saturday Morning, March 25, 1848

FOR MAYOR,
A. D. CROSSMAN.

☞ The letters of our Washington Correspondent will be found of more than ordinary interest.

The Revolution in France.

With the suddenness and startling rapidity of a thunderbolt the news of a bloody revolution in France has come upon us—awakening astonishment and intense anxiety. The news, as received by Telegraph, is a mere skeleton, destitute of fulness and almost of form. The causes that led to a convulsion equally unexpected and decided; its origin and progress; and the points which it had reached at the last accounts, are all matters of pure conjecture, for the Telegraph is silent on these most important subjects. We are left to grope, as it were, in the dark, and to supply this lamentable hiatus by such plausible hypotheses as a calm consideration of recent occurrences may suggest.

That a party has long existed in France known as the Reformists, and believed to be in favor of radical changes in the organization of the Government, is a fact of which few are ignorant. The members of this party, embracing all the varied shades and tones of ministerial opposition, were in the habit of assembling periodically at dinners known as *Banquets Reformistes*, and there discuss the grievances of the nation, and the measures necessary to remedy the empire, for the [illegible] of reform.

The Government, too, was in the habit of giving these dinners a serious character, by introducing amongst the toasts some of a political character. Upon this occasion, the delinquency of the ministerial party was a violent and stormy debate arose, which lasted to the close of the sitting, and which developed the fermentation of the public mind, and the violence which political animosity had excited. In the course of the discussion, the Ministers were handled very severely, treated with acrimony and scorn, and accused of a desire to renew the tyrannical and oppressive policy which had distinguished the cabinet of Charles the Tenth.

Blame, however, was to be given to the city of Paris which, after these proceedings, and about fifteen of the Opposition Deputies had retired, despite the members of the Government, to be present in full costume at the proposed feast and celebration in a body, in case they should be denied the entrance. Here our positive information ends, and surmise must take its place. It is quite probable that this open manifestation of a conclave by towards the Government, was the probable or the signal of the tremendous [illegible] which followed, [illegible] which many of the [illegible] are now experienced, have resulted in a political revolution of an inevitable magnitude.

It is vain to speculate upon the possible consequences of the revolution, for we have no data to guide us; attempt at argument We know not how or the movement has extended; not whether the whole population will give it their sympathy and support. Having given this slight sketch of some of the causes which may have contributed to the explosion that was not expected by the world, in its entirety, we deem it wise to wait for more accurate information, as we can regard not to be the bloody drama, and to trace its progress and consequences, a matter with comes up like a tangible ground work of it is to hold upon. All that we know is, that a revolution in the City of Paris is undoubted; the revolution seems for only to have been conquered, but to have been conducted with the connivance and possibly the active support of the military forces maintained by the Government for the express purpose of preventing or checking similar outbreaks.

What will come of it? Who shall say where it will end or how many of the kingdoms of Europe will be involved in the strife which it may engender? These are questions to be solved hereafter.

Arrival of the Cambria.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!

LOUIS PHILIPPE ABDICATES IN FAVOR OF COUNT DE PARIS—FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST—

Bloodier tragedy much remains behind, we received a portion several of the papers of Charleston, containing the intelligence of the arrival of the steamship *Cambria* at New York, and the news is very large and discussion and summary of the highly important news which she brought from France. The sails are dated Saturday morning March 19th, and state that the advices by the *Cambria* were communicated, the evening before by Telegraph. It is, therefore, probable that the steamer arrived at New York some time during the 18th. If so, we shall not be able to learn full details of the news, by regular mail, until Monday, though we may have to receive some by Telegraph to day and to morrow.

The intelligence from France, as reported by Telegraph, is as follows.

There has been a revolution in that Kingdom which, forth with at Paris. Louis Philippe had abdicated in favor of his son, the Comte de Paris (Queen Dowager, Duchess of Orleans, and the Duc de Nemours had fled to England as Regent but was rejected by the people, who demanded a Republican Government and an end of the monarchy.

The static opinion of a Republic was opposed to the Bourbons, but they had been overpowered by the people. The troops of the line fraternized with the National Guards, with the people. At the last dates all Paris was in the hands of the National Guards and the National Guards with the people. A procession passed through the streets of the city of Paris, carrying the throne out of the Tuileries in triumph, and singing the Marseilles Hymn. There has been a frightful loss of life, and in many instances, troops have refused to act against the people; the number killed is said to be upwards of FIVE HUNDRED, principally in the neighborhood of the Palace and the Tuileries.

