THE TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1842.

☞ Several deferred articles, including Editorials on Protection, the Apportionment, &c. will be found on our First Page.

☞ We commence on our Last Page the last great Speech of HENRY CLAY in the Senate, in exposition and defence of those great principles and measures of National Policy of which he has long been the foremost champion. The whole Speech will be published as fast as we can make room for it, and we trust it will be carefully, universally studied. It is rich in lessons of true 'Patriotism and wise Statesmanship.'

☞ The correspondence between the Whig Members of our State Legislature and HENRY CLAY, which we copy from the Albany Evening Journal of Saturday, needs no comment, even had we room for any. It is admirable in scope and spirit. PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY is the principle which is to restore the bright days of the Republic.

The Election Frauds.

We are aware that a number of our readers who care little for Politics, as well as the many who differ from us on public questions, have been disposed to regard with impatience the extent to which we have devoted our columns to a thorough exposure of the enormous frauds committed by our City Office-Holders in the late Elections. But we entreat all honest citizens to reflect that the crime of corrupting Election is not one against a few individuals, against the candidates defeated, not even against the Whig party, but against the very vitality of Republican Government. If our City Office-Holders can perpetuate their power by such frauds as they practiced in the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Wards, then the Right of Suffrage is a mockery, and Popular Elections a sham. Shall we submit to this?

No! it must not be submitted to!—it must be unravelled and exposed to the gaze of an outraged community! But if done, some one must do it, and how can this be if the Public Press hold back from the encounter? How if THE PEOPLE refuse to enter heartily upon the work of asserting their own rights, and redressing their wrongs? How if a Government is permitted to be fastened upon the City by such crimes as have been committed in our City in the Election and the Canvass? For our own part we feel it our duty to expose these iniquities to the utmost, at whatever cost or hazard. Thus believing, we shall pursue the conspirators to their utter exposure and condemnation, defying their utmost malice, and braving the coldness of the apathetic or blinded friends of good Government. We are determined to pursue this investigation until those who attempted to carry our late Election by colonizing and fraudulent voting are consigned to the obloquy and loathing they have so richly merited, so that their fate shall remain a terror to evil-doers through all coming time. We shall show, in the course of this investigation, why the Registry Law was so odious to certain politicians, and why such a clamor was raised for its Repeal. And in doing this we feel that we have a right to the cooperation and good wishes of every Freeman, no matter of which party. Who will gainsay this, or ask us to suppress Judicial testimony so astounding as the following?

Perjury and Illegal Voting.

THE PEOPLE &c. *vs.* *the complaint of* BRADFORD SLOAT *and others, vs.* ISAAC T. REDFIELD, WILLIAM LYON, *and* G. W. P. LYON.

[Examination before Justice TAYLOR.]

State of New-York,
City and County of New-York, } ss. JAMES T. M. BLEAKLEY being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 242 Hudson-st, and keeps the Plough Tavern in Hudson-st, and takes boarders there; that he has kept said House four years last Christmas, and has up a sign of 'Boarding and Lodging'—it was put up last Spring, and has been up about a twelve-month—that he has known by sight the three persons now present, (Redfield and the Lyons) but does not know their names—they boarded at his house some time, but cannot say when—they came to the house of Deponent on the *First-day night before the last Charter Election, and left there the day after the Election*—they ate, drank and slept there from the Friday previous to the last Charter Election, until the day after said Election—he had other boarders, but cannot say how many—*he had from twenty to thirty, and from thirty to forty, and had twenty-five beds*—cannot say that Mansfield Toms boards there, until he sees the person—Deponent *looked to the three prisoners now present for their board, and to them alone, otherwise he would not have taken them in.*

Deponent says that he had seen the prisoners before they came to his house to board, but *cannot say* how long before—*cannot say* where he saw them—*cannot say* whether or no they were together when he saw them—had seen them a number of times before—*cannot say* they were together when he saw them—had seen them a number of times before—they had been to the house of Deponent before, but *cannot say* when—*cannot say any person* was with them on that occasion—*cannot say* that either of the persons made any arrangement with him as to what *they had to pay* when they came there to board—*cannot say* they were together when they went there to board—did not know where either of them lived when they were *there to board—does not know* where the present place of residence of either of them is—*has not been paid any thing for their board—no person has promised him that he shall be paid*—cannot say that either of them had any *thing with him* when he went there to board except the clothes that he had on. Deponent says that whenever he has used the term "*cannot say*" during this examination, he means that he *did not know*. Deponent has a general price for board, which is well known to persons who go there—he keeps a mechanics' boarding-house—*cannot say* the prisoners drank any liquor while there without paying for it—he has a bar-keeper named Joseph Buckley.

