Correspondence of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, and North American.

New York, February, 23.

The arrival of the Ann McKim last night bringing the news of a definite settlement of the question of the China trade, has given great satisfaction to the China merchants. The United States are to receive the same advantages as the traders of Great Britain, who has to bear the expenses of the warlike negotiations that have been made.

I understand that the cargo of the Ann McKim has been selected with great care the assortment of black teas being unusually fine, and large portion of the green is of high cost and new crop. As this cargo will be sold on Wednesday next by Hoffman & Co., it will no doubt attract a number of dealers.

The Whigs had a glorious day at Harford yesterday, upwards of 15000 people assembled at the Clay meeting there—they were addressed among others by Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, who made an eloquent appeal to the assemblage in favor of Henry Clay—the greatest unanimity prevailed, and the meeting separated with a pledge from all present to use their endeavors to secure his election.

It is stated that by the arrival of the Hibernia, advice from Rome has been received that the Right Rev. Bishop Eccleston, of Baltimore, has been nominated Metropolitan Bishop of the United States, Bishop Benedict Fenwick, of Boston, Bishop Hughes of New York Bishop Purcell of Ohio, and Bishop Leblanc of New Orleans, are to be made Arch Bishops.—Clipper.

It is said that the freight list of the steamer Hibernia, on her recent trip from Liverpool to Boston, amounted to $10,000. The receipts of the trip from freight and passengers are $28 000.

The Liverpool Times of the 4th instant says that the extent to which the speculations in Cotton have been carried in England and are still likely to be carried may be inferred from the fact that one capitalist was then in the market with £500 000 to invest in the staple!

The same paper says—

A reference to our Cotton Market report will show the extraordinary animation which has been exhibited in the staple during the present week Prices have risen from an eighth to a farthing a pound and the sales in six days have reached the astounding quantity of 109 000 bales! The great bulk has, of course, been American, & more than half, 56 000 bales have been taken on speculation! The total sales of the last five weeks have reached the enormous extent of 355 000 bales against 127 000 during the corresponding period of last year! The sales of Cotton during the present week have exceeded, in fact, any similar period since the first introduction of the Cotton trade.

Great interest is felt just now, in England, in the development of an extraordinary series of frauds committed upon the Bank of England; by means of forged wills and manufactured legatees. The enormous centralization (at Doctors Commons) of the courts of probate, and the amazingly defective system of registration of deaths in that country, afford facilities for it is species of fraud, which, probably exist no where else. The present series of frauds would have gone on for years and probably never have been exposed but for the singular fact that a Miss Stack owned £3500 bank stock without being aware of it and allowed the dividends to remain so long unclaimed that the forgers thought she must be dead, and they accordingly manufactured a will and executrix, and a legatee, for the disposal of this £3500 and its arrear of dividends Miss Stack happened to have other stock of which she did know, and on calling for her dividends at the customary time was informed that she was dead. This led to enquiry, and the enquiry brought to light a series of similar frauds—practized upon the property of persons actually dead.)—which are now in course of investigation.

Correspondence of the Phila U. S. Gazette.

New York, Wednesday, P. M.

The cotton market is heavy, and prices have been given way since the arrival of the Hibernia, ½ cent per lb—the sales to day reach 2000 bales.

Flour is very firm, several extensive orders have been received from England but all limited to rates much lower than those now current.

Western flour is held at $5, & I have not heard of any operations below that price; Southern kinds are now held at 5 12½, and 400 bbls Brandywine sold at a fraction above that price; 1100 bushels of oats from Philadelphia, sold at 34 cents 1300 bushels Barley 50 cents; Pot Ashes are held at $4 69 for last year's inspection, & $4 75 for those of 1844; Pearls $4 06½ a $4 12½.

By auction, 55 hhds New Orleans sugar sold at 6½ a 6 91, 90 days a 4 months 65 bales cotton damaged by fresh water 8½ a 7½ cents cash.

