THE TRIBUNE

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1842

☞ Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements for Monday's paper, before 9 o'clock this evening.

☞ **For a Fourth Letter from Boston containing farther accounts of the Anniversaries, &c. see Last Page.**

☞ **For a beautiful Poetical tribute to Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, North River Steamboats, Religious Foundation of Association, Sale of Railroads, Ohio, Alabama, Temperance in Jersey City, &c. &c. see First Page.**

☞ The great case of The People of the City of New-York vs. The Usurpers of their City Government, has at length been brought to a hearing before the Supreme Court of this State, at their Court-Room in the City Hall. The case comes up on an application from Samuel Roome and John Heath, Assessors elect from the Sixth Ward, for a Mandamus to the Mayor, requiring him to swear them into office according to law. There is a collateral application from Joseph R. Taylor, elected Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, for a similar process in his case, the Mayor having refused to swear him in also. The application is advocated by George Wood, Daniel Lord, Jr. and Samuel A. Foot, Esqs. and opposed by Mayor Morris in person and Peter A. Cowdrey, Esq. (Corporation Counsel.) The case was opened and the reading of the affidavits was commenced at 7 o'clock, last evening, and the several papers in the case were read through by half past 8 o'clock, when the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when the argument will be opened by Daniel Lord, Jr. for the People.

RHODE ISLAND.—It seems that we were too hasty in adopting Mr. Barrington Anthony's statement that a compromise was agreed on between the contending parties in that State, and that the departure of Dorr was a consequence of it. Mr. John Whipple, who was mentioned as the contracting party for the other side of the House, publishes a statement in the last Providence Journal, which corroborates Mr. A. so far as this—that President Tyler and Mr. Webster were extremely anxious that a compromise should be effected, and urged Mr. Whipple to persuade the legal Government to concede as far as possible, which Mr. W. readily promised. Various conferences and consultations were thereupon had—each party disclaiming any power or wish to bind those by whom he had been deputed to Washington; and these conferences were continued after the parties had returned to Rhode Island, when, in view of the menacing and hostile attitude of Dorr and his associates, *the regular Government refused to accept the terms of Government* which had been settled, although these virtually gave the Government every thing. *This refusal to compromise with armed rebellion was communicated to Mr. Anthony on Tuesday afternoon*, before the armed demonstration against the Arsenal, and of course could have afforded no pretext for the assertion of B. A. that a compromise had been made on *Wednesday morning*, after the outrageous violation of the peace and insurrection against the Government. From the moment that *Gov.* Dorr appealed to the arbitrament of powder and ball to support his claims, no compromise was offered or thought of by the supporters of the Government and laws.

—There is nothing farther of interest from Rhode Island. We believe all the Members of the supernumerary Government except Gov. Dorr have resigned, and every thing is quiet. If disturbers from abroad will only busy themselves somewhere else, we are assured that the Rhode Islanders will adjust every thing among themselves at the Session of the Legislature now close at hand.

☞ The *Albany Argus* states that we issued an Extra with the news of the Hon. T. M. T. McKENNAN's Election to Congress in Pennsylvania, and slides into an assertion that *most* of the Whig papers conceal the facts that Gen. Harrison's majority in the District was 530, and that Mr. Lawrence, the deceased Representative, was a Whig. Did we conceal them? Certainly not. Then why insinuate it?

Mr. Lawrence's majority in the very hight of the Harrison 'excitement' of 1840 was 333 on a tremendous poll.

☞ We rejoice to learn by an endorsement on the New-Orleans Picayune of the 19th that our friend GEORGE W. KENDALL, Editor of that paper, arrived at home from his long and perilous career of adventure and captivity at 4 o'clock that morning. Right glad was he, we doubt not, to catch a sight of the spires and masts of the Crescent City once more; glad were his friends to welcome him, as they will be every where to hear of his safe arrival. We hope his health is not seriously impaired.

☞ The last news from England reached Auburn via Boston *thirty-six*, and via ROCHESTER *twenty two* hours in advance of its reception from this city. Well, what of it? Don't the Commercial Emporium send the choicest specimens of Loco-Foco Statesmanship to represent her at Washington and Albany? Are they not all in favor of *British* Free Trade and sending the Produce of the West down to Montreal and England, instead of drawing it to New-York and making a market for it in this direction? Have n't they already succeeded in stopping all the Canals, arresting and choking down the Erie Railroad? Only go ahead in this direction, and rents will be ere long as low in New-York as they are in Rome or Jerusalem. What can any body want better than every thing cheap and nothing to do?

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

North-Eastern Boundary.