It is said that Lord Ellenborough has been either killed or dangerously wounded. The people had taken possession of the Railways, and tore up the rails on the line to prevent the approach of troops.

The mob were in possession of the Tuileries and had thrown the furniture out of the window. At the time of the departure of the *Cambria* it was thought that a strong government would be organized, and a republic on the model of the United States was proposed.

The French news is confused and unconnected. The Royal Family was safe at the latest dates and the revolution unchecked.

Thiers, Barrot and Molé had been proposed as Ministers, but were rejected by the people. The Government placards were torn down by the populace.

The ship of the Charleston *Evening News* differs in one or two slight particulars. The following telegraphic are those which vary somewhat from the account of the *Courier* and *Mercury*.

A revolution has taken place in France, and Louis Philippe has been compelled to abdicate to the Chamber of Deputies.

He proposed his son, the Duke of Nemours, as Regent, which the Chamber rejected, and that body retreated from in favor of a Republic.

The people of Paris had arisen en masse and secured the throne. Several conflicts have taken place between the troops and the citizens.

All attempts made by the Government to propitiate the people, have failed. Count Molé, Thiers and Barrot were named as Ministers, and rejected by the populace.

The fighting in the streets of Paris continued. Five hundred persons killed.

The Palais Royal was taken after a terrible carnage.

The Tuileries taken by the people; all the furniture destroyed, and attempts made to fire the building.

The reports of the markets are as follows. The first is from the *Courier*, the second from the *News*.

There was no change in the Cotton market. There had been a slight advance, but not sufficient, on account of the poor demand for manufactured goods.

Western Canal Flour, 27s. to 27s 6d. Richmond and Alexandria, 26 1-2s. to 27 1-2s. New Orleans and Ohio, 25 1-2s. to 26 1-2s. Indian Corn, 29s. Cotton not quoted.

Markets unchanged. Western Flour, 27s. to 27s. 6d.; Richmond, 26 to 27s. 6d. American securities advanced.

The advance on Cotton had not been sustained.

MEXICO.—The *Good Western*, which arrived at Cat Island, on Wednesday, brought dates from Vera Cruz to the 18th, and from the City of Mexico to the 14th. The news possesses no engrossing interest. It was believed at Vera Cruz, that Santa Anna was about to quit the country and retire to Havana, and he was hourly expected at Vera Cruz. It is certain that he had applied to Gen. Twiggs through Col. Hughes for permission to pass through Vera Cruz, on his way out of the country, and that leave had been granted.

A large train from Mexico, was expected at Vera Cruz, on the 20th. A great many officers and men were with it, returning to the United States. Gen. Lane arrived at Vera Cruz on the 18th.

It is said that the Court of Inquiry on Generals Scott and Pillow, after hearing all the witnesses in Mexico, has determined to adjourn its sittings to the United States.

The American *Star* of the 14th, copies the following from a paper, published at Morelia, under date of the 9th: "A revolution has just broken out in Guadalajara, against the Government of the Union, against peace, and in favor of Gen. Santa Anna."

We copy the following paragraphs from the American *Star*, of the 17th:

It is our painful duty to announce the death of a distinguished officer, Lieut. Col. Allen, of the 2nd Regiment of U. S. Infantry. Lieut. Col. Allen arrived in this city, a few days ago, on his way to the interior. He died yesterday at 8 o'clock, P. M., of bilious fever.

His remains were escorted to the grave by the 1st Regiment of Artillery, and a great many officers of the army, among whom were the Governor, Gen. Twiggs, the Lieut. Gov. Capt. Winder, and Dr. Wright, Surgeon of the General Hospital.

The Guerrillero Again.—We understand that a train sent to Orizaba, by some merchants of this city, and which was in advance of the Government train, was stopped by the guerrillero, and the merchants forced to pay a heavy duty on their goods.

The Mexican papers are full of speculations touching the prospects of peace. The last accounts from Queretaro, state that the Deputies were coming in very slowly. Perhaps the news of the ratification of the Treaty will quicken their movements. The following from the *Star*, is written in a hopeful spirit:

Peace.—Notwithstanding little has been said on the subject of peace for the last few days, those who evidently desire it for the good of both countries must not think that the chances for speedy termination of the war are any less than when they were several weeks ago. On the contrary, the prospect is brighter. It is generally believed that an armistice has been entered into—we believe it now—the terms of which will shortly be promulgated, and it argues to us that an understanding between the two nations will follow. In another part of our paper, it will be seen that the States of Coahuila and Durango, have expressed themselves for peace—the former of which is now occupied by the Americans, but the latter is a virgin State so far as we are concerned. Other States will probably follow in the wake of those, and we trust soon they will all be anchored in the harbor of peace. That the actual Government of both countries are for peace, no sane man can doubt, and it is to be hoped they will succeed in removing the difficulties that exist between them.

