OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-ST.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NEW-YORK TRIPENTS

sill be published every morning. (Sundays excepted,) at No. 30 Ann-street, New-York, And delivered to City Subscribers for One Cent per copy. Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum in advance.

TO THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC. habe hope of securing a wide and general Advertising patronage. thefavors of our friends will be inserted till further notice at the fol-

leving reduced rates, viz: FOR EACH ADVERTISEMENT OF Twelve lines or less (ever six), first insertion 50 cts. Do. for each subsequent susertion..... 25 " Do. for Sax insertions, or one week,..... 81 50 Do. for Twenty-five insertions, or one mouth, \$5 00

Longer Advertisements at equally favorable rates. For Five lines, half the above rates; Two lines, one-fourth of cee rates payable in all cases in advance.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

REMOVAL.

GRISWOLD & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed from their old stand, 26 Mandeslear, to 35 Libetry, corner of Nassan-street, where they will keep for ale, at the lowest market prices for cash, a general assortment of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

They now offer for sale the following:

49 bakes No. 5 to 10 cotton yarn,

90 do do 10 to 21 do de

90 do crepte warp,

90 do cotton batts,

100 do do wick.

130 do twise,

130 do blk and white wadding

Worsten de

Turkey red do

Woolen yarus, Warstea de Turkey red do Blue do do &c. &c. ml lm

White knitting estion Spool thread: FIRO MPSON'S EMPORIUM.

OF CHEAP DRY GGODS, NO. 120 GRAND-STREET,
NEAR BROADWAY.—Opened yesterday for the first, with an
eatire new and fresh Stock of MILLIBARY, FANCY AND STAPLE
GGODS. The grand principle on which this New Establishment is
sanded is exclusively the Cassi System, hoth in buying and selling,
therefore a few quotations of prices will suffice it to say that the EMPORIUM is unrivalled in this Gity.
100 dozen White, Usbleached, and Black Hosiery, for 1s. a pair
and upwards, this day received from auction.
20 Dresses Client Delaines, all wool, damaged and selling at astonisling losses.
10 cases Paris Lawns, superior, just imported for the Spring Trade.
100 Dresses splendid Challa, stodess style, only \$3 per dress.
300 Dresses French Plaid Cheni Prints, superior to any yet offered
this season.

1 case of rich plain Satin Striped Mousseline de Laine, opened

this morning.

Gloths, Vestings, Gembroons, &c., together with all the different brands of Bomestic Mashins, at Manufacturers prices.

All those who desire Day Goods at a GREAT REDUCTION from the usual prices, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

The patrons of this Establishment will bear in mind that its former location was 225 Grand-street, but Removed since the first of May to 120 Grand, near Broadway.

"""

120 Grand, near Broadway.

CERRARES & HELENCER,
No. 167 Spring-street.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of LADIES to their stock of Dry Goods, comprising as great a variety of rich Ssik Goods as can be found in Brondway, and at much lower prices. We will endeavor to convince all who may favor us with a call, that the above are facts worthy of attention.

Our assortment consists in part of the following articles, viz:
Rich China Sisks
Damask do., new style
Rich Equipment of the following articles, viz:
Bombazines, of every description Printed Lawas, a superior article lash Linens
Table Damask
Black and blue-black do.
Silk Shawls
Silk Searts
N. E.—Just received, a superior article of Gambroons and Crape Camblets.

CASH SYSTEM. LESTER, HOLMES & CO.

ARE daily receiving from Auction and elsewhere constant susplies of new and fishionable STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, which being bought with CASH, are offered to country and city merchants at unusually low prices for CASH. They invite those wise wish to get a great many Goods for a small sum of money, to examine their present unequalled Stock.

DBY GOODS! DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS! JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of Bombasines, all qualities, free J. 5s. to 16s., of Patorle, Lupin & Co's, celebrated manufactiffe Drapery Muskins, cheap: Cassimeres, Satinets and Clettis, very low 3 cases super Prints, 1s, per yard. A large assurtment of fine and raperfine Linens, at great bargains to enstoners. Hosiery and Glove, the properties of the p bargains to customers. Hosney and P. GREGORY & SON, 175 Spring st m > 90 N. B.—One price only.

THE CHEAP GRAND-ST. BRY GOOD ESTABLISHMENT.