HALLOWELL, May 24, 1842.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.—Gentlemen: The report of the Committee of both branches of the Legislature of Maine, recommending the selection of Commissioners to treat with the General Government in relation to our North-Eastern Boundary, was accepted in the Senate by a vote of 30 to 1. The House of Representatives have had the subject under consideration since Friday, and this day a *decisive vote* has been taken upon several proposed amendments to the Report of the Committee, *all of which were rejected*. The first amendment related to instructions to the Commissioners—the vote upon this was 68 to 121. The next was a proposition to submit the question of appointing Commissioners to the People; the vote upon this stood 55 to 125. Thus indicating that the Report of the Committee appointing Commissioners and investing them with full powers will pass the ordeal of the House without any material amendment.

☞ The *Brooklyn Eagle* infers that we are *infuriated* with certain proof that he has furnished in a paper which we have not read, having lost it before we found time to open it. But no matter. We are satisfied with having arrested the base slander importing that the Whigs have proclaimed the doctrine that 'Property is the test of Merit.' Henceforth, when we catch any one repeating it, we shall simply say, 'Sir you are uttering a falsehood which deceives nobody, and can now injure only yourself.'—If any one chooses to consider this personal, we cannot help it. It is the shortest way we can find of telling the truth.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship British Queen, Capt. Keene, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having been detained several hours by a fog in the outer bay, and afterward run on the rocks near the foot of Walnut st. in going into her berth in that vicinity. She was got off with some difficulty, but little damage. She left Antwerp on the 4th and Southampton (England) on the 8th inst., whence her passage has been 18½ days—rather a long one. She encountered tempestuous weather.

Her European intelligence is of little moment, save the tidings that the Emperor Nicholas had resolved to abolish all serfdom or vassalage throughout his dominions—a measure which raised a storm of indignation among the nobles, so formidable that the Emperor was obliged to 'haul in his horns' and issue a new Ukase, professedly explaining but in reality retracting the decree of emancipation. We trust he will yet be enabled to carry it into effect: and Nicholas is a man who never relinquishes a purpose.

There is nothing new in British politics. Peel has carried his Income Tax through the Committee in the House of Commons by majorities averaging 100 on every division. It will soon come up for final action; and meantime he will push his Tariff Revision Bill.

The Bishop of Norwich has brought before Parliament the practice of employing young children of both sexes in coal-mines, often drawing 'hardles' of coal through long, dark, muddy passages, in which they are obliged to crawl on their hands and knees, harnessed to their hurdles like horses. They are here exposed to every vicious influence, and their moral degradation is horrible. The lives of thousands are thus sacrificed.

Several Election contests develope the grossest frauds and corruptions. Lord Brougham has brought in a bill to prevent such iniquities hereafter.

The differences between Turkey and Greece are arranged—the Greeks being constrained to abandon their pretensions.

The French have achieved farther success in Algiers, and it now seems that the career of the hostile Arab chief is nearly at an end. His family and tribe have submitted to the French.

The English papers abound in accounts of murders, and riots growing out of the reduction of wages.

The ex-King of Holland is recovering.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

LONDON, May 27, 1842.

In the Metropolis, the chief topics of interest are the Eastern troubles and the passage of the Income Tax Bill to raise funds to carry on the war and pay debts already incurred. The Duke of Wellington, I am told, (for movements are not made public,) has submitted a plan to put an end to the Afghan war *at once*. This is by raising without delay an immense force, and, without any regard to the expense, seize steamers and other vessels for the use of the Government, and march at once upon the enemy in such numbers that resistance will be impossible. I send you an abstract of the Income Tax Bill, which bill is most odious throughout the country. The Overland Mail from India, arrived but a day or two since, brings rather more favorable news from that quarter.

Money here is a perfect drug. Millions can be obtained at *two per cent.* on good security! This abundance is owing to the want of good opportunities for investment, either permanently or in the way of trade, there being a *collapse* just now in business matters. No one dares invest until Sir Robert Peel perfects his tax measures. The intended Provision Tax Bill will allow many of our provisions to come here, such as Beef, Pork, &c.

I was present in the House of Commons last night to hear Mr Roebuck's celebrated motion and attack on several Members, accusing them directly of bribery. It was a very exciting time.

Mr. IRVING stayed but a very short time here, only stopping to attend the Queen's Levee for gentlemen, which was held on the 4th, and then proceeded to Birmingham to visit his relatives.—The people in Liverpool were getting up a dinner for him, but as he came ashore at Bristol by taking a steamer in the channel, he escaped the infliction.

There is no excitement at all about a war with the United States. England has enough else to attend to just now. Nothing more.

Yours, truly.

From the London Sun, May 6.

Russia.