A new organ has been erected in the Weslyan Chapel, Mulberry street, in this city. It is from the manufactory of Mr. Henry Erben, & contains twelve stops and nearly five hundred pipes.—It is 15 feet high, 10 feet wide, and 7 feet deep. Its tone is uncommonly rich and mellow, and sufficiently powerful for the size of the Church. This is the second organ erected in a methodist Church in this city. We rejoice to see the good taste which seems to prevail in relation to Church music. The organ it must be allowed on all hands, contribututes more to the solemnity of religious exercises than any other, or in fact all other instruments of music put together. Its deep toned swelling melody carries with it a feeling of devotion which nothing else can supply.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

CONNECTICUT IN MOTION.

Connecticut in mass seems to have been out at Harford on the 22d, Thursday. The very spirit of '40 has been lighted up throughout the land, and the the lead off given by Maryland is working its wonders every where.

A great Whig State Convention of the young men of Connecticut was, it is known, to be held at Hartford, on Thursday. On the preceding day the town had already been invaded; but on the day the most animating scenes of 1840 were renewed.

The Journal says:

'To see delegation after delegation pass through our streets—and Whigs without number thronging our sidewalks—one could but feel that 'All is right' in old Connecticut. The Norwich delegation, numbering 50 carriages, was followed by large delegations, from New London and Litchfield Counties, with music and banners. The streets were literally crammed during most of the afternoon.'

The Daily Courant estimates the number of delegates at Ten Thousand

Resolutions in the right vein were adopted in favor of the Tariff, Distribution and a sound National Currency.

The concluding ones are in these words:

14. Resolved, That we feel renewed and increasing confidence in that lofty Patriot & Statesman, whom we are proud to acknowledge as our champion and leader—HENRY CLAY of Kentucky: we support him as the father of the American System—as the unwavering friend of American industry;—as the great pacificator who has so often calmed the rising waves of civil discord when they threatened to overwhelm the ship of State—as the untiring and eloquent advocate of the rights of humanity, at home and a road—as a magnanimous, true hearted, and loft y Statesman, who has pursued the path of duty, even in the midst of obloquy and reproach, and patient y awaited the approval which time must at length bring—as a noble example of that 'noblest work of God an honest man,' and finally as a glorious living illustration of the principle of our republican institutions—which enables the humblest child of penury and obscurity to rise by the force of merit, to the loftiest honors the world can bestow.

15. Resolved, That the Whig Young Men of Connecticut having 'enlisted during the war'—that their first onset upon the enemy will be at the approaching State election, when they will restore to the State a Whig administration—but they will never lay down their arms, nor rest for a moment from their labours, until the vote of Connecticut, in the next Presidential Election, is recorded for HENRY CLAY.

Governor Ellsworth, E. C. Bacon of Litchfield, Mr Boardman, and others addressed the meeting. While Mr. B. was speaking, the President announced that Mr. Morehead of Kentucky, would be on the ground in a few minutes; and accordingly he soon after appeared,—was received with deafening cheers, and made a glowing address to the assembled multitude.

He gave way without finishing, and—

The committee chosen to decide the claims of the respective towns, then made the following report:

THE PRIZE BANNER.

The committee to award the Banner have found great dificulty in discharging their delicate duty. Forty-three towns entered into competition for the Banner All di charged their duty nobly—all deserve the Banner—all should receive the warmest thanks of the Convention for their sacrifices, and their true Whig spirit. The towns of Norfolk, Hartland, Salisbury, Winchester, Aven and Norwalk, especially deserve commendation. Norwalk sent 78 delegates—70 miles. Avon sent all the Whig voters but two. But Bristol, having given 293 votes, in 1840, sent to the Convention 393 Whigs! The Committee after due deliberation, unanimously pronounced.

BRISTOL THE BANNER TOWN!

And the Banner is heer! and let her keep it if she can.

The banner was then presented and received amidst great plaudits & the meeting adjourned till 7 o'clock at Union Hall.

At that hour they re assembled, that is, such portions as could be squeezed into the Hall; and after a speech of great effect from D. P. Tyler, Governor Morehead was again called forth, and listened to with unbroken interest.

At the close of the meeting—

Three resolutions were unanimously adopted—1st, nominating John Davis of New England for the Vice Presidency.—2d, Expressing the pleasure of the Convention in the assurance, that Daniel Webster is firm and steadfast in the maintenance of Whig principles.—3d, Declaring, that the rates of Postage in this country ought to be so reduced, that the free people of America shall not be taxed higher than the subjects of the Monarchy of England. After which the Convention adjourned with the strongest pledges of enthusiastic devotion to duty,

Among the incidents of this glorious gathering was a written algumentative recantation of Van Burenism by Mr. F. Lawrence of Norfolk which was read and entered on the minutes.