M. BULSE, 122 GRAND-STREET, respectfully informs his partons and the Public, that he is slady receiving from Auction great variety of Fancy and Staple BRY GOODS, of the latest importation, which he is offering for sile very low at file Cheap Store, 122 (fined streat, thetween Broodway and Crooby street)—Where the Grand street, (between Broadway Grand street, (between Brownway and Crossy Numble Sixpence is made to take the place of the Slow Shilling.

WM. H. PLACE, of 327 Grand-street, would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies of New-York to his stock of new and fishionable SPRING GOOD's, consisting of Prints, Lawns, De Laines and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell at the best M.M. H. PLACE, 327 Grand st. WM. H. PLACE, 327 Gran N. B. Red Back Buffalo Notes taken at a moderate discount. a26:1m

CHEAP SILKS.

RECEIVED This Day, from auction, 10 pieces of new and very rich Silks, just imported for city trade, comprising a very desi-Ladies wishing to purchase silks, can have by calling at 251 Grand st. large stock to make their selections from, and the prices will satisfy a large stock to make their selections from, and the prices will satisfy all who call of their cheapness.

J. W. & S. BARKER. a20 tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JOHN B. PUDNEY, No. 461 Broadway, cooner Grand-street, has just opened, and offers for sale, the following desirable Goods, at

Rich Printed Monsselin de Laines. Plain and Satis Striped do. Black and Elue-black, Plain and Figured Salks. French, English and American Prints. Printed Lawns and Muslims.

Silk Shawls and Scarfs.

Scotch Gingkams, Linens, Lawns, Long Cleths, Linea Cambrid Handkerchieß, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c., ac., ac. CARPETINGS.

Also, mattings, oil cittle, rugs, table covers, window stades, stair carpetings and tods, at corresponding low prices, found at this, the heapest Carpet Stare in the City.

L. & M. S. BROWN, w26 tm

ONE PRICE STORE. DERSONS wis ERSONS wishing to purchase good cheap CLOTHING would do well to call at 103 chatham st, where they will find the follow-prices:—Coars from \$9 to \$12..., Cloth Parts from \$3 to \$5..., &ts=Cloth, \$4 50 to \$5; satinet, \$1 75 to \$2 50.

SILKS AND MOUSSELDY DE LAINES. JUST R R CEIVED, a splendid assortment of rich plant, figured and plain, black, blue black, and colored SLLK S; a good assortment o plan and figured Mousselin de Lames. Also, American, English, and French Prints, together with a full and well selected assortment of the latest designs of Spring and Summer Goods—extra cheap a 26 Greenwiched.

HENRY WILLIAMS & CO. a22 Im

DE LAINES.—Justroceived, a lot of small figured crape De Lames, a leantiful article for Children's Dresses. Also, some very beautiful Mousselin de Lames for Ladies' Presses, all for sale chear at M. HUL-E's., 122 Grand st. near Breadway. m3 lw

GIRANDOLES, CANDELABRAS, Ac. - A splended use at of sew and elegant patterns, just received, and for sale ** MERRITT'S & PAGE, 100 Bowers HALL AND ASTRAL LAMPS, Do you want a

Flease call at 100 Lowery, and examine the v. MERRITTS & PAGE, a26 lm PRINTED LAWNS-Warranted fast colors and Paris ma-

BIRDSALL A BURROUGHS, 150 Grand st. cor. Centre. BLACK BOMBAZINES For sale chemp at M. HULSE'S Cheap Store, 122 Grand street, between Broadway and Crosby

CARPETING.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CARPET AND FLOOR-CLOTH WAREHOUSE. No. 76 East Breadway, extending through, and fronting on No. 71 Division-street between Catharine and Market-streets, New-York.

The subscriber having taken the well-known Warehouse for acrly eccupied by J. & J. H. Sackett, begs leave to call the attention of his Scientle, and the friends and customers of the above firm, to a very extensive assortment of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN CARPETING,—namely: Superior English Brussels, three ply, superine and fine lagrain. Also, Dannask, Twilled and Figured Hall and Stair Parpeting, all widths and colors: Nankin and Canton Floor Matting, white and colored; Taffed, Imperial, Brussels and Wilton Hearth Rugs. Piano, Table and Stand Cavers, Stand Mats, Figured and Plain Baizes, &c. Painted Floor-Cloths: Patent Painted Floor Oil-Cloths, from two to tweaty-four feet wide, without sena, calculated for the Cabins of Steambonts, Ships, Large Public and Private Rooms and Halls.

The above goods are warranted to be, both in point of quality and variety of colors and designs, equal if not superier to any in the city. They have been ordered for the New-York Trante, and cannot his suit those who are in pursuit of an elevant article—and the advertisers will sell them at the most reasonable prices.