The Emperor of Russia is engaged in a contest with his Nobles about the emancipation of the serfs throughout his dominions. His Imperial Majesty is opposed to serfage, and since his accession has done all in his power to give freedom to the most oppressed and most deserving class of his subjects. The Nobles, however, who are the owners of ther serfs, and who regard them in the right of property, are so opposed to the measure that a revolution may be expected, should the Emperor persevere. Now, persevere he will. All who know any thing of the character of the Emperor Nicholas, must be aware that he never swerves from any purpose which he has once undertaken. His obstinacy is so great that nothing can remove it.

It matters not whether the course to be pursued is wright or wrong, the Czar never swerves from it. Fortunately the course which he is now pursuing is the right one. Serfage in Russia is but a modification of slavery as it exists in the Southern States of North America. The Russian serf can obtain liberty on no terms whatever. If he follow any trade or profession, he cannot remove five miles from his native village without the written permission of his master, which is always obtained with difficulty. His earnings, his wife, his children, are all the property of his master, and the instances are exceeding rare in which serfs have been allowed to purchase their liberty. Some of the serfs engaged in trade, especially in the Baltic provinces, are rich, their families highly accomplished, and yet at the beck of their masters they may at any moment see their daughters torn from them, and given to boors without their consent, and themselves reduced to the most abject slavery and misery.

The pride of a Russian Noble is to have as many serfs, as possible, and the more he has the greater is the consideration in which he is held by his compeers. To diminish the power of the Nobles is the main object of the Emperor's attempt to emancipate the serfs. While serfage exists he reigns by the sufferance of the Nobles, and he wants to be absolute. Now next to the abolition of the African slave trade, the abolition of serfage in Russia is one of the greatest boons that could be conferred upon the human race. But it requires to be done with great caution, and to be accompanied with measures making the letting of land compulsory on the part of the great proprietors. The omission of such measures, on the part of the Imperial Government, completely neutralized the benefits which might have been expected from the abolition of serfage, a few years ago, in some of the Baltic provinces.

The former masters of the emancipated serfs united in refusing to let them land on any terms, in consequence of which they were reduced to such misery as to implore the authorities to allow them to return to their former condition. The fact was seized upon at the time by the Nobles, as demonstrating how much Russians preferred serfage to freedom, and for a time the resolution of the Emperor seemed shaken by it. But the actual circumstances of the case becoming known, the Emperor more than ever determined to restrict a power which was shewn to be too great to be controlled by an imperial ukase.

The Overland Mail from India arrived in London on the 4th inst. with dates from China to the 15th February, Ceylon, 22d March: Madras, 25th March: Calcutta, 23d March: Bombay, 1st April: Agra, 24th March: Alexandria, 22d April; and Beyrout, 11th April.

We annex the clearest accounts we can find from the East:

CHINA.—Ynsyo, Taikee, and Funghwo, three cities near Ningpo, had been taken, and preparations were making for an attack on Nankin, which a vague report asserted to have been already taken.

From the London Sun, May 5.

AFFGHANISTAN.—We have perused all the accounts which have yet come to hand with attention, and it affords us pleasure to repeat their being more favorable than, under all the circumstances, we were warranted in expecting. The Cabul massacre was not quite so conclusive as Dr. Brydon reported it. There is no longer a doubt that many officers and men escaped who were supposed to have fallen, and such as were made prisoners by the Affghans were kindly and humanely treated. We have little doubt that hundreds will be found to have escaped who are now numbered with the dead. As we suspected from the first, the real traitor was the Shah Soojah, who was jealous of British influence, and who plotted their utter destruction. The discovery of the Shah's treachery was made in a singular manner.

The inhabitants of Nissar, in Kohistan, had given shelter to the Cabul rebels, and refused tribute to the Shah; the British Envoy sent a message to their chiefs, threatening them with destruction unless they submitted to the Royal authority. They, in answer, enclosed to him private letters from the Shah, of undoubted authenticity, in which the King informed them that he detested the English infidels, and that he only awaited the arrival of the Royal family at Loodiana, to destroy them, or drive them out of his country. He also sent the Chaous Basha, an officer of his Court, to Candahar, to advise the chiefs there to fall upon the English and destroy them. This fact was authenticated by Major Rawlinson, the political chief, and directly communicated to Sir William McNaghten. The Shah of course denied every thing, and the Envoy was weak enough to believe him! although the Shah's seal was affixed to letters before him, and his very Ministers dared not pronounce them forgeries, against the testimony of so many chiefs. This fatal credulity cost the Envoy his life, and Great Britain the loss of an army. There is little doubt, however, that the summer campaign will reverse all our misfortunes in Affghanistan.

