

From the Baltimore Patriot. THE TARIFF-TREASURY NOTES OR A LOAN.

The resolutions, submitted by Mr. Lewis in the Senate the other day, calling upon the President for information in regard to the probability of their being a deficiency in the revenue to supply the wants of the Government, and what measures he would recommend to supply the anticipated deficiency, have not yet been answered.

That there will be a deficiency in the public exchequer, is admitted on all sides. It is impossible that there should not be. Mr. Webster yesterday, in the Senate, stated that the expenses of the War Department alone were hardly less than HALF A MILLION A DAY, equal to ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR! At this rate the ten millions appropriated by Congress must be already gone, and the foundation of an enormous national debt laid.

The Union, a few days ago, had an article on the subject, to which we find the following reference in the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post (L. F.)

"You will notice some speculations in the Union upon the state of the tariff question, in which there is a virtual admission that a deficiency in the revenue is not improbable, but accompanied by the suggestion that it may be provided against by the issue of Treasury notes, by a loan, the latter of which, to almost any amount, can be effected through the banks of New York. Now, regarding so much of this as concerns the banks, it may be remarked that if the banks are tempting the government to borrow these vast sums of them at a low rate of interest, the merchants and regular business men, who deal with these institutions have a right to complain that their own accommodations have been so much restricted within a few months.

"But in the main fact the Union is right. A loan or an issue of Treasury notes will soon become necessary. The surplus of ten or twelve millions in the Treasury at the beginning of this month will be absorbed about the first of July in the Mexican war, and some extraordinary means of raising funds becomes inevitable, whether the tariff be reduced or not."

The suggestion of this writer that the banks are "tempting the Government to borrow vast sums of them at low rates of interest," is very rich! The "rascally banks," as "the party" were wont to call them in the times of the removal of the deposits, would be very glad to be let off by the government from lending them any thing, except it be in the way of sustaining the country, in its present war, and then, of course, they will do what they can. But to suppose that they, burdened as they are now with the best commercial paper, at full interest, are disposed to "tempt the government to borrow of them at low rates," is like another of the suggestions of the official organ, that now when we are at war, and want all the money we can get, the tariff must be reduced, the foreign importations be enlarged, the general indebtedness be increased, and the whole country, as in the war of 1815, made to depend for even the commonest comforts, which are produced by labor and industry, on England, or some other nation on the other side of the Atlantic!

Was there ever such madness as this exhibited by any party in power? Not satisfied with getting us into war, needlessly if not wickedly—not satisfied with exhausting the money in the treasury which the tariff of 1842 had placed there—not satisfied with running the government in debt, until it is obliged to resort to expedients to raise funds to pay her troops and feed her official dependents scattered like locusts, who come out of the ground after seventeen years' sleep all over the land—not satisfied with having done these things, which have paralyzed business, in the great Southern mart, and brought ruin upon many of its best citizens—not satisfied with having done these things, to which the people submit because of their love for their country, which is now at war—not satisfied, we say, with having done these things, reduced the government to want, and exposed every merchant ship that sails to danger of capture, Mr. Polk and his administration still persist in their insane efforts to repeal the tariff, because, forsooth, that was a democratic measure, promulgated by the Baltimore Convention!

Does Mr. Polk think the people mad, as well as patriotic? He may never appeal to their patriotism in vain. Whatever duty may be required of them, whatever sacrifice they may be called on to make for the country, they will do and make. He cannot involve us in a war which they will not fight out to a successful and honorable peace. He cannot bring down upon us an enemy which they will not face. "If the enemy oppose them in whatever forces, they will fight him." This they have done, and this they will do again, because they know that their duty to their country transcends all other duty, and is never incompatible with their superior obligations as Christian men.

But because they will do this—endure every privation, make every sacrifice, risk life and fortune—is Mr. Polk simple enough to suppose that they will consent at such a time as this, above all others, to allow the country to be flooded, gorged, stuffed with foreign fabrics, and our treasury drained to pay for them; our manufactures to be closed or crippled by foreign competition, and our mechanics and laborers and all who live by the work of their hands, reduced to idleness, and all this, that he may "carry out the principle of the party."