Altogether, this must have been a most gratifying display,—and shows, beyond all peradventure, that in the first week of April Connecticut will be Whig to the core.—N. Y. American.

Commissions of Public Officers.—Mr. Kilgour has reported to the House of Delegates 'a bill, entitled an act to regulate the commissions of certain officers of this State.'

The first section requires that 'separate commissions shall be issued to the several persons who may hold appointments in this State, excepting justices of the peace,' the same to be transmitted to the clerks of the county courts. The second section provides; that the persons entitled to receive such commissions 'shall respectively pay to the said clerk the sums following 'to wit: each sheriff the sum of twenty dollars; the warden of the Penitentiary, the sum of fifteen dollars; each commissioner of insolvent debtors, each tobacco inspector of the city of Baltimore, each inspector of flour in the city of Baltimore, the sum of twelve dollars; each judge of the Orphans' court, for Baltimore county, each inspector of fish in the city of Baltimore, each gauger of casks and inspectors of domestic distilled spirits in the city of Baltimore, each inspector, measurer, and marker of lumber in the city of Baltimore and in Cecil Co. each inspector & corder of pine wood in the city of Balti. each inspector of shingles, the sum of ten dollars; each inspector of lime in the city of Baltimore, each inspector of plaister of paris in the city of Baltimore, the weigher of live stock in the city of Baltimore, and the examiner general of the Western shore, the sum of $8 dollars; each notary public in the city of Baltimo e, the armoror at Annapolis, the examiner general of the Eastern shore, the inspector of green hides and skins in the city of Baltimore, the state wharfinger of the city of Baltimore, the inspector of ground black oak bark in the city of Baltimore, each county surveyor, each tobacco inspector in the several counties, each wood corder in the several counties, the wreck master in Worcester county, the sum of five dollars; each judge of the Orphans' court in Howard district and the several counties, (except Baltimore,) each notary public out of the city of Baltimore, the armoror at Frederick, the armoror at Easton, the sum of three dollars, and all other persons holding annual appointments under the Executive, the sum of one dollar.'

Section third prescribes the duties of clerks, the Secretary of State, &c. in regard to the issue and delivery of said commissions.

Section fourth requires clerks to issue certificates to those appointed justices of District courts and of the peace, each of whom shall pay the sum of one dollar.

The fifth and last section prohibits said officers from acting until they shall have procured such certificate.

This bill is very good as far as it goe-; but we consider the prices fixed entirely too low—and we recommend that other than annual officers be embraced. The system should be extended to *all* public officers, and the sum to be paid be graduated by the income of the office. Clerks and Registers could pay from one to five hundred dollars, according to location and extent of business, and other officers in like proportion. There is no danger that the amount required will deter competent persons from becoming applicants; for office seekers are always abundant—and it is fair that he who receives his support from public office, shall contribute to that of the government. Let justices of the peace pay from five to fifty dollars: if the tax lessen the number so much the better. Inspectors could pay twice or thrice the amount required in the bill, and suil have profitable offices. and so with some other officers We believe that at least twenty thousand dollars could be annually derived from this source without injustice. We hope that Mr. Kilgour will amend his bill in accordance with these suggestions.

WHIGS OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond—We learn from the Whig that on Monday night, pursuant to notice a large number of the Whigs of Richmond assembled in their Club house, to offer congratulations to the whigs of Maryland on their late glorious and unprecedented victory, when S. H. Myres, Esq., was called to the chair & G. R. Peake, Esq. appointed Secretary.

On motion of Ro. C. Stanard, Esq. a committee of seven, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments and feelings of the Whigs of Richmond on so memorable an occasion.

In a short time, Mr. Stanard reported from the committee the following resolutions, which were unanimously and applaudingly adopted:

Resolved That the Whigs of Richmond most cordially respond to the congratulations of our brethren of Maryland on the glorious victory lately achieved in that State, and hail with joy so auspicious an opening of the great campaign of 1844.