The officers who remain at Cabool, together with the sick, wounded, and prisoners seem to have been from the beginning well, or even kindly treated. The "good Nawaub Jubber Khan" has taken the missing child of Mrs. Anderson under his charge, and with "the Feringhees friend," as he was called before adversity fell upon him, it is as safe, and as secure of kindness, as if under its parents' charge. The tales of the sepoys being sold into slavery to the Ousbegs—highly improbable as they were from the beginning—remain wholly unconfirmed, and we believe them to be entirely fabulous. There are considerable numbers, both of officers and men, of whose fate we have now learned particulars; the former have been detained as prisoners, but complain of no harshness or severity; but, on the contrary, speak very warmly of the kindness they have experienced; the latter have been dismissed without ransom, and have in many cases received small sums of money to carry them on their way. The Shah Soojah continues to maintain himself at Cabool.

The chiefs, indeed, are said to have been unanimous in offering allegiance to him; and tranquility in and around the city is said once more to be entirely restored. It is reported that he has written to Government, requesting to be supplied with £200,000 or £300,000 of money; but declining military aid for the present. A letter is said to have been intercepted, sent by him to the ruler of the Punjaub, requesting him to withhold his aid from us, so that the "Feringees" might be exterminated. On the 28th of January a letter was received from him at Jellalabad, requiring Sir Robert Sale to retire, and to give hostages for our abandonment of Affghanistan. This was declined to be complied with.

Among the escapes of the individuals who have now reappeared is that of the sergeant major of the 37th Native Infantry, and of a grass cutter, who in an agony of fear entreated Ukbbar Khan that he might be sold a slave, (though this did not appear to have been contemplated,) and was ordered to go about his business. One of the men who was with Capt. Woodburn when he was killed, and his little band of 150 sepoy invalids cut to pieces near Chuznee, on the 3d of November, had, after three months' wanderings, made his escape to the plains. Seven sepoys, who had been allowed to depart, embarked on inflated water skins, and descended the Cabool river to Peshawar; it is not precisely stated where they got afloat, but as it must have been above Jellalabad, this perilous voyage had exceeded a hundred and twenty miles in length.

They were half famished, and starved with cold, and in a very miserable plight on their arrival—their toes and fingers having been frost bitten by the snow. We have not only heard no more tales worthy of being listened to as to the cruelty and treachery of the Affghans, but those formerly considered credible have now for the most part been contradicted. On the other hand, as each successive unfortunate makes his appearance, some new instance of their humanity or attention is revealed. We are still entirely in the dark as to the share Ukbbar Khan may have had in our misfortunes; but the proofs of the truth of the charges against him have certainly not increased in weight. Every fresh revelation is confirmative of the rumor prevalent since the beginning—that to the miserable imbecility of our military authorities, and the misconduct and despondency of our soldiers, we owe the heaviest of our disasters.

The contents of various communications from Sir W. M'Naghten, who throughout comported himself in a manner becoming the position he occupied, and the nation he represented, describing himself as "surrounded by cowards, among whom there was neither energy nor spirit," have been published. The Affghan war has dispirited and disorganised the army, and brought it into a condition from which it will require many years of good treatment to remove it.

SYRIA.—The failure of the experiment of improving the cultivation and production of cotton in Bombay was, at the date of the Indian journals, a matter of severe comment among the parties connected with the plasting interest, and the favorable progress of the attempt in Bengal is put in strong contrast with the case alleged to have produced so lamentable a result as the resignation of the Americans who had the superintendance of the improvement. It has on a previous occasion been stated that the inefficiency of the controlling power at Surat is openly avowed to have caused the unfortunate result, and that a distaste in the party who possessed it to an increased duty, though accompanied with increased pay, brought about a collision between him and the American experimentalizers, which ended in their throwing up their interests, with the intent to return to their own country. An issue so much to be deplored, and which has been made the subject of deep complaint to the local authorities, has also found its way here in the shape of a petition to the Directors of the East India Company from the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay, in which is pointed out the effects the total abandoment of the scheme would have upon the native producers.—The success which has attended experiments on a small scale in other parts of the Presidency, as well as in Bengal, they state, prove beyond doubt that the culture, if made and attended to in a regular manner, and all facilities granted, will be followed with successful results; and the petitioners therefore earnestly impress upon the attention of the Company the necessity which exists for a new attempt, not only in the light of protecting the trade from the innovation of Ryots, but also with the view of enhancing the importance of these possessions.