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 16th, Mr. Atherton moved to take up the bill from the House of Representatives, known as the Deficiency Bill—which was agreed to.

Mr. Benton, in order to make the bill more acceptable, offered an amendment

Mr Ashley spoke warmly in support of the mission to Rome, provided for, by the bill.

Messrs Badger and Crittenden opposed the bill—when without further action, it was laid aside

On Mr Cass's motion, the Senate took up the Ten Regiment Bill

Mr Calhoun addressed the Senate in opposition to the passage of the bill. He said there existed no necessity now for its passage. Mexico was prostrate. Her Government only existed by our forbearance. He regarded the force already in the field as amply sufficient, even should Mexico refused to ratify the Treaty of Peace. A single American regiment could overthrow her government. He regarded it as bad policy to attempt to intimidate her into a ratification of the Treaty

Mr C denied that the President of the United States had rightful authority to impose taxes on the Mexican people. Such an exercise of authority, he said, was not warranted by the constitution or by law. He entered his solemn protest against its exercise, without asking the consent of Congress. He regarded the precedent as one fraught with danger.

Mr Johnson, of Georgia, followed in defence of the administration, and in support of the bill

On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

Mr. Berrien has the floor on the subject of raising ten additional regiments for to-morrow. Mr. Webster will follow Mr B., and the final vote on the question will then be taken.

In the House, Mr. Cobb moved that the vote by which the House agreed yesterday to the resolution for printing 10,000 extra copies of all papers issued by the War Department, be reconsidered.

Upon this motion an interesting debate sprang up, which was participated in by Messrs Cobb, Crozier, Stephens, M'Clernand, Thompson of Ky., and McKay.

Mr. Thompson of Ky., moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to.

The House then, on motion of Mr. McKay, went into committee of the whole, and took up the bill allowing drawbacks on the importation of merchandize. After much discussion, the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

The question was taken on the passage of the Bill as amended, and was decided in the affirmative.

The House then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA WHIG CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Harrisburg on the 14th inst. Joseph R. Johnson of Erie was elected President. Herr Middleworth was chosen as the Whig Candidate for Canal Commissioner, Messrs Johnson of Armstrong, and Bell of Berks, are the Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, and Messrs. McKennan of Washington, and Saunders of Lebanon, were chosen as Senatorial electors.

☞ **Appointments by the President.** *By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

ANSON H. SEVIER, of the State of Arkansas, to be Commissioner of the United States, with the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to the Mexican republic.

ROBERT M WALSH, of the State of Pennsylvania, to be secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Mexican republic.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE SPENCER.—This eminent lawyer and distinguished Statesman died on Monday, the 13th inst., at Lyons, N. Y., after a long and painful illness, at the advanced age of 83 years. He was one of the original politicians of the Empire State, half a century ago, and was an eminently able, just and honest man. His demise is universally regretted.

DEATH OF THE HON. HENRY WHEATON.—This erudite jurist and able writer on International Law, died at Dorchester, Mass, on the night of the 11th inst. Mr. Wheaton's health had been delicate since his return to this country from his long career of public service in Europe, and he has been gradually failing, but his friends entertained no serious apprehension of his decease at this time.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Locofocos maintain their ascendancy in the Granite State. Williams, (L. F.) is re-elected Governor, by about 2000 majority, both branches of the Legislature will be Locofoco, by a majority sufficient for all practical purposes

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. Horace Mann has been nominated by the Whigs of the Congressional district for member of Congress to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Adams.

CLAY IN NEW YORK.—The Whig ward elections which were held in New York, on Monday night, the 13th, resulted in the choice of committees favorable to Mr. Clay, in all except one or two wards, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The jail, court house and Methodist church at Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., were destroyed by fire, on the 15th, and the fire was still raging at the last accounts.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, March 16th, 1848.