Sworn to before me this 21st day of April, 1842. } his WILLIAM X TAYLOR. mark.
ROBT. TAYLOR, Special Justice.

☞ ISAAC T. REDFIELD, WILLIAM LYON and G. W. P. LYON, being questioned, declined, by advice of their counsel, to answer any questions.

The prisoners were each ordered to find bail in the sum of $1,000, which was reduced to $750, in consideration of their poverty. Redfield was bailed by Stephen Harris, *Street Inspector of the Eighth Ward*, and the Lyons by Henry Leck, *Street Inspector of the Fifteenth Ward*.

This is but the beginning. Before the arrests and trials growing out of this Election are over, we hope to be able to show not only *what inducement* these deluded young men had to take a sham residence in the Eighth Ward, but who persuaded them thus to commit a great fraud upon the rights of the Electors of that Ward, and who was to pay the Ploughman for their board, &c.—his own memory appearing amazingly defective. *Ed. Tr.*

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† The house is hardly large enough to lodge ten persons decently—to say nothing of the other purposes to which it is put. [*Ed. Tr.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—At about 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, as the Westchester train was coming in, about two miles from Yorkville, a young man, just 21 years of age, named Edward Shultz, a carpenter, residing with his mother at 77 Delancy street, slipped from the last car, when the whole weight passed over his legs, crushing him in a most shocking manner. The left foot was severed from the leg just above the ancle, and otherwise mutilated, and the right leg, from the knee down, was crushed into a jelly. We hope this will serve as a caution to people to keep inside of railroad cars while at full speed.

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REJECTION OF MR. TYSON.—On Friday last the nomination of George W. Tyson of Philadelphia to be Commissary General of Purchases for the Army of the U. States, vice Gen C. Irvine, deceased, was *rejected* by the Senate, by the following vote:

YEAS (to confirm.) Messrs. Bates and Choate of Mass., Evans of Me., Sprague of R. I., Tallmadge of N. Y., Rives of Va., Calhoun and Preston of S. C., Cuthbert of Ga., Mc-Roberts of Ill. and Walker of Mass.—11.

NAYS (to reject.) Messrs. *Allen*, Archer, Barrow, *Benton*, Berrien, *Buchanan*, Clayton, Conrad, Crittenden, *Fulton*, Graham, Henderson, Kerr, *Linn*, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Sevier, *Smith* of Conn., Smith of Ind., *Sturgeon*, *Tappan*, White, *Wilcox*, *Williams*, Woodbridge, *Wright*, *Young*—28.

[Loco-Focos in *Italics*.]

From the mixed character of this vote, we infer that the objections to Mr. Tyson were not of a political character. We hope, whatever they are, they will be publicly stated, now that the injunction of secrecy has been removed. The objection surely cannot be that of incapacity. Let us know what it is.

—The following nominations were at the same time confirmed, viz:

NATHANIEL WOOD, Marshal, Delaware.
ABM TRUE, Naval Officer, Salem, Mass.
EDWARD STORER, of Maine, Purser in the Navy.

The vote on the confirmation of Hon. SAMUEL PRENTISS, Senator from Vermont, as U. S. District Judge for that State, was *unanimously* AYE.

CONNECTICUT.—The full Official Canvass of the votes cast for State Officers at the late Election gives the following aggregates:

	Loco-Foco.	Whig.	Abol.	Tyler.	Scat.	Locking to a
Governor..	25,564	23,700	1319	612	56	125
Lieut. Gov.	25,491	23,690	1150	567	292	192
Treasurer..	25,531	23,621	1172	572	271	185
Secretary..	25,448	23,599	1227	649	151	178
Comptroller	25,528	23,676	1232	627	122	129

So the election of all State Officers is thrown into the Legislature, where the Loco-Foco candidates will undoubtedly be chosen. The Senate stands 7 Whig to 14 Loco; the House nearly the same.

☞ The Loco-Foco vote is now 400 less than two years ago, when we beat them 4,500.

