# AMERICAN.

## BALTIMORE.

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The *Washington Union* undertakes to review the first year of Gen. TAYLOR's Administration. The admirable candor which distinguishes this journal, when it indulges in political reflections, is beautifully illustrated in this review. Our readers may be curious to see a specimen or two of fair dealing, truthfulness, just and intelligent criticism, as demonstrative of what a high toned opposition journal ought to be. There are some very choice samples before us.

The first act in the foreign policy of the Administration, noticed by the reviewer, was the detention of the German steamship fitting out in one of our ports. This vessel was not allowed to complete her armament, or to sail, until bonds were given that she should not be employed in a war then going on between two countries in Europe, with both of which we were at peace. This was regarded as a simple enforcement of the law of neutrality in compliance with the good faith of treaties. So at least it appeared to eyes less watchful than those of our reviewer, who saw something more in it. The "Union" declares that this was an important and significant step. "It indicated," says that impartial and most observant journal, "the sympathies of the administration for the cause of European despotism, and its hostility to the people of Europe struggling for liberty and constitutional governments."

Our readers will agree that if the step in question indicated so much, the country ought to know it.—The incredulity of the public mind on this subject, however, is such, that we doubt whether anybody will believe that the Administration was actuated by the motives here imputed to it—even although the "Union" has declared that it was. We live in skeptical times; the age is sadly wanting in faith; things are now discredited though they appear in print—and, in some prints, on that account.

But it was not enough that the Administration should sympathize with the despots of Europe, and show hostility towards struggling liberals across the water; its next step was to make war upon an individual because he was a democrat. Here is what the "Union" says upon that point:

"The next important step in its foreign policy was to get up a quarrel with M. Poussin, the republican minister from France. Being a democrat and a naturalized American citizen, who had served for years in the scientific corps of the American army, who was the friend of America and the admirer of her institutions, who had written the best book about America and her institutions that had ever been written by a man of foreign birth, and who had been selected on account of his friendship for America to represent his government at this capital, M. Poussin was the proper person to be regarded with evil and jaundiced eyes by the sympathizers of European despotism who held power at Washington in the name of General Taylor, and he was accordingly quarrelled away by Mr. Clayton and the cabinet on pretexts as foolish and ridiculous as ever were devised to excuse a bad and discreditable action."

How admirable the perception which discovers motives and purposes so profoundly concealed that the outward act and all its circumstances show nothing of them! How intense the democratic sympathy, which, raising the heart above those partialities which prejudice a man in favor of his own country and government, takes part with an unfortunate republican of Gaul, and glows with an ardor in his cause typified only by his waistcoat of red! It was said, indeed, that the exemplary democrat, M. Poussin, was dismissed from his diplomatic relations with this country on account of certain impertinencies of language; but we may well understand how democrats here at home, who revile the Government habitually in such phrases as their taste prefers, could not regard M. Poussin's imputations as otherwise than courteous. Hence the inference that he was sent home because of his democracy.

We might give other specimens of that candor and patriotic sagacity with which the late official reviews the policy of the Administration. But enough for the present. There will not be wanting occasions for frequent selections from that journal hereafter—although it is hardly possible that choicer specimens can appear than some of those which its columns have already furnished.

## PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO COLONEL BLISS.

We find in the National Intelligencer the following account of the interesting ceremony which took place at the Presidential Mansion on Wednesday morning—the presentation of the Gold Medal voted by the Legislature of New York some time since to Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, of the Army, as a testimony of its respect for his distinguished services.—The entire New York Delegation in Congress were present. The medal was presented by Col. Claxton, Aid-de-camp of Governor Fish, on behalf of the State of New York. The circular room was nearly full: all parties seemed much interested in the ceremonies; the President himself appearing much gratified with the distinguished honor paid to Col. Bliss by the Empire State. The occasion was graced by the presence of a trio of ladies, two of whom were relatives of the President, the third a fair New Yorker. Some little merriment was occasioned by an after presentation to the President of a *curry comb*, by Senator Seward, from a Troy manufacturer, and a beautiful *petite* gold fish by Mr. Joseph Hoxie, of New York, from the Piscatory Association of that city.

Col. Claxton was presented by Senator Seward in the following remarks:

Col. BLISS: In the presence of the Representatives of the State of New York in the Congress of the United States, I have the honor to present to you Col. Claxton, of that State, who is charged by his excellency the Governor with the performance of a duty which he is now ready to discharge.