Resolved, That in the great contest, it should be the effort of all true Whigs as it may be their pride and boast, to place themselves in the front rank, side by side with the gallant Maryland line.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Maryland deserve, after those of Tennessee, the highest thanks & applause of their brethren throughout the Union, as showing and leading the way to victory, and to the emancipation of their country from mi-rule.

Resolved, That this Club will provide a Flag in addition to the present one with suitable devices in honor and memory of the Whigs of Maryland and their recent splendid triumph.

Resolved, That we tender to the Whigs of Virginia our warmest congratulations upon the Maryland victory, and hold it up to them as an example of what can be effected in a good cause, by Union, Energy and Activity.

Resolved, That a committee of 26 be appointed to communicate these resolutions to the Whigs of Baltimore and Maryland, together with the cordial respects and the fraternal affection of their brethren of Richmond.

Wheeling.—The Whigs of Wheeling held a public meeting on Monday evening last, Gen. R. Mc-Coy in the Chair for the purpose of tesufying their gratification at the result of the Maryland Election.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chair, & the following resolutions offered by B. F. Kelley.

'Resolved, That the thanks of the Whigs of the City of Wheeling are hereby tendered to the Whigs of Maryland, for their noble and gallant bearing in the late conflict, in which they bore the broad banner of Clay and Tariff triumphant, against the combined Forces of Loco Focoism Free Trade and Government patronage.

Resolved, That in the approaching State elections the whigs of Virginia ought to keep constantly in mind, the examples set by their brother Whigs of Maryland and strive to do as they have done.

Resolved, That we consider the city of Baltimore, the heart of Maryland well worthy of holding the Young Mens' National Convention, & we shall rejoice in having an opportunity of taking by the hand, the indefatigable Whigs of that city.

MASSACHUSETTS WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

A convention of the Whig members of the Massachusetts Legislature, and delegates from such towns as are not represented in that body, was held at the State House in Boston on Wednesday evening last for the approaching political campaign for the purpose of making arrangements. The *Hon.* Josiah Quincy, Jr. presided.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, and the Hon George Hull, of Sandisfield, were appointed delegates to represent the State at large in the National Convention to be held in this city next May. Their alternatives are the Hon. Myron Lawrence, of Belchertown, and the Hon. Benjamin Ellis, of Carver.

A series of resolutions were adopted by the Convention; among which were the following:

Resolved, That the returning prosperity of the country is obviously the fruit of the Whig legislation of 1840, and that as the next Presidential election approaches we are more and firmly convinced, that the public welfare absolutely demands a truly Whig administration of the National Government; the protection of American industry; a uniform national currency, an equitable distribution of the sales of the public lands; and a rigid economy in the administration of every department of the Government.

Resolved That the recent elections in different parts of the Union, afford the best evidence that the Whig party is as invincible in 1844 as it was in 1840; and the comforting assurance that the American people are not disposed to suffer the dark days of Mr. Van Buren's administration to return.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts are heart and hand with their Whig brethren throughout the Union, in their nomination of HENRY CLAY, for the Presidency. Without eulogy and without words he is the leader under whom they chose to March to victory.

Resolved, That the eminent public services the well known integrity, and great talents of our fellow citizen, John Davis entitle him to the careful consideration of the Whig party, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency and that we again nominate him for that high station, respectfully, but unhesitatingly, expressing our belief that none of the other distinguished gentleman, named for the same place, can so well advance the interests of the party in the coming contest, or more satisfactorily serve the country, if elected.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts will meet their brethren in the National Convention to be held in Baltimore in May next, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, and that they will support such nominations as that convention shall make.

The Lynchburg (Locofoco) Republican of the 22d instant, speaking of the Maryland election, administers the following dose of 'cold comfort' to its friends here:

The Democrats have not carried the State of Maryland in the Presidential election for a quarter of a century, and we have always set it down as one of the few States that would certainly go against us next fall. Mr. Clay carried Maryland in 1832, when his whole electoral vote in the U. States was only 49; and we suppose he will in 1844, receive the vote of Maryland, if of no other State.