RHODE ISLAND.—The total vote for State Officers under the 'People's Constitution' in Monday last was 6,173, of which 4,459 were cast in Providence County. Ten or twelve towns held no Election. The total vote at the Freeholders' Election on Monday was 4,781 on the 'Rhode Island' ticket, and 2,364 for the 'Repeal' ticket—in all 7,144, and votes enough to come in to swell it to 7,300. The Legislature chosen at the Election stands 58 for 'Rhode Island' 8 for the 'Suffrage' Constitution.

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☞ FRANCIS A. HOODGOOD, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Ithaca.

☞ Hon. LEVI LINCOLN has been chosen President of the Worcester, Mass., Agricultural Society. Their twenty-fourth annual meeting was held at Worcester on the 13th inst.

☞ E. CASE, Esq., late P. M. at Lowell, Mass., has become Editor of the 'Eastern Argus,' Portland—the leading Loco-Foco journal in Maine. He is an able and spirited Editor.

☞ A County Tariff meeting was held at Ballston on the 31st ult. LEBBEUS BOOTH was chosen President.

[* This leaving was eight or nine days before this deposition was taken. *Ed. Tr.*]

at the window, but does not know when the sign was put up; believes it was a week or so before the Election when deponent saw it to notice it. When he went to the Plough Tavern, he *expected to pay his board if he was asked for it*; he expected he might be asked for it; he went there to board, and of course if they asked for it he would pay; he did not form any opinion either way; he did not expect any *particular person* to pay his board; he expected, if he was called on, to pay it; he expected of course to be called on; he *does not know* whether any particular person was to pay his board or not; he *does not know* whether any person said that if he went there he should have no board to pay.

(Signed) MANSFIELD TOMS.

Sworn before me this 21st day of April, 1842.
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State of New-York,
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New-York and Henry Clay.

The following interesting correspondence has passed between the Whig Members of the New-York Legislature and the distinguished Senator from Kentucky:—

To the Honorable HENRY CLAY, *Senator in Congress from the State of Kentucky.*

SIR—The undersigned, members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, have heard with deep concern that you have resolved to retire on this day from the Congress of the Nation.

From the year 1806, when you first entered the Senate of the United States, until this time, more than half the period allotted to human life, you have, with one or two short intervals, been constantly engaged in the service of your country.

During that long period of our eventful history, no important measure which has contributed to the prosperity of the home of the Nation, is recollected, which if not originated for you, has not at least received your cordial and eloquent support.

The course of your policy has in all things been eminently American. In Peace and War, as a Senator, Ambassador, the head of the Department of State, you have secured for your country abroad the respect of her sister nations, while at home you have protected our seamen and our ships, and extended our commerce, fostered our home industry, and sustained domestic manufactures, and completed our emancipation from colonial dependence.

True to your principles, true to your friends, and above all, true to your country, it has been your rare felicity to be a cherished leader among your political friends, and the foremost champion of their principles, and at the same time to enjoy the respect and possess the generous confidence of all your fellow citizens of every political denomination.

It is not within the compass of our design, to dwell upon the numerous monuments of your wisdom and your patriotism—they live in the History of the Republic. The evidences, too, of your expanded philanthropy, and devotion to human liberty, are a part of the records of grateful nations. But there is one great measure which more than any other, has occupied your care, and to which we may be permitted particularly to allude, as demanding in an especial manner the thanks of your fellow-citizens—we mean THE PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY.

This vital policy was adopted by you at the commencement of your political life in the Legislative Halls of Kentucky. It was the subject of your first effort, and reinstated you at your first ingression entering the Senate of the United States in 1806; you re-established it after the return of peace in 1816, and was its successful defender in the great debates of 1824 and 1832.

At no period of your life have you wavered or faltered in the support of this policy, and your enemies are well-contrived have now sanctioned, with the weight of thirty-five years' experience, the great measure which your ardent patriotism embraced at the commencement of your career. If the protection given has not been always adequate to the object, it is because it has not been such as you proposed and advocated.

We owe it to you, sir, to bear our testimony that while on the one hand the deficiency in the existing laws on the subject are attributable to no fault or remissness on your part, on the other, the imperfect degree of protection we have received, and which is in a great measure owing to your early, continued and constant efforts, has added many millions to the wealth, and many hundred thousands to the population of our country—has stopped war of its greatest dangers and worst calamities, by rendering us independent of foreign supplies, either of food or raiment, or the weapons of our defence, and has given new charms to peace by bringing the comforts and conveniences of life within the enjoyment of all.