Col. Claxton then addressed Col. Bliss as follows:

The Legislature of the State of New York, your native State, about a year since passed a resolution requesting the Governor to cause to have struck a gold medal, with appropriate emblems and devices, to be presented to you as indicative of the high sense and full appreciation by the people of the State of New York of your meritorious and gallant services in the late war with Mexico. The same resolution provided that a copy of this medal be deposited at the Military Academy at West Point, and also a another copy should be placed among the archives of the State Library at Albany.

I had yesterday the honor, under instructions from his excellency the Governor, to place in the hands of Brig. General Totten, Inspector of the Military Academy, the medal intended for that institution, and I now hold the one designed for you. Upon it is emblazoned the arms of the State which so proudly hails you as her son, and whose aspiring and exulting motto of "Excelsior" you have so happily illustrated in your brilliant career. Upon it is inscribed the names of those fields which have shed so much lustre upon the American arms, and to the result and glory of which you so much contributed.—But not less indelibly is the grateful recollection of your services impressed upon the hearts of your fellow-citizens of your native State, who have by the highest compliment which can be awarded the soldier, testified that they are held in treasured remembrance.

I find myself surrounded by the Senators and Representatives of the people of New York, who have, for their worth and talents, been selected to minister the affairs of the nation, and to assist in our national councils. Their presence here this morning is an evidence that in this tribute to distinguished merit, with which I am charged, political and personal considerations were forgotten; and I feel delighted their presence that all which might be wanting on my part, to the satisfactory discharge of my most agreeable duty, might thereby be supplied.

I may be permitted, for myself, to express my deep sense of the honor accorded me in being the bearer of this testimonial, rendered doubly gratifying by the reminiscences of our earlier friendship and the intimacy of former years.

I now have the honor to present to you, by direction of the Governor of the State of New York, this medal, and his accompanying letter, taking occasion to assure you, at his request, of his respectful consideration.

Col. BLISS responded as follows:

SIR: In accepting the medal, voted by the Legislature of New York, and which you have been deputed by the Governor of that State to present to me, I feel an embarrassment which it would be affectation to conceal. When I recall the names of the Sons of New York who have distinguished part in the late Mexican war, and whose claims upon her gratitude are so much stronger than my own, I am conscious that an undue prominence has been given by the partiality of friends to the services which it has been my good fortune, in the line of my duty, to render; and that this distinguished honor, if of approbation, one of the highest that a Republican State may bestow, is immeasurably beyond any poor deserts of mine.

I am bound by the strongest associations to New York. She is the State of my birth and my earliest recollections, and within her limits I was educated and nurtured in the profession to which I belong.—I am sure that all the graduates of the Military Academy must look to New York with almost filial respect for, among her most imposing scenes, they learned that obedience which best teaches to command, they acquired those sciences which ennoble and humanize the profession of arms, and they imbibed the patriotism which breathes in the air of those highlands thronging with revolutionary memories. To the discipline and teachings of that school its graduates owe whatever of success has attended their military career.

I beg that you will convey to the Governor of New York my most sincere but inadequate acknowledgments for the high honor with which I this day receive. If any thing were wanting to attach me firmly to the State over which he presides, if any new incentive were needed to the punctual discharge of every duty, it is here. With such a testimonial he would be doubly a recreant who faltered in any trust; with such a reward in prospect, who would not press forward in the path of honor, and make his own the proud motto of the Empire State, "*Excelsior*."

## THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

### PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1850.

### UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate Chamber was crowded to overflowing yesterday morning, in anticipation of the speech expected to be made by the Hon. Mr. WEBSTER, of Massachusetts.

As soon as the journal was read, Mr. WALKER rose and remarked that in view of the scene before him, which presented an unexampled array in numbers, beauty and fashion, he would yield the floor to the distinguished Senator—Mr. WEBSTER—who was expected to address the Senate to-day.

Mr. WEBSTER rose amidst a general murmur of applause, that for a time rendered his works inaudible. He occupied the floor three hours and a half, in the delivery of his remarks. Our correspondent has sent us a sketch of them, but it is necessarily so meagre, that we think our readers would not be satisfied with it, and we therefore prefer to lay it aside and await the reception of a full report.