M. B.—The store will be kept open through the evening to accommodate those who may wish to consult their taste by translight.

CHARLES HICKS

N. B.—The store will be kept open through the evening to commodate those who may wish to consult their taste by gas-leght.

Rooms will be measured and the goods cut gratuitously. m3 lw

FAMILY GROCERIES.

MR. JACOB B. WARLOW keeps constantly on kand a large assertment of Groceries at his store, exact of Watts and Sullivan-streets, which he offers for sale to his customers and the public generally, with the confidence that they are as cheap and as well selected as any in the city. OVENS AND TIN WARE.

OYENS AND TIN WARE.

OYENS AND TIN WARE.

STMMER OVENS, of all the mest approved patierns, worranted by to boke well or the money returned. Eitchen Furniture, of all kinds. Grocers fitted out with Oil Cans. Scales, Weights, Measures, &c., chenp for cash, at 50] Vesey, between Greenwich and Washington-streets.

ROCHFORD & WORLEY.

N. B.—Three first rats journeymen wanted.

1941w*

CHOCKS: CHOCKS:

THE undersigned has takes the agency for the sale of JEROME'S

RASS CLOCKS, at their Clock Waretrom, No. 224 Broadway, where he will sell their TATENT Eight Day and Thirty Host Brass Clocks, of a variety of patterns, at the lowest wholesale Factory prices. Marchants and dealers in Clocks would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing. Also, an assortment of Weod Clocks, Cheap Fez Cash. Recollect the number, 204 Broadway, up stairs.

SAAC O. HINSDALE.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the Retail trade. Every description of Clocks repaired and warranted.

SAMUEL W. BENEDICT, Watch Maker, Merchants Exchange, corner of Wall and William streets, having formed a

Exchange, corner of Wall and William streets, having formed a connection in bisiness with S. HAMMOND, their personal attention will be given to repairing fine Watches. The most complicated parts of Duplex and Chronometer Watches, The most complicated parts of Duplex and Chronometer Watches, put in squal to the original. Mr. Hammond would make his acknowledgements to the Trade, for their kindness and patronnge since living in New York, and will anways give their work preference in making Duplex work, but will not be alde to make any discount from the retail price.

Duplax, Independent Second, and other Watches of splundid patterns for sale, warrantee perfect or the mency returned. Jewelry and Silver Ware as usual.

BENEDICT & HAMMOND.

RENEDICT & HAMMOND.

PREMERVA PATENT BUSING A BARMOND.

OPPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS NOW IN USE.—J. HEWITP rehis Patent Bedsteads, so well knewn for its durability and convenesce, at his old stand, No. 20 Hudson-street, near Chambers. Those
nunequainted with the character of his Bedstead are carnestly invited
to call and examine the principle of the joint said the case with which
it can be put up and taken down, not requiring any bed-key. He is
always happy to exhibit it, both to those who wisk to purchase and
those who do not. He can refer to hundreds of our most respectable
citizens who have tested it by use.

Also—Hair Mattrasses, Feather Beds and Pailasses. N. B. The
Southern trade supplied

UNLESS KINGS CHAIRS grace its parfors. They are a perfect series of heauty and convenience, laxury and comfort. They are known as follows:

1-Elastic Revolving Chair.
2-Compensating Rocking Chair.
3-Ladies Caster Recumbent Chair.

3-Ladies Caster Recumbent Chair.

4-Versatile Chair.

The above Chairs are altogether superior to any ever made in this Cauatry or imported. These desirons of a genuine arasile, that is so constructed as not to get out of order, are respectfully invited to call at the Patent Chair Wareroom, 474 Broadway.

229 Im

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE. M ERRITTS AND PAGE offer for sale at their Stores, Nos. 100 Bow-grouds, which, being entirely of recent purchases and importations, compsises the latest patterns, and enables them to sell at very low

ROLLED GERMAN SILVER.

JAMES G. MOFFET, 121 Prince street, near Wooster, would par-ticularly call the attention of Hardware Dealers and Manufacturers to his superior article of German Silver, which he offers for sale whole-sale and retail, of all thicknesses, and warrants it equal to any, either Foreign or Bomestic, for color and softness.

OLD BOSS RICHARDS has not appeared.