It is for these great national services that we desire to tender your our thanks. We speak in our own names, but we believe we speak the sentiments of those whom in other things we have the honor to represent, when we acknowledge the vast debt of gratitude which we owe you; when we declare our sincere conviction that through your whole political life, you have been governed by the purest patriotism and the most unsullied integrity. And when, finally, we assure you that we follow you in your retirement with our prayers to Him who has hitherto been the guardian of our Republic, that health and strength may be prolonged to you for many years to witness the success of the great measures you have labored to establish, and to enjoy the proud consciousness of having been *the benefactor of your beloved country.*

L. Bradish,	Erastus Root,	Samuel Works,
A. B. Dickinson,	Abiah Hall,	E. Ridlades,
Bethuel Peck,	Geo. A. Simmons,	Joseph Tucker,
E. G. Baldwin,	Francis O. Pratt,	William Jones,
Austin Pierce,	John W. Brownson,	Ridgeway Smiley,
E. F. Warren,	James McKoe, Jr.,	H. S. Higgins,
Horace Hunt,	Lorenzo Dash,	Eleazer Baldwin,
George S. Stone,	Gardner Arnold,	Joseph C. Shelton,
R. C. Nicholas,	Gideon Hard,	Nehemiah Platt,
Abram Dixon,	G. Furman,	J. G. Hopkins,
Morris Franklin,	Staats Green,	Chester Beardsley,
Frederick Starr,	Squire S. Case,	Bela H. Colgrove,
Albert Smith,	W. A. Bird,	Thos. T. Flagler,
R. P. Johnson,	Orin Sickens,	D. S. Wright,
Jesse Jones,	James Dieffenbach,	Thomas R. Powell.
P. M. Dox,	Robert Harper,	

Albany, March 31, 1842.

WASHINGTON, 15th April, 1842.

GENTLEMEN—I have received, by the hands of the Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE, the communication which you did me the honor to transmit to him or me, on the 31st ultimo, and I have perused it with lively and grateful sensibility. Such a testimonial, proceeding from a source highly distinguished and respected, presented at the close of my public life, will be cherished by me, in my retirement, with the highest satisfaction, and will add great strength to the consciousness I feel that, in all the public stations to which I have been called, I have honestly labored faithfully to perform my whole duty to the public.

In the brief but flattering review, which you have taken of my public career, you have justly conferred the motives to the adoption of which I may have contributed, the honor and character of the nation, the present generation, and posterity, if a recollection of my agency in maturing them shall survive me, are and will be the most competent and impartial judges of them and me. But you have truly attributed to me a genuine American spirit, in whatever concern I have had in public affairs, and especially in reference to a great system of National policy.

Divided as mankind are, ever have been, and will continue to be, into distinct nations, it is the solemn duty of each, whilst it deals justly and liberally towards others, constantly and sedulously to advance, protect and maintain its own separate interests. To attempt to legislate or think, or to expect or permit them to legislate for us, would be alike vain and improper.

It was in view of this condition of the world, and instructed by lessons of experience drawn from its history, and the practice of other nations, that early in life I became a conscious convert to the Protection of the Domestic Industry of our own Country. My years since have acquired additional strength from every reflection I could give the subject, and from both past and present experience in the United States. Free trade is a beautiful vision, existing only in the imagination of philosophers and theorists, and practically repudiated by all nations. An indispensable condition to the adoption of it, by any one nation, is its adoption by all. But instead of regulating their trade, according to that theory, we every where behold restrictions, bannions, and prohibitions. And those nations which make the greatest opposition to it are in the least prosperous state. During the last nine years, about one half of our imports have been admitted free of duty, and as to the other moiety a descending scale of duties has been in progress, which is now rapidly bringing them down. If there were any reality in the boasted prosperity of free partisan free trade, our country ought, at this moment, to be in the enjoyment of an ecstatic prosperity. But directly the reverse is its melancholy condition. Never were the products of Agriculture selling at more discouraging prices; and the great Southern staple of cotton, which was to have been so highly benefitted by a reduction of duties, is now sold at a price less than it has commanded at any time since the last war with Great Britain.

Nothing can be more erroneous than to suppose the existence of any real incompatibility between the interests of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. A conflict between them would be just as unnatural and absurd, as between the members of the human body. Each prospers most when all of them flourish. Agriculture requires but little protection, because its position secures it against much foreign competition; or, rather, protection to Commerce and Manufactures is the best form of affording protection to Agriculture.