Mr. CALHOUN followed in some explanatory remarks, after which the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Hammond, of Md., from the committee on engravings, reported a resolution providing for the engraving of certain maps, which was agreed to.

The portion of the President's message relating to the seventh census, was, on motion of Mr. Thompson, of Pa., referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. MCWILLIE, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution in favor of printing 30,000 copies of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office report and 70,000 copies of the agricultural portion of that report.

The morning hour was taken up in the discussion of the resolution. Messrs. MCWILLIE, STANTON, of Tenn., FOWLER, FULLER, THOMPSON, of Miss., CONGER, BAYLY, MCLANE, WHITE, TOOMBS and CARTER participated in the debate.

The question now pending on the resolution was the motion made by Mr. MCLANE, of Md., to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was rejected, with the view of recommitting, with instructions to reduce the quantity proposed to be printedto 50,000 copies in all.

On motion of Mr. BAYLY, the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, to resume the consideration of the bill to admit California as a State in the Union.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., being entitled to the floor, yielded it to

Mr. HILLIARD, who made a personal reply to the remarks made by Mr. STANLY yesterday.

Mr. STANLY followed in reply, and occupied the floor for nearly an hour. In referring to the question of disunion, he believed the people of North Carolina would stand by the Union, Wilmot proviso or no proviso. [When this sentiment was uttered, there was a great applause from the galleries.] He did not believe the people of the South would favor disunion. He had said so in the North Carolina Legislature last year, and he would repeat it now. If they had had any such feeling then, he believed, after what had been said by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. CALHOUN,) and the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. HILLIARD,) they would not now be willing to favor any such design.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, endeavored to get the floor to reply to some remarks made by the gentleman from Alabama; but the floor was not accorded to him.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, occupied the floor a few min utes upon the slave question; but yielded it to a motion that the committee rise. The committee then rose, and the House at 3½ o'clock adjourned.

### MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, March 6, 1850.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Marshall obtained leave to report a bill for electing municipal officers of Baltimore.

Mr. Burgess obtained leave to report a bill in favor of John Elder, of Howard District.

Mr. Worthington, from a Select Committee, reported a bill relating to certain wharves in Baltimore city, granting certain privileges for the benefit of the tobacco trade, which was passed.

A bill relating to attachments by magistrates, was also passed.

Also, a bill changing the mode of constituting Magistrates Courts in Prince George's county.

Also, a bill authorising the loaning out of the Primary School Fund of Prince George's county.

Also, a supplement to an act establishing a House of Refuge.

Also, a bill for the relief of Joseph P. W. Richardson, of Caroline county.

A Senate bill incorporating the Cecil county railroad, was passed.

Also, a Senate bill authorising the completion of the collections of Thos. W. DeCoursey, of Queen Anne's county.

A bill authorising the Ches. & Ohio canal company to issue two millions of bonds for the use of Messrs. Harris and Hunter, for alleged damages sustained in prosecuting work done on that canal, was taken up.

Messrs. Stake, Brown, Causin, and Henry, defended the bill.

Mr. Farnandis opposed it.

The bill was ultimately rejected by a vote of 28 to 11.

A bill changing the mode of electing the levy court of Prince George's county, came back from the Senate, amended so as to make the vote general, instead of by districts. The amendments were assented to. Adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, March 7, 1850.

#### SENATE.

Mr. Constable obtained leave to report a bill relating to free negroes in Kent and Queen Anne's counties. Reported and passed.

Mr. Cary obtained leave to report a bill incorporating a company to make a turnpike from the northern terminus of the Baltimore and Harford turnpike road to Belair.

A resolution tendering the thanks of the State to Brevet Major Wm. W. Mackall, for services rendered in the war with Mexico, were passed.

A resolution from the House in favor of the State Penitentiary, was sent back with a recommendation to substitute $30,000 for the $11,000, (which the House assented to.)

A resolution from the House, relating to postage, &c. of delegates to the Reform Convention, was adopted.

Also, a resolution relating to the Nanticoke bridge.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing a report from the commissioners of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, appointed to run certain boundaries.

The following bills from the House were passed:

For continuing in force laws that would expire with the present session.

For the better regulation of apprentices.

Relating to magistrates' courts in Charles Co.

Relating to attachments issued by magistrates.

Supplementary to an act establishing a House of Refuge.

Relating to limited partnerships.

Fixing the salary of the State Chemist.