War of itself is an evil, which scarcely

admits of exaggeration. It necessarily absorbs the labor and the wealth of the country. It takes the farmer from his plough, the manufacturer from his loom, the mechanic from his shop, and the laborer from his work. It turns the instruments of peace and plenty into weapons of destruction. If it go on, it will, in time, make us dependent on other nations for nearly every thing that we now produce or manufacture, for it will turn us into a nation of consumers, whose manifold wants must be supplied from abroad. And thus a war, which is the greatest of evils that can befall a nation, grows, by time, to become a burthen which a free people cannot stand up under. It would take a long time to reduce this country to that situation. But when a whole nation of people, no matter how "big" the country or how many the people, become one army whose only business it is to fight, the burthen of war will be too great for them. A long war many reduce even us to this. But to repeal the tariff now, when we are in one war, and may have another on our hands before sixty days, would be to invoke on our heads at once the very worst evils which a war as long as the siege of Troy could bring in its latter days.

Further from Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 3d inst. gives further details of the contents of the latest Mexican papers, as follows:

The Mexican papers claim positively that the number of the killed and wounded on the part of the Americans was more considerable than that of the Mexicans.—Gen. Arista sets down the force of the Mexicans in the action of the 8th at 3,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery; our number are stated to have been 3,000 men, more or less, with great superiority in artillery.—The destruction by our artillery is represented to have been severe. Over three thousand shots are said to have been fired at the Mexicans by our artillery, between 2 o'clock P. M. and 7 in the evening, when the battle closed. The Mexicans in the same time discharged seven hundred and fifty shots from their artillery.—The Mexican loss on the 8th is set down at 352 killed, wounded, and missing; and they claim to have retained possession of the field of battle.

We have not the description of the action of the 9th by Gen. Arista, as we had supposed in our haste, but we have by a journal friendly to him. His position is represented to have been gallantly forced, notwithstanding the repeated charges of the Mexican cavalry, the last of which was headed by Arista in person, and during which they actually "cut to pieces two entire companies of the Americans." The loss of the Americans is still represented as superior to that of the Mexicans.

The papers make very prophetic appeals to all good citizens to come up now to the rescue of the country. Even EL REPUBLICANO claims that "the President is making and will make new efforts, as great as the emergency requires." It urges all to make the sacrifices which will be demanded, and appeals to the Congress about to assemble to sustain the war at every possible hazard. It recommends the putting aside of personal dissensions, and denounces those who would resort to foreign intervention to bring about a peace.

In regard to the loan attempted to be raised from the clergy of Mexico, we have the official letter to the Minister of the Treasury, (Senor Iurbida,) dated the 13th, before the news of the actions of the 8th and 9th could have been received.—It sets forth the grievous necessity of money for the war, and urges the duty of the clergy to submit to the hardships forced upon all by the national calamities.—He tells the Archbishop that the Government has appropriated all revenues which were mortgaged, suspending without exception all payments to its creditors; that it withheld a fourth part of the salaries of all its employees; that all classes were called upon to make sacrifices, and the clergy must not be exempt. He then calls for a loan of \$2,400,000, payable in twelve monthly instalments, commencing the 20th June. The Archbishop is called upon to partition the loan among the various bodies of the clergy. On the 15th Archbishop replied that he had summoned an ecclesiastical convention to meet that morning, before whom the matter would be laid, and that he would co-operate to the extent of his powers "in a way in which were at stake the two precious objects of Mexicans, its independence and its religion." The next we hear of the loan is an announcement in EL REPUBLICANO of the 21st that the metropolitan churches could not contribute the \$98,000 a month allotted to them, as the total of their revenues will fall short of that sum. The same paper states that the collection of such sums as are assigned to the churches is utterly impracticable in the present ruinous state of the tithes and the general depreciation in ecclesiastical property. This disappointment will prove, according to all accounts, very injurious to the Government. The wealth of the clergy had been relied upon as the ultimate resource of the Government in its emergencies. Whether the disappointment will be total, however, we are too little informed to pronounce. If it be, it will prove fatal to the administration of Parredes.

The garrison of Tepic had pronounced against the Government; but, according to the DIARIO, it had marched directly into Sinaloa, because the citizens of Tepic had refused to take part in the movement. Tepic is a town in Guanajuato, only a few miles from port to San Blas. As the report of an insurrection at Mazatlan reached us at the same time as the action of the garrison at San Blas, we infer that the movement was a concerted one, and that a formidable rebellion may reasonably be expected at Sonora.