I can discover, among the amendments to the Treaty adopted by the Senate, but one obstacle that interposes any difficulty in the way of ratification by Mexico, and that consists in the important change of the mode of liquidating the remaining twelve millions, to be paid in consideration of the cession of territory. If Mexico was acting for herself only in this negotiation, the present mode—viz: by annual instalments in coin—would undoubtedly be the most advantageous. But, the Treaty was contrived through various influences, that had personal interests to subserve—by men who had made large advances to Mexico, and by others, whom it was necessary to conciliate. The money feature has been the great point throughout, for, through its agency, Mexico expected to extricate herself from a load of embarrassments, and those operating upon her to remunerate themselves from all these adventurous investments. The amendment to this article places at the disposal of Mexico only three millions in hand, which, it is apprehended, will not relieve a third of her most pressing obligations, to say nothing of affording her no means to raise a respectable force, to maintain the existing Government. I am satisfied, however, from the feeling manifested by the Senate, that this amendment would readily be modified, so as to some one or more of the annual instalments in transferable stock. The reason that operated upon the Chamber in making this alteration, were cogent and forcible; but, if Mexico exhibits an earnest desire for pacification, and shows honesty of purpose, the Senate will not hesitate to recede as I have indicated.

The confirmation of the treaty has left some sting behind, on the part of those Democrats who opposed it, without reference to executive opinion, and who were wholly indifferent as to its inclination. Mr Benton speaks out unreservedly against the "*bastard* arguments" as he calls it, and declared, yesterday, with emphasis, in presence of several of his political friends, that the Democratic party was virtually disbanded, and the Whigs were destined to succeed by an unparalleled majority in the Presidential canvass. This sentiment is not confined to Mr. Benton. It has been repeatedly advanced by Mr. Hannegan, Mr. Allen, Mr. Douglass, and other Senators of the progressive school on one hand, and by Mr Calhoun and his friends, on the other They regard defeat as the only means of purifying and regenerating the party, and they are, therefore, disposed to contribute to it, by a lukewarm support of the administration, which has assumed to be its oracle and sole organ of power.

John Van Buren has been here for several days, surveying the ground and counting the chances. He is powerful for mischief, and he intends to make the Democrats feel it, before the next Presidential canvass, over. Such a thing as being admitted into the National Convention does not enter his head, and his measures are prepared for the rejection that awaits the claims to seats, of himself and his colleagues.

The correspondence between Mr. Marcy, Mr Tims and Gen. Scott has been submitted to the Senate, in executive session. Enough is known, to warrant the assertion, that, notwithstanding, all the predictions of the Locofoco papers, Scott will come out of the contest as becomes his high name and character. He has, to be sure, resented the unwarranted rebukes of Marcy and his minions, but, it has been with just occasion, and in defending the rights and honor of his command. I speak knowingly, when I say, that the whole country without distinction of party, will sustain the course that the Hero of Lundy's Lane has pursued. HOMO.

WASHINGTON, March 15th, 1848.

Mr. Sevier's appointment as Ambassador to Mexico, for he goes with that rank and pay, has occasioned some surprise in the political circles, considering the circumstances in connection with it. Pending the discussion of the Treaty, a proposition was submitted from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to establish a commission of not less than three ministers plenipotentiary. The design was to lay the Treaty on the table and to hold it in possession of the Senate, until the commission should attempt a new negotiation. This project was not received with much favor by some of the most immediate friends of the President and from the zeal with which certain other democratic gentlemen, supported the proposition, it was suspected, they were looking to the contingency of being employed in a diplomatic capacity.

Those who were most solicitous for the ratification of the Treaty with amendments, came to the conclusion that if this suggestion of a commission was carried out, it might seriously enhance the probability of peace. It was therefore, considered prudent to consult the opinions of the President, and Mr Sevier, as his most intimate confidant, was detailed for that purpose. He communicated to the President the indisposition of the Executive to the adoption of a formal commission and stated on his behalf, that in the event of its being necessary to appoint a Commissioner to negotiate the Treaty, no member of Congress should be selected for that service. It was anticipated that this declaration would remove any *personal* considerations that might operate upon individual members of the Senate, and essentially contribute to concentrate opinion upon the direct question before that body, of ratifying or rejecting the Treaty.

It was, therefore, a matter of some astonishment to Senators that the very person who was the medium of communicating the views of the President, and who *appeared* to be most sure in defeating the negotiation of members of Congress, should himself turn out to be the object of Executive partiality. Was this a ruse on the part of Mr. Sevier to keep down competition, and thus to secure the honor and profit of this mission, which, whether it results favorably or otherwise, will net over twenty thousand dollars into his pocket, if he holds it a day beyond six months, which can be readily contrived?

The selection of Mr. Sevier, was neither warranted by his ability, statesmanship, nor learning. On the floor of the Senate, he has always yielded in the most subordinate class and his elevation to the post of Chairman on Foreign Relations, was mainly attributable to his long continuance in the body, and the peculiar relations existing between him, the President and the Secretary of State. These were his only qualifications, added to a degree of self appreciation, which operated upon the timid and inexperienced.