Supplementary to an act incorporating the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Langallen Mining Company.

Supplementary to an act incorporating Mutual Insurance Company of Allegany county.

Bills relating to sundry Primary Schools in St. Mary's county, and various Public Roads.

For the relief of Wm. A. Bradley and Stanislaus Murray.

Changing name of Wm. S. B. Riebard.

Authorizing taking of new bonds for collectors of St. Mary's county.

In favor of James H. Barrick, of Caroline county.

In favor of Edward Dorsey of R., of Anne Arundel county.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Gwinn moved a suspension of the rules to allow him to call up a resolution requiring the Commissioner of Land to furnish the Register of Baltimore city, granting certain privileges for the benefit of the tobacco trade, which was passed.

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## WHIG GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig Members of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on the 5th day of March, 1850, the following proceedings were had:

On motion, General William Lingan Gaither, of Montgomery county, President of the Senate, was called to the Chair, and George C. Morgan, of St. Mary's county, appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Hambleton the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the first Thursday in June next be recommended by the Whig members of the Legislature as a fit time, and the city of Frederick as a fit place, for holding a Whig Gubernatorial Convention, for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair of Maryland.

*Resolved*, That in said Convention the representation of the different counties, and Baltimore city, shall be the same as that in the Legislature of Maryland.

On motion of Mr, Spencer,

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Whig papers of Maryland, and in the National Intelligencer.

WILLIAM LINGAN GAITHER,
Chairman.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, Secretary.

## COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.

DECEMBER TERM.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, March 7, 1850.

No. 87. Solomon Hillen Jr., et. al. vs. Gerard R. Hopkins, was further argued and concluded by Worthington for the Appellee, and Stockett for the Appellant.

No. 88. Joseph Shepherd vs. Mary Bevin and Eliza Bevin and others. Appeal from chancery, was commenced by Thomas for the Appellant, and Hagner for the Appellee.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The British mail steamer Thames arrived at Mobile on the 28th ult., from Vera Cruz.

The Thames brought in specie, $2,080,000 in transitu for England, $14,000 for Mobile, $31,000 for New Orleans. Among her passengers was Bayard Taylor, Esq., associate editor of the N. Y. Tribune, who is on his return from California.

The news brought by the Thames is unimportant. The cholera had ceased its ravages in the interior.

The importance to merchants and others of having a safe and reliable place of deposite for valuable books and papers, secure from all danger of injury by fire, cannot be too highly appreciated. During the recent great fire in New Orleans the values of the patent salamander safes of Messrs. Rich & Co. to this character were fully and severely tested. The Picayune states that many of them were, on that occasion, exposed to the most intense heat for two or three days, and yet, when opened they were found to have preserved uninjured the books, papers and bank notes contained within. One of these safes, which stood in the office occupied by the proprietors of the Picayune, was opened after the fire, and although it had remained untouched until more than four and a half days after the first fire came in contact with it, only one corner of the wood-work had been touched by the devouring element, and a very small hole burned.

In this city Messrs. THOMPSON & OUDESLUYS are the agents for the sale of these invaluable articles.

The Cambridge Chronicle states that, of the persons on trial in that place for dredging oysters contrary to law, Capt. Arthur W. Painter, of the schooner "Lafayette," of Philadelphia, was by agreement released from forfeiture of his vessel, on payment of $50.00 with costs. Capt. Samuel Pedrick, of the schooner "Sally Ann," belonging to the same port, was fined $5.00, and the hands of said boat were fined $3.00 each. The boat was forfeited and pronounced the property of the State. The trials are still in progress.

A gentleman in Philadelphia, who was run over by a railroad car a few days since, had his arm skilfully amputated at the shoulder joint, on Wednesday last, while under the influence of chloroform. Consciousness was so entirely suspended during the operation that at its close he was not aware that it had been performed.

MELODEONS FOR CHURCHES.—We saw, a day or two since, at the rooms of the agent, Mr. J. G. Wood, No. 197 Baltimore street, a melodeon with an upright front, which had been purchased for a church in the western part of this State. It resembled very much a small cabinet or upright piano forte, but at the same time gave forth a volume of sounds so rich, full and harmonious that they might well be mistaken for those of a veritable organ. The tone of the instrument was both sweet and powerful, and admirably adapted for use in the musical services of churches or congregations of moderate extent. The makers appear to have brought these instruments to a high degree of perfection, and they are sold at prices which render them readily available for congregations or individuals who do not desire to incur the cost of more expensive instruments.