OLD BOSS RICHARDS has just opened two of the most spleadid Spring, and one at 234 Canal-Street, with all new goods, kest quality and cheapest in the United States; all who want the real genuine at the greatest bargains ever heard of, will give the old chap a call

OLD ESTABLISHED BOOT AND SHOE STORE. WALKER & FREW respectfully inform their ends and the public, that they keep the well known stand No. 250 and-street, where they have on hand a barge and splendid assortstreet, where they have on hand a sessethment will be found for fashionable Roots and Shoes. In this assertment will be found for fashionable Roots and Shoes, and \$3 per poir. Also, Youths Roots, 50, and \$2,50 per poir. Also, Ludies, Misses and Children, and Suppers, of all colors and fishions, and cheapest in st. Ties and Suppers, of all colors and fishions, and cheapest in the control of the Capital. There will be an Suppers, of all colors and fishions, and cheapest in the control of the Capital. There will be an experiment of the Capital. There will be a suppersonable Roots and Shoes. In this section of the Capital. There will be suppersonable Roots and Shoes. In this section of the Capital. There will be suppersonable Roots and Shoes.

F. H. CHICHESTER,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 114 Fulton-street, BROOKLYN.

TO GENTLEMEN OF TASTE SHION.-M.GNE TAILOR, 156 WILLIAM-STREET. A ND FASHION.—M.:GNE TAILOR, 176 WILLIAM-STREET, respectfully announces to the gentlemen of Now-York that he is personnently located as above, where, he flatters binoself that, having had several years personal experience in the French Metropolis, and devoting his personal attention to his work, he will be able to make FASHIONABLE ELOTHING as cheap for east invariably, and as perfect as can be precured in the Country. Thankful for past favors, he solitoits a continuance of patrosage.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscriber having o, enced the store 27 Rowery as a fashionable Tailoring Establishment, offers to his Friends and the Public avery superior ascortiment of Spring Goods of the latest style, which he warrants to fit to the taste and fashion of all who will favor him with their patronage.

The Cutting Department is superintended by Mr. Charles Bouton, formerly of the firm of Gray & Bouton. A good assortment of ready made Clothing always on hand.

a26.3m

ORIGINAL CASH TAHLORING ESTABLESHMENT 299 Broadway American Hotel.—It had long been a subject of compliant with those who were in the habit of gaying teady money for their garments, that they were taxed for other's delinquencies; this led to as strict adher-see to Cash sales, through which the disideratum of giving satisfaction to contomers, and offering inducements to others, could alone be accomplished. The subscriber is now in receipt of a large assertment of new and fashionable goods for spring wear, which are offered for the inspection of the Public under the assurance that the style and family of garments will comport with any other house in the trade, whilst the reduced prices caused full to effer indecements to purchasers.

Strangers in the city requiring garments would do well to call be-

ill comport van de eller indscements would de well to can be rices cause that the city requiring garments would de well to can be free cause in the city requiring garments would de well to can be strongers in the city requiring M.M. T. JENNINGS, Agent, Late Lynde & Jennings.

MERCHANT TAILOR, 136 FULTON-STREET, has on hand a well selected assortment of Cloths. Cass mores and Vestings, suited to the senson, which he affect to make up for the public generally in the very best manner, at extremely low prices for public generally in the very best manner, at extremely low prices for public generally in the very best manner, at extremely low prices for public generally in the very best manner.

RSTABLISHMENT for Galaxia Hetel. The same win of small of great convenience to Citizens and Strangers who in cases of smargency may require first rate articles.

Late Lynde & Jennings.

GOLD PRINTING INK.—For sale, a small invoice of first quality Gold Printing Ink and Bronze, imported from London by the British Queen. It will be sold for cost. Apply to agr if J. WINCHESTER, 30 Asn-st.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

THE SILK CULTURE. REMARKS OF MR. WARD

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1841.

On the Bill to encourage the growth and manufacture of Silk.

IN ASSEMBLY....April 13, 1841. Mr. Charryan: I am aware that there is a difference ision on this as well as on other subjects that come before for our consideration; and as I may differ with some genor any out, and believing as I do that it is one of the most important subjects on which this Legislature will be called upon to act—important not only to any other than the control of t

ive our support, and be speedily passed into a law.