The appointment of Mr. Walsh, as Secretary of Legation, is generally conceded to be good He acted for several years in the same capacity at Brazil, and is a gentleman of attainments and scholarship, neither of which, the Chargé probably can boast. He is the son of Mr. Walsh, the well-remembered and accomplished Editor of the old *United States Gazette* (now *North American and U. S. Gazette*) of Philadelphia, who is our Consul at Paris, besides being the agreeable and instructive correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*

This mission was first tendered to Mr. Louis McLane of Baltimore, and was respectfully declined by him, on the ground of private concerns demanding his care. It was then placed at the disposal of Mr Sevier on last Saturday night, and held under advisement until Monday, when he accepted; though previous arrangements left no doubt of his intention.

It is stated upon the authority of the chairman of Finance in the Senate (Mr. Atherton) that another serious blunder has been detected in the statement of the means of the Treasury. It appears that a sum of one million four thousand dollars was paid in at the Custom House, for duties on imports. This of course represented so much specie. These notes being liable to redeem under the law, they were estimated and credited as so much available means, while their redemption by receipt for public dues, was not charged among the expenditures. The effect of this error will be to increase the loan to seventeen and a half million of dollars, from existing estimates, now stands. This is only the fourth correction made in the Loan Bill, since it was reported from the committee on Ways and Means, and it goes to prove, not only the confused system in which the public accounts are kept at the Treasury, but, to demonstrate, that the Secretary is either utterly ignorant of the condition of the monetary affairs of the Government, or that he has purposely misrepresented them to the country.

Gen. Cass called up the Ten Regiment Bill, in the Senate and insisted that its passage was of the highest importance—that we should show Mexico we did not believe in her good faith, and by this measure, we were prepared to enforce the terms that had been agreed upon

A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, but it failed by a vote of 18 to 29. Previously, an effort was made to go into executive session, but it was resisted by the majority. Mr. Magnum and others contended, that this bill could not be discussed with freedom, until a matter pending in executive session was disposed of. They referred, evidently, to a proposition to remove the injunction of secrecy from all the proceedings in relation to the treaty, which still remains undetermined. It is now supposed that publicity will be given to all the documents, within the next fortnight, when the new commissioner has advanced far enough on his journey, not to be overtaken by any inpinion consequences from the removal of the injunction. Still, this step may be delayed, as setting an injurious precedent.

There is a disposition, on the part of certain Locofoco Senators, not to insist upon the amendment of treasury notes, to the loan bill of the House, as proposed by Mr. McKay, under the instructions of the Treasury Department. When the bill was first sent to the Senate, an informal vote on this question in the Committee of Finance, resulted in the adoption of treasury notes, but the prospect of peace seems to have convinced all parties, that a loan may be negotiated, without any serious difficulty. The fall of the rate of interest in England and the relief of the Money Market, occasioned by large failures, which the demand for assistance was diminished, must necessarily invite large investments into our public securities, from that quarter.—The offer of the Rothschilds, in the recent loan of four millions, shows that capital on the other side of the Atlantic is seeking a more profitable channel, than is afforded at home. HOMO.

THE TEN REGIMENT BILL.—We learn, by telegraph to Charleston, that the Ten Regiment Bill has passed the Senate, by a vote of 29 to 19. It will hardly pass the House—at least this is the prevalent impression.

In Advance of the Mail.

We, yesterday, received Louisville papers of the 18th, containing later intelligence from the North. The proceedings of Congress on the 17th, are subjoined:

WASHINGTON, March 17, 10 1-2 P. M.

SENATE.—At the usual hour, the Vice President called the Senate to order.

Mr. Badger gave notice that on to-morrow, he would ask leave to introduce a bill relating to an extension of the franking privilege to Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clarke introduced a resolution calling on the President for information relative to the despatches forwarded to the consul at Monterey, in California, during November, 1845, by Capt. Gillespie, which were destroyed before entering the city of Vera Cruz.

Mr. Hannegan offered an amendment to the resolution, which was adopted, leaving it discretionary with the President to reply thereto. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Niles moved to take up the resolution which he had previously offered, calling upon the President for information relative to the correspondence between Mr. Bancroft and the British government, which was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Ten Regiment Bill was taken up.

Mr. Berrien ably and eloquently approved the passage of the bill, and denounced the object of its passage as intended to operate upon the fears of the Mexicans, and to force a cession of territory from them.

Mr. Foote called the gentleman to order, for alluding to the subject which had been under discussion in the Senate while engaged in executive session.

Mr. Berrien replied that he only alluded to the message of the President of the United States, and would affirm what he had previously said.