The disturbances in the south of Mexico are attributed by the different journals to different causes. According to some it is but a war of castes; according to others, the GAITA is for Federalism and Santa Anna. Many have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the dissensions.

From the National Intelligencer. The Oregon Negotiation.

The communication of a confidential nature made by the President of the United States to the Senate, whatever may be its precise character—now known to refer to the controversy between the United States and Great Britain concerning the Northwestern boundary line—is yet before the Senate, and is debated, of course, with closed doors.

We have already had occasion to say that the confidential nature of that communication puts it out of our power to state the particulars of it. Were we even acquainted with them, we, permanently posted here, should feel ourselves debarred, by the confidential manner in which such information must have been acquired, from placing it before our readers. Gentlemen in this city who correspond with distant papers are differently situated, and justly feel at liberty to communicate, to the journals for which they write, any information which they can collect from sources in which they confide, though it may be not either official or direct.

We have seen numerous letters from this place in the Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and New York papers, stating a great deal more than we know of the contents of the President's Message above referred to. Desiring that our readers shall have some information upon a matter respecting which others know so much, we have selected for their information the following, which gives probably as correct an account of what is before the Senate in secret session as any letter that has been written:

CORRESPONDENCE OF "THE NORTH AMERICAN."

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10—7½ P. M.

The President's message, communicated to the Senate to-day, contains protocols of the conference between Mr. PAKENHAM and Mr. BUCHANAN, in reference to the adjustment of the Oregon controversy. From the strict injunction imposed on the members of the Senate, and from the manner in which I received such information as I possess, I regret it is not in my power to refer to the terms and character of the message as explicitly as I could desire. I can, however, give a general outline, sufficient for all purposes of public information. In my letter of Sunday last, I mentioned the interviews that had occurred in reference to this subject between the functionaries of the two Governments, and named the general features, to wit: the 49th parallel—the free navigation of the Columbia river during the charter of the Hudson Bay Company, which expires in 1858, and its re-charter, if one should be given—Vancouver's Island, and a common right through the Straits of Fuca.

Mr. PAKENHAM's power of settlement is conditional. If the Senate will approve of the proposition as it stands, then he is authorized to go on and complete a treaty without further instructions from the Home Government. If not, and any important amendment is inserted, it must be referred back again. Great Britain never will consent to abandon the navigation of the Columbia river entirely. From the evidence submitted in the Senate, it is possible she might consent to a stipulation of years in regard to the necessary rights. The British Government takes the ground that upon considerations of national pride, as well as from good faith towards her subjects, they cannot be surrendered without remuneration. It is left optional, however, with the United States to take them at a fair valuation, and whenever it may be most acceptable and convenient. There is a letter among the papers from Mr. McLANE, which indeed the authorities here to expect more available terms than have been submitted. He seems to have misapprehended some points.

Should the SENATE refuse to advise, the most alarming embarrassments are visible in the future. Mr. POLK has said enough in his message to convince that chamber that unless they pursue this course, no immediate alternative of adjustment is left open.

The terms do not embrace any thing that has not at one time or other been offered to Great Britain by the United States.

Rumored Movements of the Army.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE JUNE 5.

We understand that the next demonstration of Gen. TAYLOR will be upon the city of Monterey. This place is about ninety leagues from Matamoros, and is approached by a difficult road, running through an arid and ill-watered country. It is the principal city of the province of New Leon, and commands the entrance to the tablelands or the interior of Mexico through the passes of the Sierra Medre.

To make the operations of the army upon Monterey more secure, it not absolutely certain, General Taylor designs occupying the town of Camargo, about 250 miles by water above Matamoros.—To do this securely it is necessary for him to have transports of a draught suitable to the navigation of the Rio Grande. Camargo will be the basis of his operations upon Monterey, and this point must be first made the depot of supplies, and entrenched in a style capable of sustaining a siege.

It was the design of General Taylor, as we learn, to be at Monterey by the first of July; but the want of transports to convey his stores to Camargo has com-

pel him to delay further progress in the enemy's country till this deficiency is removed. Camargo is situated upon the Rio Grande, and presents an admirable foundation for a display upon the interior and from Camargo to Monterey is about forty leagues, or 120 miles. The country lying between that town and Monterey is more fertile than that between Matamoros and Monterey—consequently it is altogether better for the army to proceed from Camargo upon Monterey than from Matamoros.