The importation of silk during the year ending the 30th of September, 1836, amounted to searly \$23,000,000, as will be seen by the following items copied from the Report of the Secretary of the Trensury of the United States for that year: Do. d. do. sewings Do. sewings from other places than China, &c...

than India. 13,685,295 Manufactured of silk and wersted, \$2,319,884,

(allowing one half the value thereof to be silk) 1,159,942 Compared with other articles imported, that of silk is onefourth more than the amount of any other. The amount of manufactures of cotton imported was \$14,692,397; of iron, \$12,071,668; of claths and cassimeres, \$7,072,906; worst

stuff-, \$7,025,598; other manufactures of weel, \$4,727,103; total woollen goods, \$18,831, 906. The importation of sugar amounted to \$9,924,632; linen, \$6,731,278. Se that the importation of silk nearly equals that of woollen and linen together, and is equal to half of all

r fabrics com≯ined. During the last ten years the amount paid by the United States for foreign silk has been more than \$150,000,000; and I find an examination that of this large amount the State of New-York has paid at least \$25,000,000, at the wholoszle cargo price, and the consumer has had to pay at least double nat amount, making, at the lowest possible estimate, 50,000,000 that the people of this State have , aid in tenears for the single article of silk—a sum vastly larger than expended in the construction of all our works of internal improvements that run through the length and breadth at State :- and all this for an article that we are ore capable of producing ourselves than any other country.

It may now be necessary to enquire whether we can produce our awa silk, and whether the soil and climate of this State is adapted to the cultivation of the mulberry, and the

We have every variety of soil, but the soil best adapted to the silk culture is a sandy or gravelly soil, and high elevation is much the best. It is the dry nature of the leaf on such lands that makes the silk superior to that on low lands. Mulberry thrives much better in this country, has a more luxuriant growth, and produces more foliage than in France or Our elimate is as varied as our soil; and for the silk cul-

ture the climate wants to be dry and not too warm. The South of China is too warm for the silk culture, and the vast amount of silk raised in that country is mostly produced in the northern provinces.

Silk is already raised to some extent in most of the co-

ties of this State, and it has been successfully raised for years by numerous individuals in several of the States, par-

The silk of America is found to cantain a fibre stronger and of a quality superior to that of almost any other country. Spesimens have been examined by the Chamber of Commerce at Lyons; and other intelligent Frenchmen, both here and in that country, have examined and attested the truth of Brittannia Ware, Plated Casters, Table Cutlery, &c. &c a13-lm* this important fact. The causes of this superiority may be traced either to soil, or what is more probable, to our fine and secone climate during summer.

Not long since specimens of American raw silk were shown to a very intelligent ribbon weaver from England, and he pronounced them altogether superior to any European or SPRING STYLE OF RIATS.

CONANT, 280 GRAND-STREET, would respectfully income his friends that he has introduced sie SPRING STYLE OF HATS, and can furnish his enstoners at all times with an article equal in lightness, faish and durability to the first establishments in bis city.

A large and fashionable assertment of CLOTH CAPS on hand.—A large and fashionable assertment of CLOTH CAPS on band.—A large and fashionable ass and Bengal, in the progress of manufacturing, and give the American the preference by twenty-five per cent."

It is also an ascertained fact, that from a given quantity of coscons, one-third more silk may be recled than in France or Italy; and the loss of worms has not been as much in this

as in those countries If any further proof be necessary, I would request gentlemen to examine those beautiful specimens of American silk that grace the table in the Executive Chamber in the other art of the Capital. There are specimens of sewing silk, ribbons, dress silk, silk velvet, and vestings of different entierns-specimens that to honor to this, and would do

sstion may now be asked-if our soil and climate are adapted to the culture of silk, and we can raise and manufacture silk of a good quality-can its culture be made profitable ?

In Connecticut, Massachusetts, and in one or two other States, they have for years profitably cultivated silk. A family makes ten, twenty, fifty or a hundred pounds in a season,

ccording to their supply of leaves, and their industry. In a letter received from Gideon B. Smith, Esq., of Baltimore, (dated March 13, 1841,) a gentleman of high standing and integrity, who has been fer many years extensively engaged in the business, and is probably as well acquainted with this branch of American industry as any other in our country, he says: "Of our ability to produce silk profitably in this country, and is all parts of the United States, I have the most conslusive evidence. It can produce specimens of silk from every State in the Union, from Vermont to Louisi-It can produce specimens of ann. It is but two days ago that I received a specimen of sewing silk from Swanten, Vt. This silk, though made on the common spinning wheel, is superior to most of the Italinn sewing silk in every sarticular. Mr. Timothy Smith of Amberst, Mass., makes silk, and has doze so for four or five years, as a means of livelihood, and is abundantly satisfied with the profits. I could fill a dozen sheets with such circumstances as the above. Let me conclude this branch of my letter by saying, that any part of the continent of America that has three months of warm weather can make silk profitably.