Extravagance.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes—

The times are 'easy,' if we can judge by the articles that find plenty of buyers I heard yesterday that a shop-keeper in Broadway had imported several ladies' dresses, priced at one thousand dollars each, and had no difficulty in selling them. Mr. Weeks, a large furniture manufacturer, informed me that, of a certain kind of very costly chair, he could not keep one unsold! It was certainly a superb article, made of carved rosewood & purple velvet; price (for a single chair) one hundred and fifty dollars!

Political Move.—A large number of persons belonging to the Locofoco party held a meeting at the American House, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, 14th instant, General Joseph Hall presided, assisted by Messrs. Durang & Keer, as Vice Presidents. The subjoined resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That while we, with a determined resolution, will give our un yielding support to Col. Richard M. Johnson for the Presidency, we do not forget the claims of John Tyler for that exalted station.

Resolved, That as in Union there is strength, we invite all true democrats, Tyler, Johnson, Cass and Buchanan men to come to the rescue unitedly, to prevent the wily schems of the ARCH-MAGICIAN and his ADHERENTS.

Resolved, That the publication in the Globe and other papers, (the supporters of Van Buren) that Col. Johnson has declined in favor of Martin Van Buren, & that he is willing to take the second office in the gift of the nation, is a gross fabrication, unfounded and without truth, a garbled statement of his opinions, and false to his position, AND SO WE HOLD IT.

Resolved, That as the Globe newspaper, published at Washington, D. C. DECEIVED the Democratic party in 1840, therefore we place NO RELIANCE in its statements, relative to the coming presidency in 1844.

Leave of Mr. Fox—Presentation Mr. Packenham Mr. Fox, late Envoy Extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary of the British Government at Washington, took official leave of the President on Wednesday, in the presence of his Cabinet; and at the same time the presentation of the Righ Hon. Richard Packenham, the new Envoy and Minister, took place. The following is the

Address of Mr. Fox.

In presenting you this letter from the Queen, my Sovereign, terminating my diplomatic functions as Her Majesty's Representative in the United States; it becomes a welcome part of my duty to express to you the sense I entertain of the kindness and courtesy which I have uniformely experienced both from yourself and from those who have preceded you in the high office of President of the Republic.

It has always been my wish, as it has been my duty, to labor for the preservation of peace, and for the establishment of a durable national friendship between the two countries; and whilst it has more than once fallen to my lot, during the period of my service here, to treat with the United States of matters that involved very serious difference of opinion, I am happy in bearing testimony to the fact, that those controversies have been conducted on the part of the United States, as I hope that they have also been on my part, in the temperate and respectful form which best befits the official representatives of powerful and enlightened nations.

In taking my official leave of you, Mr. President, I hope you will allow me to add the assurance of the sincere interest that I shall always feel for your own personal happiness and welfare.

The President's Reply.

It gives me great pleasure in this, our last official interview, to say that during your residence here, you have sedulously cultivated the friendly relations which subsist between the two Governments and that your official intercourse has been highly agreeable to this Government.—While I cannot but regret the termination of your mission, it is yet a source of much satisfaction to believe that you are to be succeeded by one who will bring with him the same friendly dispositions which you have always manifested.

In bidding you adieu, I can only wish you a safe return to your native land and many superadded days of health and happiness.

Mr Packenham's Address

I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the letter of the Queen, my Sovereign, accrediting me as Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. States.

Your Excellency is already aware of Her Majesty's earnest desires to cultivate and maintain the most friendly understanding with this country

Permit me, sir, to take this opportunity of assuring you, that it will be the object of my highest ambition so to conduct my intercourse with your Excellency's Government as to contribute, in as far as in me may lie, to the fulfilment of Her Majesty's friendly intentions towards the Government and People of the U. States.

The President's Reply to Mr. Packenham.

It affords me great pleasure to receive the assurances which you give me of the friendly dispositions of her Britanic Majesty towards the Government and the people of the United States. And I indulge the hope that your residence near this Government may be attended by the establishment, on a firmer basis, of the relations of amity and peace which so happily exist between the two countries. I also trust, sir, that you will find your residence here every way personally agreeable to you I give you the assurance that nothing on my part shall be wanting to make it so.