The chair being called upon to decide if the gentleman was in order, decided that he was Mr. Berrien then proceeded with his argument.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House the Speaker announced as the first business in order, the resolution previously offered, to print 100,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents. A very lengthy debate sprang up

Very Late from China.

NEW YORK, March 17th—8 P. M.

The ship *Sea Witch* arrived to-day from China, having made the voyage in seventy seven days, the shortest trip on record By this arrival I learn that four Chinese, murderers of British merchants, have been decapitated, and it is said that many others are doomed to share a similar fate

At the time of the departure of the Sea Witch all things were tranquil

On the 20th of December, the British steamer Plate attacked and captured a Chinese pirate vessel, killing a large number of her crew.

NEW YORK, March 17th—8 P. M.

FLOUR—There is an active inquiry for Flour, but the firmness of holders prevents large operations, as they are advancing their rates. The business done, however, though moderate, is in favor of the seller

GRAIN.—Southern Wheat is a good deal landing, and the business is active. Coffee are in fair demand

GRAIN.—There is a good enquiry for Wheat, principally from millers, because the supplies of Corn are light, and the holders are inclining to get the market up

PROVISIONS.—There is less movement in Pork, and prices are lower, being from a sale at $10 25 a $10 37 1-2, and bacon Hams at $6 3-4c, and Shoulders at 4 a 4 1-2c

COTTON.—Cotton has been steadily advancing, during the week, and closes off till the receipt of the news by the Cambria

STOCKS.—The Stock market is dull with a downward tendency.

EXCHANGE.—Money market is very stringent, and the impression prevails that the banks are endeavoring to deprive the Treasury Notes

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,
March 17th—8 P. M.

Our markets are unchanged in any particular. All parties are waiting the arrival of the steamer Cambria.

By the Western Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 17th—7 P. M.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.—I have intelligence from Taos by private letters, which state that William A. Jones, Sheriff of Taos, was killed in attempting to arrest a man, for whom was concerned in the late Indian rebellion in that vicinity. The Indian fled, and a detachment of troops were sent in pursuit. They succeeded in surrounding the Indians, killing one of the Indian village, and killed two. They then set fire to the town. The murder of the sheriff took place at Arroyo.

City Intelligence.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—William alias Thomas Perry, charged with smuggling opium on board the ship *P. Soule*, was yesterday tried and acquitted.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following prisoners, were yesterday brought up before Judge McHenry, to be arraigned: John Kelsoe, charged with perjury. Andrew Maillard, charged with murder, and Che Carter alias Manley, for larceny. They all pleaded not guilty.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—A case of some interest to the community has been in the course of hearing since Tuesday, before Judge Buchanan. It is that of Frederick Sotting vs Mutual Safety Insurance Co. The plaintiff had formerly a bakery in Mandeville street, Third Municipality, which was burned down He sues the company for $2,500, the amount of the policy of insurance. The latter resists, on the allegation that the plaintiff was guilty of arson in the premises. On the 4th witnesses testified, that he had been offered a reward of $50 by plaintiff, to set the bakery on fire. The evidence was closed yesterday, but the court will take time to consider.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—James Meratte, charged with stealing a gold watch, the property of one Mary Enchill, was yesterday, brought up before Recorder Baldwin, who, from committed him for six months in the workhouse, as a suspicious character.

The case of police officer Everett, of the 2nd Municipality, and a boy of William Silk, who are charged mutually with assault and battery committed upon each other, were yesterday thoroughly investigated before the acting Recorder T. T. Hunt, Esq., appeared on behalf of William Silk, and E. T. Lewis, for Everett. After a long examination, Silk was discharged, but Everett was bound over in the sum of $500, to appear before the First District Court.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Owen Mullen was arrested by Lieutenant Busby, for having in his possession a box of Clarel Wine. The prisoner was yesterday, brought up before Recorder Baldwin, who sent him for thirty days to the workhouse as a vagrant.

RECORDER SEYENEAU.—On Monday morning last, a fight took place on the levee, near St. Ferdinand street, between Louis Isaac and his wife; the unfortunate woman was unmercifully beaten. She filed an affidavit before Recorder Seuzeneau for his arrest. The case was yesterday thoroughly investigated, and the accused was bound over in the sum of $500 to appear before the First District Court.

Three women named Mary Ann Doyle, Nelly Willy and Bridget Brown were sent for thirty days to the workhouse, as incorrigible vagabonds.