The slik culture can be made profitable, not only because our soil and climate are suitable to its production, but heby females and children, and aged persons whose labor is now almost entirely unproductive.

A gestlemen of my acquaintance of high standing, resid-ing at East Hartf rd, Conn., writes that in 1839 he raised 184 lbs. of cocoons, and 19 lbs. of reeled silk. His receipts ESTABLISHMENT for Garments of the first quality, real found of great convenience to Chizens and Strangers who in cases of comergency may require first rate article. He concludes by saying, "myself, when unenga-profession, (medical) and members of my family, w we produced nothing in any other way, performed the rest

M. Borndon reported to the Royal and Central Society of Agriculture of France, in 1837, that he had visited the plun-

ined the sheds, cottages and buildings of every description appropriated to the accommodation of silk worms; and the view of these immense establishments, which, supported by the same product, afford the women and exildren a certain refuge against poverty and misery, had forcibly explained to him the reasons why governments have shown such a strong

I now come to the last and most important part of this subject. If our soil and climate are adapted to the culture, ou in regard to the benefits to be derived from the passage | and we can profitably raise and manufacture silk, is it neces-

In every country, where silk is now successfully cultivated. I will briefly give the reasons why I think this bill should re- its culture has been promoted by bounty, and by Government

I will first refer to France.

Several monarchs, among whom Charles VIII, and Francis I, were the most active, had endeavored to establish the slumber until the triumph be complete. But I despair of silk culture in that kingdom, but without success. The honor year 1599, Henry IV. wrote to De Serres for information relating to the best means of introducing the silk culture into his kingdom, "that France," said he, "might see herself 345,490 relieved from the necessity of paying more than four milhoss of golden crowns, (\$25,000,000) which are now annually sext out of the country to purchase silk, both raw and manufac-tured." It was in reply to this demand that De Serres wrote his celebrated treatise on the culture of silk, contained in the 5th book of the 15th chapter of the French Theatre of Agri-

The King expressed his desire to have mulberry trees planted is all his gardens, and in the year 1601 about 20,000 of there trees were taken to Paris and planted in the garden of

In 1604, Henry IV, went to Mantes, accompanied by his Quees, Mary of Medicis, and his prime minister, the great and good Sully. This city was a great favorite with the King, and the main object of his visit on this occasion was to es-

and the main object of his visit on this occasion was to establish in it, as a mark of particular favor a manufactory of silk.

By his order, large plantations of malberry trees were formed through the district of Mantes, and many thosands of trees were planted in various provinces, the inhabitants of which devoted themselves with ardor to rearing the silk worms, which led to the establishment of many large manufamanufactories in the South, as well as in the central parts of the kingdom. He was so intent upon redeeming France that is imposed by other silk growing countries, and to make its culture a source of wealth to his own subjects, that he not only filled the royal gardens, including the Tuilleries, at Paris, with mulkerry trees, but Sully tells us that he even oppropriated the green-house or ordinary of the Tuilleries to the rearing of silk worms.

These coloris were not unsuccessful, neither were they for

These efforts were not unsuccessful, neither were they for-gotten—but on the contrary, they were held in grateful recol-lection by the inhabitants of that country; in proof of which, for the purpose of reminding posterity of the services ren-dered by Henry IV. in establishing the silk culture, the Royal and Central Societies of Agriculture and Horticulture, so recently as 1236, obtained a permission of Louis Philippe to permit them to erect a marble monument near the old orangery of the Tuilleries, bearing the fellowing inscription:

"This is the spot where, in the beginning of the seven-teenth century, in the reign of Henry IV, and by the express orders of this Prince, twenty thousand white milberry trees, collected and planted by Oliver de Serres, afforded the means of propagating this useful tree, and rearing silkworms in the

happy elimate of France."
Since the time of Henry IV. and De Lerres, government patronage has been liberally bestowed, and the culture and manufacture of silk have been rapidly advancing. Louis the XIV, not only gave large bounties, but he also sent agents to Florence and Genoa to procure looms and machinery as well as manufacturers and workman acquainted with the mysteries of the art. These workmen and manufacturers diffused the

knowledge of manufacturing silk in Franse, and in a few years, not only all Europe, but also America became tributary to the superior skill of the French. The number of silk looms now in France is about \$4,-

640, which produce goods to the amount of \$39,400,000 annually; \$13,600,000 of which are consumed in France, and \$25,800,000 worth of raw silk worked up. About \$13,000,000 is paid for labor. At Lyons, 40,000 loons and 80,000 weavers are employed, which produce \$13,000,000 worth of After all this, France is not yet satisfied; but last year great encouragements were offered by Ministers for the gre of silk, and two premiums of 500 francs each were offered for the best growth of silk-worms and mulberry trees, and for

ports to all countries consists of silks.