With a view to expediting the march of the army, Capt. Sanders, who has distinguished himself in the admirable defense he has constructed about Point Isabel, has been dispatched to this city to procure the necessary transports. He is now in the city of New Orleans, but will proceed up the river immediately to supply the deficiency in transports which his purchases here may leave. From the mouth of the Rio Grande to Matamoros vessels drawing four feet water can run without obstruction: above that point, up to Camargo, there are not more than three feet water in many places. Steaming of the proper draught can scarcely be got in sufficient numbers here to answer the purposes of an invading army, and therefore Capt. Sanders will go West to find them.

Before reaching Camargo the army will have to take the town of Reynosa, which is between Matamoros and Camargo. It is not expected, however, that any defence will be made of such villages.

Gen. Taylor designs now to be at Monterey as soon in July as possible. At that place, it is believed, the Mexicans will make a stubborn stand, if at all during the war. If the troops under Gen. Taylor occupy Monterey, the whole of Mexico this side the Sierra Medre will be in the possession of the United States, including the mining districts of New Leon, New Mexico, Santa Fe, Chihuahua, &c. This calculation is based somewhat upon the idea that the United States will order an expedition from the Missouri river upon the northern provinces. If this be done, the whole of north Mexico will be in our possession. Such a disposition of the forces of the United States would end the war at once. But, if it did not, our army would hold the key to the whole of south Mexico, and the gates of the capital would, speaking in a military sense, be in the possession of Gen. Taylor.

Deplorable Massacres in Texas.

A letter from San Antonio de Bexar, gives deplorable accounts of murders and robberies committed upon the people inhabiting the western frontier of Texas, by the Camanches and Lipans. Most of the able-bodied men of the colonies of New Braunfels, Castroville and Lake Quani having joined the army under Gen. Taylor, the savages profiting by their absence, threw themselves upon the old men, women and children, burnt the houses, the crops of corn, mutilated the dead bodies, and carried off a number of children into slavery.

The Commercial Association of German Princes who undertook to colonize the mountains of the San Saba, have not been successful in their plans. They directed a convoy of one hundred wagons on the route towards the colony, which was attacked by savages. The German emigrants, after fighting desperately, were overwhelmed by numbers and obliged to retreat, leaving behind them a great number of killed and wounded in the hands of the savages. The wagons contained the whole fortunes of the emigrants.

The people say that two companies ought to be despatched without delay in pursuit of these savages, if the exigencies of the service will permit the absence of such force from the main army.—When the troops make their appearance, the savages will fly before them—but will afterwards return and commit new ravages. A strong body of soldiers should be permanently stationed near the settlements to restrain these Indians.

The improvidence of the leaders of these colonies has become proverbial.—They are generally land speculators—who, since the slave trade is abolished, have made a commerce with the whites.

Generally, the emigrants are brought over in bad ships, and made to pay a high price for their passage—they have no medical treatment when sick, and on board ship, many of them die; and when they land they are again cheated in the transportation of their baggage.

We trust the Government will take these unfortunate emigrants under their protection—as they were the first to fly to arms at the call of their adopted country. It is to be hoped that some method will be devised of arresting the oppressive conduct of the speculating leaders of the colonies.—Bic. Rep.

Great Fire in Warren, Ohio.

On Monday night last, the greater portion of the flourishing village of Warren was reduced to ashes. The fire broke out about 11 o'clock, and spread with fearful rapidity. One whole square, in which were the Post Office, two printing offices, the Democrat and Herald, a large row of dry goods and business establishments, some twenty in number, was entirely consumed, together with barns, outhouses, &c. The entire number of buildings burned, is estimated at nearly one hundred. The Cleveland Herald says—"A friend who was present at the conflagration, supposes the loss of property must be some \$135,000—a loss proportionably more severe than the great Pittsburgh fire. Many of the goods removed and piled in the public square, were either burned or much injured by water. The town was destitute of an efficient fire engine, or much of the loss might have been avoided. The insurance, it is said, was mostly Mutual."

Important.