CABOOL.—Our cares for the concerns of Cabool in a great measure ceased with the intelligence of the destruction of our army in the second week of January. Save in the interest felt in the hostages or captives which still remain in it, it is no more to us than it was before the Affghan troubles began. The officers who remain there, together with the sick, wounded, and prisoners, seem to have been from the beginning well or even kindly treated. The "good Nawaub Jubbur Khan" has taken the missing child of Mrs. Anderson under his charge and with "the Feringees' friend," as he was called before adversity fell upon him, it is as safe and as secure of kindness, as if under its parent's charge. The tales of the Sepoys being sold into slavery to the Ousbegs—highly improbable as they were from the beginning—remain wholly unconfirmed: and we believe them to be entirely fabulous. There are considerable numbers both of officers and men, of whose fate we have now learnt particulars: the former have been detained as prisoners, but complain of no harshness or severity; but on the contrary, speak very warmly of the kindness they have experienced: the latter have been dismissed without reason, and have, in many cases, received small sums of money, to carry them on their way.

Many native rumors have, in the course of the month, been put in circulation as to the particulars of the siege—the evacuation—and the subsequent destruction of our army. No official intelligence seems to have reached the hands of Government; and no one of the surviving officers has written, at length, any of the details. These may not, in their captivity, be permitted materials for writing, or leave to write at will; their communications have been confined to scraps of paper a few inches square, containing accounts of their health or treatment, or of the wants they wish to have removed. Dr. Brydon himself, the only European who has, as yet, rejoined his friends, must either have been most defective in his opportunities or powers of observation: for as yet, he has told us nothing save a few particulars of his own escape. The Shah Soojah continues to maintain himself at Cabool. The chiefs, indeed, are said to have been unanimous in offering allegiance to him. Tranquillity in and around the city is said once more to be entirely restored.

CANDAHAR.—Our intelligence from Candahar extends to the 10th of March. At that date the enemy were in considerable force within 17 miles of the city. No fighting had occurred since the 12th of January, and of this encounter we gave particulars in our last. A flock of camels had been attacked, and 200 of them carried away; they had been sent off some six miles to graze; 150 of the men who were attending them were killed. The present force at Candahar amounts to 7,200 fighting men, with 18 pieces of artillery. A reinforcement is now on its way to them of 2,500; the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, 30 miles from them on the road to Ghuzni, is 1000 strong. The enormous difficulty of obtaining camels or carriage cattle of any sort seems to be daily on the increase. Gen. Nott's stores of every kind seem of late to have been very nearly run out; 100,000 and 50,000 ball cartridges were, on the 3th ultimo, despatched from Sukkur and Shikarpore for his use. Medical stores for 6000 men for six months have been sent for to Bombay. Capt. Henderson, of the Madras engineers, had been ordered to quit Sukkur, where he was laying out and planning new cantonments and proceed immediately to Candahar to survey for a road along by the Kujjuck Pass, so that troops might march from Candahar to Khelat-i-Ghilzie without going through the pass at all.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.—*More Indian Murders.*—By the schrs Empire, Capt. Southwick, and Stephen & Frances, Capt. Coxetter, we have received the St. Augustine News of the 21st inst., by which it appears that several more Indian murders have been committed.

A letter from Santafee (Mineral Spring) under date of the 15th, states that the Indians killed two men named Van Zandt, within six miles of that place; and on that morning (the 15th) they attacked the house of Mr. Moses Cason, within four miles of Santafee, and killed his wife and one child.

Another letter from Newmansville states that the house of Mr. Ward, some 8 or 10 miles north of that place, was attacked by Indians in the night. Result not known.

The News says that after this outrage at Santafee, the Indians wended their way South. Their trail had been discovered, and Lieut. Baker proceeding to examine it with 6 mounted men, had been fired upon by about 25 warriors.

Two of his men were killed and one unhorsed, who was instantly stabbed. Lieut. B. and the other three men made good their escape. All the disposable force, about 700 infantry, had gone in pursuit. The News adds; "They are doubtless a band of runaway Creeks under the Chief Octahachee, having with him Tiger Tail, who have committed those horrid murders in revenge for the surrender of Hallee's Tusteanugee.

[Charleston Patriot, 23d.

☞ The Editor of the Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette received lately a present of *six whetstones* to sharpen his wits upon. He tried them on his jackknife with a satisfactory result, and laid them by against the time of need.

☞ The story of a school-boy at Lynn, Mass. being tied up by his heels and whipped so that he died during the following night, proves a gross fabrication.

☞ The Thread Factory of Dowse & Campbell, Oxford, Mass., was consumed by fire on Wednesday night. Insured $9,000.

FIRE.—The Exchange Hotel, at Niles, Mich., was destroyed on the 14th. Loss $5,000.