PERUVIAN INDEMNITY.—The Madisonian of Saturday publishes the Convention concluded at Lima, on the 17th of March, 1841, and recently ratified by the U. S. Senate, for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of Peru.—Under this treaty the Government of Peru agrees to pay the United States $300,000 as indemnity for seizures, captures, detentions, sequestrations and confiscations of vessels belonging to American citizens. This sum of money is to be paid at Lima—in ten equal annual instalments of $30,000 each—commencing on the 1st day of January, 1844. It is also stipulated that interest at the rate of 4 per cent. shall be paid on each annual instalment, computing it from the 1st of January, 1842.

The annual payments, moreover, are to be paid in dollars coined at the Mint in Lima, and these are to be exported free of all duty whatever. Section five of the treaty stipulates that there shall not be demanded of the Government of Peru any other payment or indemnification, on account of any claim of the citizens of the United States, that was presented to it by Samuel Larned Esq when Chage d'Affaires of the United States near Peru The claims subsequent to those presented by Mr. Larned are to be examined and acted upon hereafter. Section six stipulates that the Peruvian Government shall have the option of paying each annual instalment; when it is due, with orders on the Custom House at Callao, which orders shall be endorsable in sums of any amount, and receivable in the Treasury as cash, in payment of the duties on importations of all kinds. Any loss occasioned by discount or delay in the collection of these orders, is to be borne by the Peruvian Government.

WHIG BANNER.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, March 2.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

ATTENTION WHIGS!

The Whigs of Talbot county, favourable to the formation of a Central Clay Club in Easton, for Talbot county, for the general promotion of the interest of the Whig Party, are requested to meet at the upper room of the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 5th March, at 2 o'clock. The same time is suggested for the Election of four delegates from this county to the State gubernatorial Convention to meet in Baltimore in May next for the nomination of a Whig Candidate for Governor.

☞ The Whigs of Easton, are requested to meet at the Room over Mr. Thos. C. Nicols' Store, on Saturday at half past 7 o'clock P. M on business of importance.

We mentioned in our last paper that Mr. P. F. Thomas and other Loco-focos of the Legislature opposed all measures offered by the Whigs and offered nothing in their stead. We gave extracts from the speeches of Messrs. Thomas, Murray and Stewart, leading Loco-foco members, denouncing the Whig Bill as too mild and round about in its process of collecuon—all these gentlemen voted against the Bill as finally passed. We promised to give an extract from the speech of Mr. Thomas of this county, shewing that he proposed the payment of this debt—and expressed our wonder at his opposing the Bill on the grounds he did. The speech we proposed publishing has been given at length in the columns of the "Star," and we are therefore saved the trouble. We find however, the report of the speech in the Whig paper published at Annapolis called the "Maryland Republican," differs somewhat from that contained in the Loco foco Journal of the same place from which the Star took its report. Perhaps the 'Star's' report was *revised and corrected under authority, and all superfluous remarks omitted.* We give the following extract from the Whig report merely to shew we were correct in our version of Mr. Thomas' remarks, as we had seen them reported.

Mr. T. wound up by denouncing and repudiating the idea that he was a repudiator. *Holding* as tenaciously as any man the doctrine that, the State can and must meet her liabilities, and preserve her faith inviolate, he could not vote for a proposition, which in his estimation would bring down to 50 per cent, the value of the State's securities, and thereby repudiate one half of the State debt. Thanking the House for their courtesy and attention, he took his seat.

Campbell's Magazine—The second number for February of this excellent periodical is received—a beautiful mezzotinto, the "Love Letter" is the embellishment, and it contains the usual variety of interesting articles from the last Foreign Magazines.

Robbery.—The front window of A. Emory & Co's. store in Centreville, was forced open on the night of the 16th inst. and the sum of $232 stolen therefrom—No clue has yet been discovered of the robber.

The Gains Case.—A decision was made a few days ago in the Supreme Court of the United States, on the case in which Gen. Gaines and his wife were plaintiffs, and the executors of Daniel Clarke, of New Orleans, defendants. A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post says that the points on which the defendants appealed, have been decided against them. One of the points has been decided absolutely, and the two other points with a qualification that requires the cause to go again before the Circuit Court, but which will not probably affect the result. This decision makes the General and his lady the lord and mistress of an immense property; some say fifteen millions of dollars.—Amer.

The Governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation for holding an election for two members of Congress, in the Districts lately represented by Messrs. Gilmer and Wise, on the 4th day of April, the day of the State elections.