We copy from the New Orleans Tropic of the 5th instant the subjoined article, showing that Gov. BUTLER and Col. Lewis have been successful in negotiating a treaty with the Prairie Indians of the Southwest, and discrediting the rumors of the probability of Indian disturbances on the borders of Texas:

"The steamer Rodolph arrived here last evening from Port Caddo, bringing as passengers Captain T. S. Alexander, lady and Miss Alexander; two companies of the 6th regiment of infantry, and ninety-five rank and file from Fort Towson, commanded by Captain Alexander and Lieutenants Wetmore, Burnell, Ernest, Dent, and Easton, attended by Dr. Simpson. Also, Col. M. G. Lewis, Commissioner to treat with the Indians; General Mascona, G. J. Wilson, Major R. S. Peighors, J. Coyle, R. Cook, and forty one Indian chiefs, and four servants, from the Camanche and other Indian tribes.

"This is a very important arrival, as peace with thirteen Indian tribes bordering on Texas is now guaranteed. The treaties with all these have been made by Col. Lewis, in connexion with Judge Butler, of South Carolina, and the Delegations are taken to Washington, both with the purpose of having the treaties ratified, and to acquaint these 'men of the wilds' with the extent of our country and the number of its inhabitants; on which subjects they have at present very obscure ideas. They represent at least fifty thousand souls, all of whom will be peaceful, at least during the absence of their chiefs, and we hope 'for all time.' The various tribes represented are the Camanche, Lapan, Ton-ko-way, Waco, Wichita, To-wack-a-tic, An-no-dor-rol, Caddo, Ion-i, Kichi, Delaware, Ponamhow, Bede, and Bu-lux-ee."

VIOLENT TORNADO AT WILMINGTON, DEL.—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

By an extra from the Blue Hen's Chicken, we are informed that a violent tornado passed over Wilmington, Del., on Friday afternoon about 5 o'clock, which did considerable damage in its passage.

The ship house of Betts, Martin and Hollinsworth, in which was being built an iron steambot, was blown down, and two men named Hardy and McCay were instantly killed, and another named Neil Duffie was severely injured.

The ship house of Mr. Thatcher was also blown down, and Richard Roberts and a boy named Harmer was severely injured.

A carpenter's shop was blown down, and E. Hiron much injured; a portion of the roof of the Asbury Methodist meeting house was blown off, the fronts of two new brick houses blown in, a Factory, Brewery, and the colored Odd Fellow's Hall and a dwelling, were struck by lightning, but only slightly injured. Two barns were blown away.

The shipping suffered severely. The brig John M. Clayton was capsized and her masts torn out; the cook's leg was broken, and all the men had to swim to escape with their lives. The masts of several vessels were carried away; the steambot Bolivar was injured and the W. Whitlin had all her deck load blown overboard, and the captain was near being blown over himself and drowned. A large number of persons were injured, more or less severely, and some dangerously.

Such was the force of the hurricane, that the awnings, posts, &c., on the east side of Market st. many of them were blown away—and boxes, barrels, &c., were floating down the streets.

Horses were killed, and great damage done in many places.

The extra says:—"It is stated that the wheat crop is destroyed. Altogether it is one of the most dreadful hurricanes that ever visited our city. We understand that a subscription will be taken up for the families of the men who were killed."

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SCOTT AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

On our outside form will be found the official correspondence between Maj. Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War, called for by the United States Senate, with the exception of the letter from Gen. Scott, which has not yet been permitted to come before the public.

Not having room to enter into a full examination of the subject, with proper comments, we are obliged to defer our remarks until our next, merely observing that the breast of every patriot and friend of our country must burn with indignation when they learn the conspiracy entered into at Washington to thwart, embarrass and destroy Gen. Scott. It is well known that no sooner was he appointed to the command of the army on the Rio Grande, than the President was beset on every side by his political friends to countermand the appointment, and if possible to throw Gen. Scott into disgrace. That this was the cause of the delay, embarrassments and implied censure which led to the correspondence referred to, is well known—and a history of it, which will appear, will disclose conduct as black, perfidious and reasonable as was that of Arnold. And its exposition, while it will elevate Gen. Scott, still higher in the confidence and affections of every true American, will bring down upon its authors the indignation of every honorable man.