Without a diversity in the occupations of society, if all are engaged in one common pursuit, there can be no subjects produced for mutual domestic exchanges; and consequently no Home market, by far the best, most steady, in War and Peace, and most valuable of all markets.

We shall not, I fear, free from our present embarrassed condition until we produce, within our own country, more of the supplies necessary to consumption, and depend less upon Foreign Countries. Until that object is accomplished, we shall be constantly exposed to an exhausting drain of the precious metals, and to sudden alternations of delusive prosperity and real adversity. One of the obvious modes of accomplishing that object is the regulation of our Foreign trade by means of a properly adjusted Tariff, stimulating productions at home and diminishing importations from abroad. And all experience has shown that, on whatever object our Manufacturing industry has been successfully employed, its price to the consumer has been almost invariably reduced. This is the necessary effect of the law of competition.

The question is sometimes asked how the Manufacturer can be benefitted by an increase of duties if the effect be to reduce prices? The answer is, that he is benefitted by obtaining a greater extent of home market, and by the greater steadiness which prevails in it. While the foreign producer, in order to share any part of that market, is obliged first to submit to a reduction in the price of his commodity equivalent to the duty, and his commodity is finally excluded from the market by operation of the principle of domestic competition.

Fortunately for the harmony of the different parts of the Union, and without the danger of reviving old topics which formerly agitated and exasperated parties, the actual wants of the Treasury now require a Tariff which, while it supplies a necessary Revenue, may be so arranged as to afford incidental protection to Manufactures without any material departure from the principles of the compromise act. The opponents of the protective policy have never controverted the right of Government to give such incidental protection; and the friends of that policy, looking to the substance rather than the name of things, I should think, ought to be content if their object is attained, whether it be made in the form of a Revenue Tariff or a Protective Tariff.

I request your acceptance, gentlemen, of my respectful and cordial acknowledgements for the friendly sentiments towards me contained in your communication, and for your kind wishes for my prosperity in retirement. And I unite my prayers with yours to the Great Author of our being for his blessings upon you, upon our Country, and upon all.

I am, with the highest respect,
Faithfully your friend and obt. serv't,
H. CLAY.

To Messrs. L. BRADISH, ERASTUS ROOT, &c.

☞ The President has officially recognized STEVENSON FORBES Consul for the Netherlands for Alabama and Florida, to reside at Mobile.

FROM HAVANA.—Dates from Havana to the 12th inst. have been received at Savannah. There is no news. The market is still extremely dull.

☞ DOCTOR LARDNER'S LECTURES.—The edition of our Reports of Dr. Lardner's celebrated Lectures on Astronomy Electricity, Steam, Sound, Light, Magnetism, &c. &c. is entirely exhausted, and we have put another edition to press, which will be published in a few days. Price for single copies 25 cents, or $2 25 per dozen, or $16 per 100. Orders are solicited. Five copies will be transmitted by mail for $1

THE TRIAL OF HOLMES.—The trial of A. W. Holmes at Philadelphia for manslaughter for throwing overboard, from the long-boat of the ship William Brown, Francis Askins, was concluded on Saturday, after occupying six days. The testimony was that of persons on board. It established that the ship struck an iceberg in the night of April 19th; thirty-three of those on board got into the long-boat. Holmes the prisoner made considerable effort to get a sick girl into the boat and gave her his cravat and trousers to wrap about her feet. The Captain, who went into the jolly-boat, kept along-side the long-boat until morning, took all the names of those on board and gave them a compass and chart. On his leaving the mate said to him, 'Captain, we'll have to draw lots;' the Captain replied, 'I know what you mean: I don't want to hear more about it.' It rained a good deal and the boat had to be continually bailed out. When the next night came the sea became calm: there was plenty of room in the boat, and none of those on board were frozen or insensible. Some one cried out that the boat was sinking—the mate said, 'we must go to work—this work won't do'—and then commenced the terrible tragedy of throwing the passengers into the deep. Of this one of the survivors, Mary Carr, gives the following account:

Can't recollect who was thrown over until they came to Frank Askins: the sailors came to him; he said to them "I'll not go out, you know I work well all the time; I'll work like a man till morning, and do what I can to keep the boat clear of water; I have five sovereigns, and I'll give it for my life till morning, and when morning comes, if God does not help us we will cast lots and I'll go out like a man if it is my turn; don't put me out until I get a speaking a few words to Mrs. Edgar: Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Edgar, can't you do something for me;" she made no reply that I could hear; then they put him out.