I have a letter before me from an intelligent and scientific Italian, who was well acquainted with the silk enture in all its branches. He says: "In Lombardy and Piedmont, two pantaloons. ovinces where, owing to the institutions of the country, the comber last, when he was raying an execution of the country of Peter Masterson prisoner's, taking it for the property of Peter Masterson.

The Jury found him guilty. and daughters. To not possess a degree of intelligence equal

ture it; and government has encouraged the branch of industry by legislative enactments—by bounty—and by every other means that was likely to ensure success. The result has been, that they now manufacture about \$75,000,000 of silk annually.

Let us now turn our attention for a few moments to our own country. Before the War of the Revolution, the silk culture was carried on to a considerable extent in Virginia, own country. Before the War of the Revolution, the silk culture was carried on to a considerable extent in Virginia, Georgia, Massachusetts. Connecticut, New-Jersey and Pensad other high crimes. Mr. Spencer of Counsel for the appli-Georgia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey and Terkssylvania. Dr. Franklin with his scute judgement and prophetic spirit, saw the immense benefits that would result to
our country by the introduction of the silk culture, and in
1770 he established a filture at Philadelphia, and he also
recommended to the provincial legislature to grant a bounty
on the cultivation of the mullierry and the russing of silk
for which time the case was set down for the hearing of argurecommended to the provincial legislature to grant a bounty on the cultivation of the mulberry and the mising of silk. There is but little doubt, if the United States and costinued to remain British colonies, we would new produce more silk than cetton. The business had become permanently established in several of the States-the provincial governors were granting bounties, and Parliament granted large premiums on all silk, the product of the colonies, that was imported into

The War of the Revolution came on, the British soldiery overrun our country, and among other depredations, they de cause the labor necessary to produce silk can be performed streved the mulberry whereever it was found; determined by females and children, and aged persons whose labor is if we gained our liberties, to deprive us of this source of national wealth and presperity:- They were successful in destroying our property. - We in gaining our liberty.

Soon after the revolution, the culture of cotton was introduced into this country as an experiment. The experiment surceeded, and the silk culture was almost entirely abandon-Fortunately the subject is again attracting the attention

silk of a good quality was produced in these States.

acourage its culture. The bounty claimed of that State in encourage its culture. Indoorany claimed or that state in 1836 was \$85,20; is 1837, \$137,51, and in 1848 it amounted to \$2,924,92. This scale shows a most repel advance in the production, and forever puts beyond question the entire of the northern silk enlaure.

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Deeply impressed with a high and abiding sense of the great value to result from it, I now appeal to this ealightened egislature, by every consideration of patriotism and interest to come to the rescue and protection of this branch of female industry-1 call upon the rich to come forward and example worthy of emulation-I appeal to those in humble life as they lave their wives and children, to follow the example I would here invoke-I call upon every man engaged in agriculture, to engraft the silk culture upon it as a branch, as it is due to the interest of themselves, their families and their country that they should do so.

And in closing, permit me to express my l feeling and an interest have been aroused, which will no witnessing its complete success, until our fair countrywomen actually engage in its production, and your daughters and mise, sir, shall walk abroad in silks, which their own hands have aided to produce: then the culture of silk, as a source of individual, State or National wealth will so longer be

City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS .- Calendar for this day, May 7 .-

COUNT OF CONSIGN TILESS—CALEBOAR FOR GRAY, MAY 1.

Nos. 65, 59, 54, 149, 215, 9, 11, 19, 60, 69, 79, 80, 81, 83, 86, 92, 108, 115, 119, 135, 150, 155, 159, 167, 170, 177, 192, 183, 239, 251, 275, 6, 17, 25, 76, 104, 106, 163, 109, 132, 136, 138, 154, 165, 168, 178, 198, 292, 232, 254, 1, 67, 75, 112, 172, 188, 206, 242, 281, 309. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS .- Thursday, Mordesai M.