OHIO RIVER.—At Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the depth of water in the channel was eight feet.

Petitions have been presented to the New York Legislature praying for a change in the Canal tolls on domestic salt. These duties are 10 mills per 1000 lbs. per mile for foreign salt, and only 1 mill per 1000 lbs. per mile for domestic salt.

The New Orleans Delta states that the Supreme Court of Louisiana has recently had before it the first case of "breach of promise," that has ever come before that tribunal, although forty-seven years have elapsed since its organization. It seems that the "gay Lothario," tired of his lady-love, jilted her, and married another. Thereupon the plaintiff claimed $20,000 as a salve for her bruised affections. The jury mulcted the defendant in the sum of $1,000.

The St. Louis Republican states that on the 25th ult., an Ærolite fell near Jefferson Barracks, Mo., which weighed half a ton.

*From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.*

We republish the following letter, being one of those transmitted by the President to Congress on Tuesday, for the purpose of correcting in it a slight error which occurred in its transcription for the press:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
*Washington, January* 11, 1850.

SIR: I was honored by the receipt of your note of the 1st instant, assuring me that the vessels of the United States would not be excluded by any order in council from the full benefit of that change of system which Great Britain has adopted by the recent modification of her navigation laws, and expressing the great satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government with the decision of the President of the United States, conceding to British vessels in American ports the same privileges and advantages which are now granted to American vessels in British ports.

The questions whether British vessels shall be admitted to trade, as you propose, between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and whether vessels of British build shall be admitted to the advantages of an American register, are considered by the President as the proper subjects for legislative consideration, and will be submitted to the judgment of Congress.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Rt. Hon. Sir H. L. BULWER, &c. &c. &c.

From the foregoing letter of the Secretary of State it will be seen that our Government has succeeded in obtaining by negotiation, from Great Britain, the all-important assurance that no Order in Council shall disturb the reciprocity between the two countries in the carrying trade; the apprehension of such an order in council having heretofore created uneasiness in commercial circles.

For the better understanding of this matter, it ought to be stated that, by the British Navigation Act, which went into operation on the 1st of January, 1850, it is provided that Her Majesty in Council may, at any time, on deciding that the reciprocity in the carrying trade between Great Britain and the United States, or any other country, is not mutual, or that British ships have not in our ports equal privileges with those which American vessels enjoy in British ports, to be proclaimed, by Order in Council, denying to our vessels the benefit of the indirect carrying trade.

The whole benefit secured to other nations by the British navigation act is thus placed, by the terms of that act, at the discretion of Her Majesty in Council. By the assurance which our Government has obtained from that of Great Britain, the matter may now be considered as at rest. The negotiation on this point, therefore, has terminated greatly to the credit of the Administration, as well as to the good of the country.

The letter of Sir Henry Bulwer on the subject of the duties upon iron, &c. was communicated to this Government, as is obvious from the face of it, in consequence of express instructions from his own Government, and quite probably in the very terms of those instructions. That letter concerns the subject of the duties on iron with the modification of the British navigation laws; and, the Minister having been thus instructed to lay the subject before this Government, it became the duty of the Executive of the United States to transmit his communication to Congress, which alone has jurisdiction in the matter. The subject is one of deep interest; and so, indeed, is the topic of the other note of Sir Henry, relating to the grant of American registers to British-built ships.

We approve of the conduct of the Executive, in submitting these propositions to Congress; it not appearing to us that either could properly have been included in a diplomatic arrangement, or treaty, between the two Governments.

Sir Henry having declared that he is instructed by his Government to present these subjects to the consideration of the United States, the comity of nations required of the Executive to transmit them to that department of the Government to which the consideration of them properly belongs.

*Delaware and Raritan Canal.*—The water has been let into this canal, and it will be fully opened on Monday next, the 11th inst., when the New York and Philadelphia transportation line will commence operations under the charter just granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—New Orleans papers contain the details of California intelligence to 14th January from San Francisco, brought by the steamer Alabama from Chagres.