☞ **New-York Weekly Tribune.**—This week's paper, which may be obtained at our counter to-day, is one of unusual interest. Persons wishing to send a paper containing all the news of the week and a very large amount of Literary and Miscellaneous reading, will find the Weekly Tribune the paper to suit them. It may be had in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 6¼ cents.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, 30 Ann-street.

Election Frauds and the Grand Jury.

The following facts respecting the formation of the late Grand Jury, and their subsequent conduct, appear to me to be of sufficient importance to entitle them to publication, and for that purpose are they sent to you.

Only fourteen of the Grand Jurors had been regularly drawn, and a majority of them were Loco-Focos, and a return was made to the Court that some of the Whigs whose names had been drawn could not be found—and of Mr. Sylvanus S. Ward, a return was first made that he had been served with a written notice, but in a return subsequently made it was stated that he could not be found. Mr. Ward is a Whig, has formerly served on the Grand Jury, and has not changed his place of business for several years. The Statute requires that there shall not be less than sixteen nor more than twenty-three Grand Jurors, so that there was no necessity for selecting more than two persons in addition to that regularly drawn; and as an act was passed by our Legislature about a year since to provide against picking up, or picking out, Grand Jurors, it is desirable that the number of accidental Grand Jurors should be as limited as possible; and indeed this is but the second time that men have thus been taken for Grand Jurors since the law alluded to was passed; but notwithstanding only two were required, eight were added to the number drawn—*and they are all Loco-Focos.* The following is a list of their names, residence and business.

Ward.	Name.	Business.
IV.	JOSEPH HOPKINS	Keeper of the 'Pewter Mug'
V.	JAMES H. HART	Druggist, place of business in the Sixth Ward, formerly Health Commissioner.
IV.	JOHN V. COON	Merchant.
VII.	JOHN MURPHY	Keeper of the Porter House formerly kept by Mr. Benjamin Ringgold.
X.	JARED W. BELL	(executor of the late Publisher of the "New Era," and Printer to Common Council and the Departments.
VIII.	H. VAN HOVENBERGH	Physician, formerly attached to the Health Establishment on S. I.
VIII.	ALBERT W. SMITH	Grocer, member of Loco-Foco Finance Committee.
VIII.	PETER CRAWFORD	Porter House keeper—was Inspector of Election for the Fourth District, at the recent election—the Poll was held at his Porter House, and he is a member of the Loco-Foco Finance Committee.

Let not the reader start at seeing that of those eight men three of them reside in the Eighth Ward, and another of them did until recently—and two of them in the Fourth Ward, for it is a remarkable fact that many of the Grand Jurors reside in those Wards into which was taken, to vote, most of the prisoners unlawfully discharged from Blackwell's Island, viz: Members of the Grand Jury residing in the Fourth Ward, 3; Seventh Ward, 3; Eighth Ward, 4; Seventeenth Ward, 3. Total 13; whole number of Grand Jurors, 22.

One of the Grand Jurors is a Secretary of the Loco-Foco General Committee, and several of them are notoriously rabid Loco-Focos; but of the materials of which the Jury was composed enough has been stated for the present; let us inquire what was done by them. Abundant proof was laid before the Grand Jury that many prisoners had been illegally taken from the Penitentiary late on the night preceding the late Election—that some of them had been feasted with spirituous liquors, and promised money if they would vote; and the Grand Jury might have learned that some of the unlawful discharges for the prisoners were dated nearly three weeks prior to the time they were given—that the signature to some of them was in one hand writing, the name of the pensioner in another, and the date of the discharge in another hand writing; and the Grand Jury might have learned that on some of the discharges *the Hand to which the prisoner was to be taken* was written with pencil—all this, and much more, might they have learned, and perhaps did learn, but did they find Bills against any of the persons engaged in this illegal and villanous business? Let their "*presentment*" answer "the extent to which it [discharging persons from the Island] has recently been practiced leads to the *unavoidable* suspicion of gross improprieties."

It is "illegal, tending to evil, and therefore calls for prompt correction;" and, as the most *prompt* way to correct the evil the Grand Jury should have enabled the Court to issue bench warrants against the persons guilty of these offences, but they did not do so, and yet, strange to say subpœnaed Whigs from various parts of the City, to ascertain if any corruption had been practiced by them, and the Grand Jury actually found a bill against a Whig who had appeared before them, and who, in answer to a question put to him, stated, that he had heard that one of the *accidental* Grand Jurors (who he named) had given seven men four dollars each to vote.

The Grand Jury state in the "*presentment*," that the system of colonizing is "*expensive and corrupting*," and that it it should be rendered "impracticable *or too expensive* to be practiced to any extent;" and I cannot but express my regret that they did not apprise the Court what information, or experience, enabled them to testify that colonizing is "expensive."