Mary, his youngest sister, was crying about him: "Oh," says she, "don't put out my brother—if you put him out, put me out, too. I'm willing to die the death of my brother, but don't part me and my brother:" immediately they laid hold on her and threw her out after him.

There was Jack Stetson, Murray, Holmes and Charley Smith, but which of the four it was that threw Askins overboard I cannot say; they all catched him and dragged him; when they put over Mary, Ellen, the other sister, was crying; they catched hold of Ellen, and when they had taken her up, "Oh," says she, "don't put me over naked, all I request is to give me my mantle;" some of the sailors lifted up something and threw it after her, but it was not her mantle; I heard Charles Conlin say, "Holmes, dear, you won't put me over"—"Charles," says he, "you must go," and immediately he laid hold of him; I said to Holmes, "Holmes, spare his life, he is all that remains out of fifteen of William Liddon's family."

He lifted him up and put him over, and as he went down I heard the plunge; I heard him crying and praying, "the Lord have mercy on me." I saw no one assisting Holmes: there were sixteen thrown overboard; a short time after daylight on Wednesday I heard a man cry out that they saw the mast of a vessel; they took an oar and a shawl that belonged to me for a flag; I do n't know how long it was, but as soon as the vessel came to us the captain put ladders down the side of the vessel and took us up on deck; I heard that there were thirty-one went down with the vessel; there was one thrown over, I do n't know his name, but Rhodes looked at the man who threw him over and said, "Oh, cruel! cruel!"

The testimony for the defence related merely to the manner in which the throwing overboard was accomplished; there were no variations of any importance. George M. Dallas, Esq., and Wm. Meredith, the District Attorney, conducted the cause for the Prosecution, and Messrs. Hazlehurst and David Paul Brown for the Defence. The charge of Judge Baldwin was full and lucid, and the Jury, after a long absence, came in with a verdict of GUILTY—recommending him to the mercy of the Court.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the N. York Galveston dates to April 12th, have been received at N. O. The news is of no great importance. All was quiet in the west of the Republic. Com. Moore had taken two Mexican Schooners laden with salt, in sight of Vera Cruz; the Mexicans made little resistance though provided with a large schooner mounting Paixhan guns. Yucatan has promptly paid her stipulated amount to the Texian Navy. Letters from Tampico to the 21st ultimo say that preparations are in constant progress there for prosecuting the war against Texas. The quotas of international debt have been suspended, the resources of the country carefully husbanded, and the Custom House funds at Matamoros applied to the support of the army. If all these fail it is said Santa Ana will lay violent hands on the property of the church. The official account of the capture of San Antonia has been published. A party of Lipan Indians crossed the Rio Grande about the 15th ult., near Comago, killed many inhabitants and plundered the Mexican country for many miles. They returned with a loss of three. Col. Kinney, a Texian officer, is said to have accepted the terms of Arista's proclamation. The schooner Ceylon, from Mobile, with lumber, arrived at Matamoros on the 19th ult. Her papers were duly presented; but the Collector, suspecting an intention to defraud the revenue, ripped up the ceiling of the vessel, sealed up some of her cargo and carried away the hats of the officers. Our Consul had demanded immediate restoration. Should it not be made the case was to be laid before the U. S. Minister.

LAW IN GEORGIA.—We seriously apprehend a general suspension of the Law in the Western part of Georgia. The Sheriff sloped and prevented a court in Murray; in Gilmer the Sheriff failed to raise money and went off to avoid a rule. We doubt whether there will be a court in Walker or Floyd. There is a large majority of suspension men in the Cherokee County, and they will elect a Sheriff who will perjure himself for the purpose of disappointing the Courts.

[Augusta (Ga.) Chron.

☞ A gentleman of the name of Leontio de Narbonn, a citizen of Bexar Co., Texas, is on a commission from President Houston to treat for peace with all the Indian tribes on the western and northwestern frontier of Texas. The Natchitoches Herald says he knows the Indian character well, and has been much among them. He is a wealthy planter, and a man of education. It is said that he studied in the Propagandi at Rome, has traveled in Africa, and was only three months ago in Mexico, Chihuahua, Senora and Santa Fé.

[N. O. Picayune.