The Alabama left Chagres on the 20th February; she also brings advices from Panama to the 8th February. The following is a list of her passengers:

Wm. P. Bryant, R. M. Price, U. S. N., and servant, J. B. F. Fuller, E. W. Bates, Wm. McNulty, Wm. Miers, James H. Miller, James Faggary, S. J. Miller, Mr. Murry, T. S. Maxley, B. Newkum, R. D. Johnson, John G. Hayden, John J. Gardner, R. L. Williams, S. A. Berry, L. Baker, J. C. Couch, J. H. Baird, D. W. Schmidt, W. L. Carso, A. F. Hedges, J. Tyson, A. A. Dalton, John M. Caughlan, B. Genois, Patrick Bannon, Wm. M. Murray, Wm. R. Miller, E. J. Bonine, Jasper Lange, J. McAlpine, E. W. Osgood, Andrew Fantz, J. Stibbs, David B. Rising, Mrs. Waldo and servant, James Bell and lady, J. J. Hitselberger, James Vaughn, J. Hunley, Chas. Amis, Samuel Turner, E. C. Smith, George Morris, Asiel Abbott, Donald Grant, Thos. Grogham, B. B. Slater, L. Gibson, Wm. H. Stiver, Warren Leland, Benjamin Ober, R. C. Crane, J. S. Ormsley, G. S. Isham, Bernard Nollner, Charles Gay, J. H. Cornelison, Capt. Paul Benson, A. Gindrat.

The steamer California, Capt. T. A. Budd, left San Francisco on Tuesday morning, January 15, for Panama, where she arrived on the evening of the 4th of February. Her passenger list was very large, being one hundred and sixty, and she brought down to the Isthmus about $500,000 in gold dust. Her passage was just 20 days.

Four hundred and thirty-four water lots were sold at San Francisco, under the direction of the town authorities, on the 2d of January, by George E. Tyler, auctioneer, for $635,130. The terms of the sale were one-fourth cash, one-fourth in three months, one-fourth in six months, and the balance in nine months.

Up to the 14th of January the winter has been one of incessant severity, commencing many weeks earlier, and accompanied by more rain than the last or even the winter of '47. The streets of San Francisco were such a mass of mud that locomotion was almost impracticable.

The burnt district was being rapidly re-built.—Denison's Exchange was re-built in eleven days after the fire, and open to the public.

The propellor Hartford arrived at San Francisco on the 7th January, from New York, after a passage of one year, all to seventeen days, having been delayed on the Pacific by the difficulty of getting fuel. She brought a large number of passengers from San Diego.

The ship Sea Queen, Captain Shearer, arrived at San Francisco, from Panama, January 10, after the unusually quick passage of thirty-four days. She brought up 198 passengers to that port.

*Overflow at Sacramento.*—The Alta Californian learns from a private letter from Sacramento, dated the 9th of January, that a violent gale of wind from the north-east occurred on the 5th, accompanied by torrents of rain, causing the Sacramento river to overflow along J street, between 1st and 3d. A perfect river was running at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the ninth, under the zinc building on J street and another rushing across J in 3d street. The City Hotel had two feet of water on the dining room floor, with a prospect of a rise during the night. The old site of the Placer Times office was pretty much under water. Everybody was running hither and thither, and conducting damming operations with great energy.

The Yuba river at Yuba city, rose twelve feet during the night of the 8th inst. This place is near the junction of the Yuba and Feather rivers, about 12 miles above the residence of Capt. Sutter.

*Deaths at San Francisco.*—Jan. 5, James P. Frazer, of Bath county, Va.; Jan. 7, Dr. J. N. Bybee, of Memphis, Tenn.; Jan. 12, Geo. F. Beck, Esq.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET, Jan. 14.

In consequence of the numerous arrivals of cargoes since our last quotations, and the great influx of almost every description of merchandise, the markets generally have experienced a decline.

Boots and Shoes.—Heavy boots and brogans, of every description, in good demand at $72 to $96 per dozen for the former, and $27 to $42 for the latter, and no decline can be expected until after the rainy season.

Candles.—Sperm are still in good demand at $2.75 a$2.87 per lb. The stock on hand has slightly increased, and sales are readily effected at our quoted prices. Stearine and tallow remain firm at $1.50a $1.75 per lb. for the former, and 60a65 cents for the latter.

Coal.—The stock on hand small, and held at $30a $35 per chaldron, and a still further advance may be expected, owing to the increased number of steamers now plying upon our waters.

Cordage in slight demand, with sales at 15a22 cts. per lb.

Domestics.—A large supply on hand, and prices remain about the same as our last quotations.