Noah, Esq., who had recently received his appointment as as-sociate Judge of the Court of Sessions, having taken the oath of office, appeared and took his seat on the beach. The Court consisted of Judges Lynck and Noah, and Aldermen Smith and

The accused was then ordered to answer ever, or in other

George W. Willis, a boy, was tried for Grand Larceny, stealing a rose wood writing desk, containing silver spoons, butter-knives, and other articles worth from 200 to \$300, from the store of Edward Soucin, of 36 Platt street, on the 17th March last. The desk was taken from the 2d story of the store, by the accused, who was seen to go off with it and pursued to the does of the store 55 Maiden Lane, where he ran up stairs and hid himself under a lunge heap of moss, but was ferreted out by the as-sistance of a large dog, and taken to the Police. The desk was

The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sent to the State Prison for 3 years.

Catharine Fisher was tried for an assault and battery on Magnetic Prison for 3 years.

dalen Friewold, of 73 Duane street, on the 27th February last. Complainant deposed, through an interpreter, that the accused came to her house, pulled her hair, heat and kicked her, &c. The Jury found the accused guilty, permitting her to put in

affidavits.

Doctor Israel Randolph, was tried for an assault and battery on James Cook, of 155 Broadway, on the 2d February last, striking him with his fist is his store, knocking him down on a chair, taking him by the throat and beating him with his fist on the head and face, because he remonstrated with him for looking at a semi-annual statement of the concerns of the Patent Fire Arms Company, of which Cook was salesman,

The Doctor had been a Director of the Company some time previously, but was not at that time, but thought he had a right to look at the statement, as being one of the share-helders of the

previously, but was not at that time, but thought he had a right to look at the statement, as being one of the share-helders of the concern. Cook kowever opposed this, as the statement was incomplete, and had not been submitted to the President and Directors, who were to see it prior to the share holders. This refisal greatly excited the Doctor, who used opprobrious epithets which were returned by Cook, when the Doctor knocked himdewn and throttled and beat kirs when is a chair.

The jury found the accused guilty.

John Assier was tried for receiving stolen goods, viz: a number of pantaloons, shirts, jackets, Ac., worth \$56 75, which had the best growth of silk-worms and mulberry trees, and for the best method of spinning silk.

Let us now turn our attention for a moment to Italy, where, under the fostering hands of government, it has become the most productive source of wealth; and two-thirds of their exports to all countries consists of silks.

The fostering hands of government, it has become the most productive source of wealth; and two-thirds of their exports to all countries consists of silks.

provinces whose territory, joined together, is not as extensive as that of the State of New-York—two provinces whose climate is not as favorable as ours to the culture of silk—two provinces where, owing to the institutions of the country, the provinces where, owing to the institutions of the country, the comber last, when he was laying an execution on a wagon of praying the far the provinces to Peach Street, on the 10th De-

the efforts and the progress of industry—these two provinces expect raw silk to the amount of about \$36,000,000 annually. And I have no doubt that in a few years we could obtain an increase of \$30,000,000 in this State alone, were the object in view properly pursued and encouraged."

And how is it with England? Although the climate of England is so humid that she cannot successfully cultivate the mulberry and preduce silk, yet she has not been idle. If she could not produce the raw material, she cauld manufacture it; and government has encouraged the branch of in-

Suppeme Count.-Thursday-Before Chief Justice Nelson The f coole ex rel. Alexander McLeod vs. the Sheriff of Ni-

agara County.

This case was brought up on a writ of Habeas Corpus issued out of the Supreme Court of this State, citing the defendant

Mr. McLeod was in Court, appearing in good health and spir-s, and a great crowd collected to gaze upon him, as one of the

POLICE OFFICE.-Nothing of any moment was yesterday

CORONZR's OFFICE.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the house of John Gillen in 35th-st, between the 9th and 10th Avenues, on the body of Michael, infant son of John Gillen, aged. 19 months.

Verdict died of congestion of the brain.

Also on the body of an unknown man, who was found, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Hudson River, at the fact of Morton-st.; having apparently been a considerable time.

Verdict, found drowned. A Rent Case.—In the case of Francis A. Retz vs. George bethe public, a disidividuals in every State in the Union are lower of silk.

Owe engaged in raising multierry and the culture of silk.

Twelve of our sister States have thought it advisable to entry the longest the longest three sixty beauty and the coult. A Rent Case .- In the case of Francis A. Retz vs. George

I weive of our sister only legislative bounty, and the result annum, but abandoned by the tenant six months since, the has been, that last year more than 15,000 pounds of reeled | Jury decided that the defendant's goods had been removed In Massachusetts the increased culture of silk is remarkable since the passage of a law in 1836, giving a bounty to amount-\$200.