AN EDITOR ASSULTED BY A JUDGE.—R. R. Lindsey, editor of the Clinton Republican, published at Wilmington, Ohio, was assaulted not long since by Benjamin Hinkson, Esq., President Judge of the Court of that Circuit. The editor had been in a barber shop shaving, when the Judge came in, and without saying a word, walked up to his antagonist who was adjusting his stock before the glass, drew a large cane, and with one blow felled him to the floor. The Judge was indicted for assault and battery; the day of trial came: he pleaded his own case, and it was supposed would be let off with a very light fine. The origin of the affray was in reference to politics.

☞ There are said to be 1300 vessels in the United States marine, sailing on the total abstinence system, many of them bound on distant voyages round Cape Horn. These vessels do not carry any spiritous liquor, except such as is found in the medicine chest, classed with poisons, arsenic, prussic acid, &c. We trust this method of manning vessels will be persevered in, until not one shall be found that carries poison.

IN CONGRESS....FRIDAY, April 22, 1842.

IN SENATE several Tariff and other petitions were presented and various reports were made by Committees. Mr. ALLEN called up his motion calling on the President for information as to the Rhode Island difficulties—which, on motion of Mr. Preston—was laid on the table. After some time spent in Executive Session the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the HOUSE Mr. BOTTS rose to a question of order as to the journal which stated that Mr. GOODE from Ohio had *presented* certain resolutions disapproving of the censure of Mr. GIDDINGS, whereas they were *laid on the table*. He moved to strike out that portion of the journal. Mr. EVERETT moved to lay this motion on the table; negatived 74 to 93. The question then recurred on the motion to strike out, which, after considerable debate was decided in the affirmative 98 to 96.

Mr. EVERETT gave notice of an amendment to the apportionment bill, providing 'that each State shall be entitled to an additional Representative for the number of Congresses of this decennary in the proportion that its fraction of the ratio bears to the number of Congresses in said decennary.'

A number of Private Bills were then disposed of. Mr. DODGE of Iowa offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to send to the House names of American citizens lately murdered by the Indians of Iowa. The House then adjourned.

☞ Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., preached his last Sermon prior to his departure for Europe, in the John street Methodist Church yesterday, and sails in the Ville de Lyon for Havre to-day. His theme was the influence of the Christian Religion in subduing the native ferocity of the human passions, and he argued that the utter extinction of War and its attendant evils, as well as private hatred, contention and vengeance, must be among the ultimate and not distant trophies of the reign of divine Prince of Peace. His eloquence is not of uniform excellence, but at times is vividly, terribly effective. Dr. Durbin is one of the most popular and eminent preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and we hope he will be received in Europe with that kindness to which his great talents and worth so richly entitle him. His instructions are to extend his journey into Egypt and the Holy Land, and we hope, on his return to this country, he will furnish to his numerous friends a Journal of his Travels.

KICKING THE TRACES.—A Loco-Foco meeting was held in Adams Co., Ohio, on the 25th ult., at which strong resolutions were passed declaring in favor of a well-regulated Banking System, denouncing the advocates of a metallic currency and the enemies of banks, declaring that it is time for the People to take these matters out of the hands of Demagogues and appointing a Committee of Correspondence to take measures to make their opinions effective upon the Loco-Foco Legislature.

THE NEW EXEMPTION LAW.—The act of our State Legislature extending the exemption of household furniture and working tools from seizure for rent and sale by execution, as finally passed, adds $150 to the amount of the existing exemption. It takes effect on the 1st of May.

☞ We learn with pleasure that Hon. GEORGE N. BRIGGS of Mass., and Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL of Kentucky, have accepted an invitation of the American Temperance Union to visit our city on the 4th of May, and address our citizens in the Broadway Tabernacle on the subject of Temperance. Mr. Briggs is a worthy and intelligent statesman, who has been the pioneer of the Temperance Cause in Congress; while Mr. Marshall, as an orator, has hardly a superior on the Continent. Their visit will be a rich intellectual festival.

☞ The Anniversary of the Society of Inquiry of the Union Theological Seminary was held on Wednesday evening at Rev. A. D. Smith's Church in Rivington-street. There were seven orations—some of which were written with great ability and delivered with great eloquence and effect. The music by the 'Haslyn Society,' connected with the Seminary, was excellent.

☞ The Rt. Rev. HENRY CONWELL, sec and Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Philadelphia, died in Philadelphia on the 21st, aged 90. He was consecrated in London in 1820, and has since resided in his Diocese, universally esteemed and beloved. He had been blind for some years before his death.

☞ Dr. DOUG