Drugs and Medicines.—The market continues overstocked, and the demand very limited.

Fish.—Stock on hand small, and sales are brisk at $20a22 per bbl. for mackerel; salmon, $16a20; dry cod, per 100 lbs., $8a10.

Fruit.—In good demand; we note the sale of 250 boxes "bunch" at $6.25 per box. Dried apples and peaches meet with ready sale in small quantities at 40a50 cents per lb.

Lime.—Scarce and in demand. Sales of 20 bbls. at $13.50 per bbl.

Lumber—Slowly and steadily declining. Stock on hand materially increased by recent arrivals, and every evidence of a continued decline. Framed houses command a slight advance on the price of lumber. Hewn timber, square, per M., $150a170; scantling, per M., $250a275; American pine boards, $270a300; shingles, per M., $28a30; framed house, per M. feet, $300a325.

Flour—Still declining. We note the sale of 400 sacks of 200 lbs. each, Chille, at $18; Richmond, per bbl., $17a18. Corn Meal, per bbl., $13a15. Barley, per 100 lbs., $2 1a12.

Provisions—Slight decline in beef and pork, and market well supplied. Beef $13a15 per bbl., and pork $20a26 per bbl. Butter of good quality in demand, at 75a90 cts. per lb. Lard 15a30 cts. Bread, pilot and navy declining, at 10a12 cents per lb.—Cheese 50a55 cents. Beans 5a6 cents per lb.

Tobacco—Supply abundant, sales dull. Virginia, per lb., 13a16 cents; fine cut, per gross, $1a5.

Segars—A prime article sells readily; stock on hand small. Havana, per 1,000, $35a55; imitation do, $25a30. Inferior segars, supply abundant.

*Naval.*—The U. S. ship Preble Commander Glynn arrived at San Francisco, on the 2d January, from Honolulu, S. I., which port she sailed from on the 10th Dec.

The U. S. ship St. Mary's, Com. Voorhees, arrived at Honolulu via Hilo, on the 5th Dec. She is destined for the East India squadron. The propeller Massachusetts had arrived at Honolulu, officers and crews of both vessels all well.

Thirty-four colored persons, liberated under the provisions of the will of JAMES DUFF, Esq., late a planter of Lincoln county, Tennessee, arrived in New Orleans recently on their way to the new Republic of Liberia. A similar number was expected soon from Kentucky.

The mail steamship America sailed from Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool, with 89 passengers. The mails from the South were all received in due time and went forward in the America. She takes out no specie. The following is a list of her passengers:

Messrs. T. M. Bull, Wm. J. Loring, Miss Mary Loring, Mrs. E. Trull, R. Greenough, wife and child, W. W. Warren and wife, G. Homer and wife, Geo. Foster, B. Heinman, E. C. Cowden, H. Law, Jno. Young and son, Miss Olives, of Boston; Dr. J. Sargent, W. A. Bryant, of Worcester; Henry Saltonstall, of Salem; H. Ball, Spalding and wife, E. Hen, Marquess L. Switzer, Brognard, Day, Sondheim, Appold, Magee, E. Goriard, J. Kittel, Colgate, Haskell, Simons, Henry Bowry, Hunt, Cordukes, F. Ignet, D. Boym, Jr., F. Walter, R. Herbens, W. H. Huneock, L. Morris, W. Rosenfelt, J. Lergman, J. C. Hyatt, J. F. Halsted, J. Fisher, Steere, Benjamin T. Fisher, A. McCormick, Rossion, E. Tothill, Jones, Beyrand, A. N. Wilkinson, Currell, Des Brossa, Enston, C. Scott, Henry W. G. Fox, J. Avert, and M. Simonsfeld, of New York; Lewis and wife, Day and Caldwell, of Philadelphia; D. Davidson, of New Jersey; Dr. A. L. Dudley and John Scott, of Lexington, Ky.; Dr. J. McGrigan and R. Wilson, of Ky.; S. S. Prager, of St. Louis; H. Millwood, of Cincinnati; J. Ferier, W. Cormick and L. Cormick, of Montreal; J. D. Purdy, of St. Johns, N. B.; P. Gallagher, of Mexico; Geumarins, of Rio Janeiro; F. Moneley, of Brooklyn; W. Winstrom, of Sweden; E. Howell, of England—89.