ROBBERY.—On the 17th of December last, during the night, some bold persons secreted themselves in the premises of Madame Roberts, in the third Municipality, and perceiving that the lady was lying sick on her bed, in a dying condition, they took from under her pillow twenty-nine sovereigns, and afterwards they went to a chest, which they rifled of its content, consisting of some clothing and a silver watch No. 734. Madame Roberts has since died. Her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts filed an affidavit against an individual whom she charges with having committed this bold robbery. No arrest has yet been effected.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, at about ten o'clock, a Frenchman, named Dupont de Sorvois, residing somewhere in the third Municipality, fell accidently in the river, opposite Port street, and was drowned. He was standing at the time on the wharf, holding conversation with a black boy, when suddenly, not knowing that he was near the end of the wharf, he stepped backwards and fell in the water. He was provoked to give assistance owing to his drunkenness. We are informed that the deceased was a very industrious man; he has left a wife and three children to mourn his untimely loss.

LARGE ROBBERY.—James Smith was arrested yesterday, by officer Davis, of the Second Municipality police, charged with having stolen $300 from the steamer Hannibal, which belonged to Mr. Henry Putnam. The prisoner will be brought up this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held, yesterday, on the body of a white man named Jacob Kersey, a German by birth, who was found dead on the wharf opposite Lafayette street, Second Municipality. The deceased, it seems, was in a skiff, endeavoring to tow in a flatboat which had got adrift, when the steamer Highlander, coming down the river, ran against the flatboat, and pushed her, together with the skiff, against the steamboat Gen. Pike, and the deceased was crushed between the flatboat and the Gen. Pike. On a post mortem examination, it was discovered that he died from a rupture of the liver. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

☞ Owing to the very polite manner in which the clerk of the steamer Hannibal refused our Reporter the use of his manifest, we cannot publish the receipts by that boat, in this morning's paper.

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the brig *Salvadore*, we have received files of Havana papers to the 11th inst. They are destitute of news.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—By the schooner *Ariaque*, we have received the *American Flag* of the 11th inst. It contains nothing worth extracting.

EXTENSION PER HOLDERS.—Our thanks are due Mr. NORMAN, of the book store, No 16 Camp street, for one of the newly invented extension pen holders, adapted to the gold pens so much in use. They are the most convenient things imaginable, as they may be drawn out so as to accomodate the writer in exact proportion to the freedom with which he employs the hand and wrist in writing.

We learn from the officers of the steamer *Highlander*, which arrived yesterday, that the steamer *Paul Jones*, from St. Louis for this port, with a heavy cargo was sunk on the Grand Chain. Boat a total loss.

MARYLAND WHIG MOVEMENT.—At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held on the evening of the 15th inst., at Barnum's City Hotel, the following resolution was adopted, among others:

Resolved, That in view of the great achievements, the prominent virtue, and the distinguished patriotism of General Zachary Taylor, connected with his known and avowed attachment to the principles of the Whig party, this committee do recognize him as the candidate for the Chief Magistracy most likely to insure the approbation and support of the whole country.

ALBANY, March 14—10 A. M.

Mortimer G. Smith, the proprietor of the *Contraband*, newspaper, was assaulted last night, on the corner of Broadway and State st., by a gang of men armed with sling shot. Smith was struck and severely injured. He fired three shots from a revolver, but without effect.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 16, 6 P. M.

The Cambria is still out, and no signal has been given of her being telegraphed yet Late March the Hibernia made her trip to Boston in eighteen days, so that the Cambria cannot be considered as more than due.

The steamship United States is out on another experimental trip, and is expected to be absent about three days. Her steamer, accompanying, opposite Hoboken, was occasioned by a screw getting loose in the bottom of her piston

The Cotton market is firm and rather active, with sales of 1,300 bales to-day at 7 to 7 1-2 cts per lb

There is an active inquiry for Flour, but the firmness of holders prevents large operations, sales of 2,000 bbls Genesee at $6 50 a $6 62; Ohio and Michigan $6 37 a $6 50 Nothing doing in Southern. Sales of Corn Meal at $2 37 1-2 a 2 43 3-4

Wheat is firm, with small sales of Genesee for milling purposes at 140 a 150

The demand for Corn is quite brisk with sales of 13,000 bushels at 68 a 70 for Orleans, and 55 for Northern round white.

There is but little doing in provisions, with a declining tendency. Sales of Mess Pork at $10 37, and Prime do. $9 25. Lard is in good request, and prices slightly improved, sales of 700 kegs at 7 3-4 a 8c. Groceries without change

Whiskey 23 cts per gallon, with sales of 110 bbls

The Cotton market is firm, but sales are moderate

By a mispent it was yesterday stated that the stock of Flour in the New York market was 15,000—it should have been 150,000.