The Administration have dug a pit and raised a gallows for Gen. Scott, but they will be the first hung and buried—and the rogues march will be beat over their graves—only let the people be made acquainted with the facts and the conspirators will call upon the rocks and the mountains to cover them from their wrath.—Pa. Tel.

The NATIONAL FAIR at Washington has evidently thrown the editor of the Union into an agony judging from his frequent ill-natured remarks upon it. He asks what was the object of the exhibition? We think we can give a ready and short answer.

It was to counteract the influence intended to bear upon Congress by the introduction of a British agent within the walls of the Capitol, who was there exhibiting, under the nose of members of Congress, various kinds of British manufactured goods!

The members of Congress from Pennsylvania, feeling indignant at this British exhibition, determined at once to have an AMERICAN EXHIBITION, and issued their circular to the manufacturers and artisans of the country to come forward with their products. They responded to the call, and the result has astonished and delighted the whole country.

Now, after this, let the Union and its tribe of followers and destructives go on with their cry of "down with the tariff." Alluding to the close of the exhibition, the Union says: "The National Fair struck its flag two days ago."

Has the British agent "struck his flag?" We pause for a reply.—Balt. Pat.

AWFUL CALAMITY!

SIXTY PERSONS SCALDED!—12 OR 13 DEAD! MORE DYING!!

On Thursday of last week, at Natchez, the Queen City, Capt. Dugan, burst her connection pipe, instantly killing 12 or 13 persons; 19 or 20 more were so horribly scalded that they could not survive the night following. Sixty persons in all, were scalded; those not dead were taken to the Hospital at Natchez. Our informant, a passenger on the Magnolia to Louisville, and thence to this city on the Palestine, and who witnessed the scene, states that it was a dreadful and heart rending sight; women screaming, men raving, all in utter confusion and dismay among groans of the wounded and dying.

No Cabin passengers were injured; they were transferred to the Louis Philippe, which boat the Magnolia passed 40 miles above Vicksburg. The Magnolia left Natchez at 8 o'clock, Thursday evening. The passengers scalded and killed were principally Germans. Capt. Dugan had left Natchez, and could not be found. A process for his arrest had been issued, but our informant could not learn that the accident was caused by any fault of his.—Cin. Com. June 4.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

Governor COLBY, of New Hampshire, in his Message to the Legislature of that State, recommends the Districting of the State of the Members of Congress; the reception of the State's share of the Land Distribution; adherence to the Protective Policy; more liberal respecting Railroads, renewed attention to Common Schools, the Militia, and obedience to the lawful orders of the General Government relative to the War.—Nat. Intel.

JOSEPH CILLEY has been elected a Senator in Congress from the State of New Hampshire, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. WOODBURY, and since temporarily filled by Mr. JENNEX, under an Executive appointment. The joint vote of the two houses was for Mr. CILLEY 142, for Mr. JENNEX 125. The term for which Mr. CILLEY is elected will expire on the 4th of March, 1847.

GEN. TAYLOR FOR PRESIDENT.

A meeting of the friends of Gen. Zael-ary Taylor for President, is to be held in New York on to-morrow evening. As "old rough and ready" is a decided Whig, would it not be well for the Whigs to run him for Vice President with Gen. Scott? Localities, as well as national services, would render the selection proper and patriotic. A meeting in favor of Gen. Taylor for President, has been held at Trenton, in New Jersey.

The Queen City.

This boat arrived at our landing yesterday, Capt. Dugan on board.

THE NUMBER KILLED.—When the Yorktown passed Natchez, the number actually dead, who were on the Queen City when she burst her connection pipe, was 15 to 16. The number scalded and alive was from 30 to 40.—Cin. Com.

Recent events prove that half a million of VOLUNTEERS could be speedily obtained, if a real necessity for their call should exist. Men of all parties and of every locality have shown great alacrity to enter the service, regardless of their opinions as to the cause or origin of the war.—[St. Louis New Era.

PRIVATEERS.

Capt. Smith, of the packet-ship Christoval Colon, from Havana, states that up to the time of his sailing, June 1st, only one application for a privateer commission had been made to the Mexican Consul there, and that was refused.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN P. HALE (late a Representative in Congress) has been elected a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1847.

A Senator for the unexpired term of the sitting Senator was to have been chosen yesterday, that day having been set apart for the purpose.