The New York papers contain further particulars of the late fraud on the revenue in that city.—The Courier furnishes information which renders it probable that the young man implicated is no novice in the business. That paper says—

Some eighteen months ago—during the administration of Mr. Maxwell's predecessor—Messrs. Cottinet & Co. sued the government for a case of valuable goods, which it was proved by the testimony of this Talman, had been delivered at the public store, and for which the usual receipt was produced. It is now believed that this case never entered the public store, but was appropriated by the graceless scamp who has just been exposed. The Government, however, was mulcted for the value of the goods. It has been ascertained that this another case of goods is now in the public store which Talman had represented to his employers as missing. The inference is that he was only waiting a favorable opportunity to get possession of it for his own purposes, by some clever chicanery, and he had already found would answer his purpose. Messrs. Cottinet & Co., having consulted counsel, are satisfied of their liability to the Government for the amount of the duties embezzled by Talman, and have signified to the Collector their intention to pay the same. Their conduct throughout the whole affair has been such as reflects the highest honor upon them as gentlemen and as merchants. A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of the culprit.

The whole amount of the embezzlement charged is between $20,000 and $30,000. It is supposed that Talman has gone to Europe in the steamer America, which left Boston on Wednesday.

*Fire in Mansfield Mass.*—A large wooden building occupied by Mr. Babcock as a thread factory, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. Mr. B.'s loss was heavy, and he was not insured. The building was owned by Sam. B. Schenck, was valued at $3000, and was a total loss—no insurance.—*Boston Jour, March* 4.

*The Connecting Link.*—A company has been chartered by the Legislature of Alabama, with a capital of $2,000,000 for the construction of a Railroad from Mobile Bay to Girard, opposite Columbus, Geo. The planters along the line have subscribed a sufficient amount, payable in work and negroes, to grade the whole road, 230 miles in length, and lay down the superstructure, except the iron. A further amount, sufficient to purchase and lay down the iron, and to equip the Road with the necessary engines, &c. has likely been secured in the vicinity of the Road. This is the last link of steam communication by land, from Portland to Mobile. When completed, the distance between New York and Mobile can be travelled in four and a half days.

*Suicide.*—A young man, dressed in black, apparently a German, was discovered yesterday morning hanging from a tree, on a farm near Cedar Groves, about a mile from Morrisania. He had apparently been on a gunning expedition. He was seen in the neighborhood on Monday. The suicide appeared to have been deliberately planned. The young man wore a hat of New York manufacture. He was about twenty-two years of age.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A patent has been taken out for fastening shoes to the feet of horses, by drilling holes in the hoofs, and then fastening the shoes on with wires.


NOTICE.—The brig "Montezuma" is now loading at Chase's wharf, F. P. Shippers will please send down their goods without delay.
WILLIAM STIRLING,
mh 8 d 6 Spear's wharf.

BULK SIDES—Loose and in casks, for sale by
mh 8 THOS. J. CARSON & CO.

BACON—Western smoked Bacon, assorted, for sale by
mh 8 THOS. J. CARSON & CO.

CUBA MOLASSES—in hhds., for sale by
mh 8 KEYS & BROTHER, 39 Cheapside.

DATES—10 frails new crop red Dates, for sale by
mh 8 T. CROSBY & SON, 38 S. Charles street.

FLAXSEED MEAL—for sale by
mh 8 ROBT. TURNER.

MOLASSES—160 bbls prime New Orleans, for sale
mh 8 by SAM'L. HURLBUT & CO.

NEW YORK AND PHILA. FUNDS—For sale by
mh 8 GREENWAY & CO., 176 Baltimore st.

VIRGINIA FUNDS wanted at low rates by
mh 8 GREENWAY & CO., 176 Balto. st.

ALICANT MATS—125 bales, No. 1 and 2's, for sale by MURDOCK & ROBINSON,
mh 8 corner of Calvert and Lombard sts.

BULK PORK—30 casks Bulk Pork, in fine order, for sale by ADOLPHUS C. SCHAEFER,
mh 8 70 Bowly's whf.

BACON—50,000 lbs Hams, Shoulders and Sides prime quality Western Bacon, for sale by
mh 8 C. HOFFMAN, 408 Baltimore st.

BUTTER—20 kegs Western Butter, suitable for Bakers, for sale low to close, by
mh 8 WM. H. MCLEAN, 124 Lombard street.