OBSERVER.

☞ Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, M. C. from Boston, has resigned his seat because his wife is so critically ill at Boston that he cannot leave her to attend to his public duties. Mr. Winthrop is a young man of decided abilities, sound American principles and high promise, and his retirement from the National Councils at this time is a public loss, while its motive does him honor. A new election will of course be held immediately.

☞ Maj. G. W. WHISTLER, having accepted an invitation from the Emperor of Russia, has resigned the place of Engineer of the Western Railroad. The Directors accepted his resignation and abolished the office, (salary $6,000.) Since the first of January the Board has retrenched salaries to the amount of $13,000 per annum, while the receipts of the Road have been largely increasing.

☞ Hon. JOHN BELL, late Secretary of War, arrived in New Orleans on the 18th inst.

☞ Bishop DOANE of New-Jersey contradicts expressly the statement that two Professors in Oxford University had become Roman Catholics.—We copied it from a Boston paper.

☞ Mr. VAN BUREN was to arrive at Lexington on the evening of the 20th.

☞ Gov. TUCKER of Mississippi is very ill.

☞ CAMPBELL, the Poet, is said to be a sceptic.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop-of-war Warren, Commander Williamson, sailed from Pensacola, on Thursday, 12th inst. bound to Norfolk.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER—LIVES LOST.—Yesterday the sad intelligence was received that the Douglas, Capt. Riley, met with a disastrous accident in the Canadian Reach, near the mouth of the Ohio, on the night of the 16th inst. A letter from Mr. Montgomery, the clerk, which is before us now, says: "About twelve o'clock the steam pipe burst from the cylinder, raking through the cabin floor and discharged its whole contents in the cabin, carrying with it death, and destruction."

Dr. Hoffmann, lady and child severely scalded—child not expected to live. Dr.'s sister and child also severely scalded; Mrs. Brown, their servant, dangerously, not expected to recover; Mrs. Johnson and her two children; My wife (Mrs. Montgomery) and three children; Nickey (his child) since dead; W. Foster and Mr. Marshall scalded severely and two others slightly. The three stewards were killed on the spot, and the cabin boy, severely scalded. Neither Capt. Riley, nor any other of the officers were hurt.

The Douglass was not injured, and is expected here on Tuesday. *No blame is attached to the officers!!!* [Louisville Jour. 17th.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little girl about six years of age was playing near the falls on Sunday afternoon, and, in leaning forward to pluck a flower from the brink of the eastern bank, lost her balance, and was precipitated over. The little creature was terribly mangled, and expired immediately. [Rochester Democrat.

FAMILY AND STRANGERS' HOLIDAY!—The greatest variety of performances ever presented in this city come off this afternoon at the American Museum. This is the last day and night of Master Diamond, the original dancer.—Also, of Whitlock, the Banjo Player, the Indians and Squaws, &c. &c. Rare novelties are exhibited here for only 25 cents.

☞ Messrs. J. L. Pinney & Son of Owego, report that James Macbeth, painter of Owego, having joined the Washingtonians, his leg became swollen to a frightful extent and the pains out of the power of human nature longer to endure. He sent for a box of Daily's Magical Pain Extractor, which Messrs. P. had bought at 71 Maiden lane, New-York, which cured the pain and reduced the leg to its natural size in a few hours. A. T. Hyde, a clerk of Messrs. P. had the Piles terribly, and nothing else would do, when he applied this salve and was cured directly.

THE INDIANS.—Don't lose the opportunity of seeing the ceremonies of the Indians, the real performing Indians, at the New-York Museum. There is to be an afternoon performance to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock. This is to be the last week of the Giant and Dwarf, and the models of Switzerland and Virginia, will shortly be removed. The attractions of the Lecture-Room, are very great, and the myriad curiosities of the establishment may be seen to great advantage. The Sacred Concerts are to be continued under the management of Mr. George Loder. Great talent is engaged for to-morrow.

CLIREHUGH ON THE HUMAN HAIR.—The only scientific and physiological view of the various diseases affecting the skin and hair which has ever been written or made public is that detailed in "Clirehugh's Treatise on the Hair," and the advice which he gives GRATIS to all who may be threatened with Baldness or Gray Hair, is the advice of one who by deep study and research has become thoroughly acquainted with the subject. The Tricopherous or Medicated Compound, which he cheerfully recommends, has produced the most wonderful results. Bald heads have been covered, and gray hair restored to its original color. Scurf and Dandruff entirely removed and cured. Every day adds fresh testimony to the already long list of successful cures. Private rooms for the reception of Ladies.