WASHINGTON, March 16th—9 P. M.

Mr Sevier, the newly appointed Commissioner to Mexico, is indisposed and confined to his bed

The weather here has moderated, but the frost crop, it is feared, is hopelessly injured.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1848.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA.—The barque Venezuela, Capt. Dill, has arrived from Porto Cabello, and brings dates to the 1st of March

The country was still in a disrupted condition, the political crisis entirely suspending business, and causing produce to arrive slowly from the interior

Gen Monagas had marched at the head of his forces to the Llanoses plains, where Paez had concentrated an army. A sanguinary battle was daily expected up to the time of the vessel's sailing, and although the result was uncertain, chances were thought to incline to the side of Paez, from his personal reputation and experience in military affairs

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING,
March 24, 1848.

COTTON.—Arrived during the past week of Louisiana and Mississippi, 21,045 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama, 11,439 Arkansas, 6,564 Mobile, 25; Texas, 92—together, 42,758. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 23,600 bales, Havre, 2,000; Boston, 1,000; Baltimore, 124; Cuba, 1,000—together, 27,724 St Petersburg 1,200 Barcelona 251 Malaga, 300 Vera Cruz, 900 New York, 1425 Boston 1,966, Philadelphia, 250—together, 47,016 bales, making a reduction in stock of 4,995 bales, and leaving on hand, delivery in or on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 36,721 bales to accompany this

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1847..... bales	22,609
Arrived last week.....	42,758
Arrived previously.....	61,108—103,866
Exported last week.....	49,661
Exported previously.....	57,504—107,165
Stock on hand and on shipboard,	36,701

The Cotton market has presented a dull appearance since the date of our last report, operations having been to a very limited extent, owing to the duly expectation of later news from Europe

The sales up to Wednesday, amounted to 17,000 bales, at about the same prices previously current, but yesterday there was a general desire to sell, and parcels were disposed of at a decline of ½@¼c ⅌ lb. This arose from the extraordinary tenor of the Foreign news which was in the hands of private parties, and since it has been made known to all, it has been suspended, from preferring to wait for further particulars. Under these circumstances there is no price for the article to day, and we are compelled to omit our quotations. The sales of the week sum up 19,000 bales.

EXCHANGE CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND	
INFERIOR.....	5½@5¾
ORDINARY.....	—@—
MIDDLING.....	—@—
GOOD MIDDLING.....	—@—
MIDDLING FAIR.....	—@—
FAIR.....	—@—
FULLY FAIR.....	—@—
GOOD FAIR.....	—@—
GOOD AND FINE.....	—@—
TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA—AVERAGE LISTS	
GOOD.....	—@—
COMMON.....	—@—
EXTREME PRICES.....	—@—

TOBACCO.—Arrived during the past week 1521 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Bremen 208 hhds, St. Louis and Genee, (Africa) 79; St. John (Antigua) 3, New York 49—together, 497 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, not cleared this day 12,613 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1847..... hhds	22,609
Arrived last week.....	1521
Arrived previously.....	17,635—18,563
	41,172
Exported last week.....	497
Exported previously.....	28,162—28,659
Stock on hand and on shipboard,	12,631

TOBACCO.—There has been more demand for Tobacco within the past week, and the sales reach 1,600 hhds, at steady prices. Most of the stock on sale consists of Mason county or Sugar Leaf. We quote Inferior, 2@3c; Common, 3½@4c. Fair, 4½@5½c; Fine, 5½@6c, Choice and Selections, 6½@7½c; Sugar Leaf, 9½@12c ⅌ lb.

PLANTATIONS.—There has been a good demand for Cotton since our last, and prices are slightly better. The transactions of the week amount to about 50, 0.0 sacks at an extreme range of 20@24c, though most of the sales were at 22@23c. ⅌ bushel. There is no Wheat in market. Oats are selling at 30@34c. ⅌ bushel in sacks.

FLOUR.—There has been more business done in this article since our last. The sales amount to 12,000 bbls with a very steady market, prices ranging from $5,12½@5,30 for Ohio, $5,37½@5,50 for Illinois, and small parcels of St. Louis at $5,62½@5,75 ⅌ bbl.

SUGAR.—The market has again been extremely dull during the past week, and prices are still tending in favor of buyers. The sales amount to 3000 hhds at 3½@3¾c. for extreme qualities. We have not heard of any Plantation sales.

HAVANA SUGARS.—Nothing has been done in this description since our last.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week amount to 3000