THE WESTERN COUNTRY.—This section of our country, which is going ahead with a rapidity almost unprecedented in the history of nations, and which will, in a few years, hold the balance of power over the old States, unless they should carry out the doctrine of repudiation lately started in Mississippi, and thereby prevent emigration to that quarter, is subject (as is well known to persons who have been in the habit of traveling through that country) to that disagreeable and troublesome disease, Fever and Ague, and also to bilious complaints. Cases frequently occur where persons labor under the bilious disease for months, being unable to obtain any article to remove it with certainty.

We are happy to be able to inform our readers, particularly those going West, that an infallible remedy has been discovered by our neighbor, Dr. Sherman, which he calls Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges, and we can also recommend his Cathartic Lozenges as equal to any thing in use to remove bile from the system. The Doctor's office is at 106 Nassau-street.

BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA AND TOMATO BITTERS.—This is the first time the medical virtues of Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes have been combined—and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to purify, invigorate and give the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives, when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste, mingling the qualities of the ordinary Sarsaparilla Syrup with the delightful flavor of the Tomato in a manner which renders them highly agreeable to the invalid. Sold by the agents, A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, No. 79 Fulton, corner of Gold-st. 100 Fulton-st. 223 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway.

WHAT AN UGLY FACE.—We were forced into the above remark from seeing a good looking friend of ours the other day laboring hard to swallow a nauseous dose of some kind of stuff for medicine. Now where is the use of a man's pouring himself by taking physic, when he can take it in a way that is perfectly pleasant? Yes, but how is it to be done? Why go to 135 Nassau-street and purchase some of Dr. Heming's Medicated Candies. If you are afflicted with costiveness, fullness, distress after eating, loss of appetite, &c., get a stick of his Dinner Candy, take it as a dessert, and you will be well for it you will be troubled no more. He has a Worm Candy, which may be called the Exterminator. His Dinner Candy is the best, safest and most pleasant medicine for that disease ever offered to the public. His Cathartic Candy is one of the best general medicines extant for all diseases arising from a disorganized state of the system, therefore, we say, try them, and you will have no cause to make such an ugly face hereafter.

☞ Our canine correspondents, who have written in an appeal to Mayor Morris about the Dog-Laws, are informed that we unfortunately cannot read dog Latin or their dog-ography. This is bad—for there is doubtless much shrewdness and humor in their speculations, and their wit is not lost in a wilderness of words, like that of a modern Reporter, member or Congressman. Let 'Carlo,' 'Boz' & Co. take a few lessons of Bristow or Davison, and we will try to find out what they mean.

☞ DAVISON'S WRITING GUIDE AND INSTRUCTOR, 256 Broadway. my17 1m* (2)

☞ GENTLEMEN can obtain very pleasant furnished parlors and bedrooms, with board, at 413 Broadway. m19 1m*

☞ **Spencer's Imitation Moleskin Hat.**—This popular article is commended to the public as peculiarly desirable, at the present time, for its economy. For elegance and durability, it competes successfully with the most costly Hats worn. Price $4 25. SPENCER,
a16 tf Fashionable Hatter, No. 245 Broadway.

Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels and Steamboats, who may be using a large amount of Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Pastry, &c. will find it to their advantage to call at the Bakery of the subscriber, where will be found the richest and best variety of the above articles in the city, at such prices as the present low state of the market will warrant. Families will be supplied within reasonable limits of the house, and all orders punctually sent to any part of the city. BENJ. F. HOWE,
a30 (2) 432 Broadway, cor. of Howard-st

☞ **Drab Cassimere Hats.**—Spencer will be prepared with his new style of Summer Hats on Saturday, 21st instant. The seasonable color is preserved in combination with the neatness which has given the black Cassimere such great favor. Not being colored, the Drab Cassimere is made extremely light without impairing its proper durability. Price $4. SPENCER, 245 Broadway,
my20 tf (2) One door to low Murray-st.

☞ **Leary & Co.'s** Fashion for Summer, 1842, will be introduced May 26th, at Nos. 4 and 5 Astor House.
(2) my26 2w

☞ **Gentlemen's Summer Hats.**—BIRD, corner of Pine and Nassau-streets, has now ready for inspection and sale his latest style of beautiful Drab and Pearl Cassimere Hats, together with his usual variety of other descriptions, viz:

White and Drab Beaver.
Panama.
Manilla.
Double Rim Leghorn, white and colored, &c.

BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau st. N. Y.
J. D. BIRD, 103 Chesnut st.
Franklin House, Philadelphia.

May 27th, 1842. my27 1mTuFaS* (2)

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