THE TRIBUNE

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1842.

☞ **Democratic Whig General Committee.**—A Special Meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on Tuesday Evening, May 31, at 8 o'clock. ELLIS POTTER, Chairman.
J. H. HORABY HAWS, Secretary. my28 2t M&T

☞ 'A. W.' writes us to complain of the deceptions which he says are practiced by some of our Advertisers in causing their advertisements to take the form and style of Editorials. We believe the readers of The Tribune are well able to exercise all needful discrimination in the premises, and that the artifices of which he speaks only injure those who resort to them. We cannot well claim the privilege of writing or revising our Advertisers' favors, but we will endeavor hereafter to guard against any gross violation of propriety in this particular. (Our friend ought to be aware that the *Editor* of a paper cannot well devote his hours to its advertisements.)

☞ **For the Close of the Boston Anniversaries, Abolition, Colonization, &c. with an essay on the Politico-Economic aspects of the Slavery Question, see Last Page.**

☞ **For New Publications, News from Texas, Great Earthquake at St. Domingo, felt in Louisiana, Religion and Property in Association, &c. see First Page.**

☞ **For News by the Southern Mail, see Next Page.**

☞ The great Mandamus case of The People of New-York *vs.* Mayor Morris, was argued throughout Saturday before the Supreme Court of this State, sitting at their Room in the City Hall. The affidavits embodying the facts were read and the argument opened by DANIEL LORD, Jr. on behalf of the People, who was followed by Mayor MORRIS in reply. The argument for the People was continued by GEORGE WOOD, who was replied to by PETER A. COWDREY, Counsel for the Corporation. The argument was then closed by SAMUEL A. FOOTE, on behalf of the People, who concluded at a few minutes after midnight, when the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when its decision will probably be given. That decision, we need hardly say, is awaited with anxious interest by all who feel an interest in the perpetuity of our Free Institutions. If it shall imply that there is no legal redress for such flagrant wrong and usurpation as was committed in our late Charter Election, but that mere ministerial officers like Inspectors may at pleasure reverse or nullify an Election over which they have presided, and that beyond remedy, it does seem to us that the supremacy of Law in our land is at an end, and the reign of Fraud, Violence and Force in our Government is virtually established. Against such a conclusion we will struggle and hope to the last.

We have chosen not to attempt an abstract of the argument of Counsel in this important case. No justice could be done them in less than a page of our finest type, and we are otherwise crowded with important intelligence. We shall endeavor to make room for the Decision of the Court, which we shall publish in an Extra if it be such as every lover of Justice, Purity and Freedom must hope it will be.

Canal Tolls.

The tolls collected on all the New-York State Canals up to May 22 in each of the last six years are as follows, viz.:

			Total since opening.	3d wk in May
1837,	opened April	20	$221,374	$15,400
1838,	" "	19	284,492	54,307
1839,	" "	20	322,672	37,636
1840,	" "	20	267,943	77,114
1841,	" "	24	347,528	96,607
1842,	" "	20	316,679	62,944

[Albany Argus of Saturday.

☞ By the foregoing statement, it will be seen that the Tolls collected on our State Canals during the last week and during the entire season are over $30,000 less than during the corresponding periods of last year. Those of the last week are $15,000 less than those of the corresponding week in 1840, and $25,000 less than those of the same week in 1839. Do our readers wish to know how this can be? That Trade inland has somewhat fallen off, owing to the embarrassments of the times and the scarcity of money, is well known; but, on the other hand, the great increase of Production in the West, the annual increase of arable land, the extension of Internal Improvements throughout that vast region, all tend inevitably to a rapid and constant increase of the freight down our Canals and of Produce brought to our City.

How is this tendency so disastrously counteracted? By *grasping British policy and suicidal American submission.* Great Britain is obtaining both ends of the bargain in exchanging her cloths and cutlery for the grain of our fertile West. She sends her goods here, in good part in her own ships, and sells them by her factors and agency houses; while, on the other hand, she buys our Grain in Ohio and Michigan at no price, ships it thence to Canada, manufactures it at her mills, and sends it to England in British vessels exclusively. She thus takes nine-tenths of the entire Carrying Trade, not merely on the ocean, but absolutely into the very heart of our country, manufactures our Grain, as well as her Wool and Iron, and deprives New-York and her Canals of the business and profits which justly belong to her. Already there are British houses established at Cleaveland and Detroit to buy as well as here to sell; and we expect soon to hear of British lines of Transportation boats on the Ohio and Illinois Canals. The loss of business to our citizens through this unfair advantage given to our commercial rivals, is very great; while the loss of Revenue to our Canals is already formidable and steadily increasing.

How shall this be remedied? Simply by an equitable and efficient countervailing Tariff. Put a round duty on foreign Iron, Coal, Cloths and Wares, and produce them all on our own soil. Then the beautiful Products of the Great West will find an adequate and steady market on the Atlantic seaboard: which they will reach through our own Canals and Railroads, our own vessels and mercantile agencies. The difference in Tolls to our State and in business to our City will be very great and benificent. What true American will demur to this?

☞ A Whig meeting was recently held in Bradford County, Pa. at which HENRY CLAY was nominated for the Presidency, and Gen. SCOTT for the Vice Presidency. Strong resolutions were adopted in favor of Protection to Home Industry.

☞ Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, has applied for the benefit of the Bankrapt Act. His debts, he states, are $100,000. Sidney Rigdon and Hiram Smith, the other Mormon leaders, have also petitioned.

The Election Frauds.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

I noticed in your paper of Saturday an article by 'Observer,' relative to the Grand Jury. I would like to state a fact relative to this same Grand Jury, that is in perfect accordance with those stated by 'Observer.'

Bernard Case was arrested for having voted in two Wards at the last Election. The proof against him was undeniable. The Grand Jury subpoenaed the witnesses on the first day of the Term. After waiting nearly all day they were told that the case would be called up at a subsequent period of the sitting—since which time no thing has been heard from them relative to the case. The matter shall not rest here. SEVENTEENTH WARD.

☞ GOV. DORR of Rhode Island has published an Address on the recent events in that State, which demolishes the last vestige of pretext that the surrender of the Revolutionary Government was the result of a compromise. He states expressly, that he has compromised and will compromise nothing, deeming himself still the rightful Governor of Rhode Island. He says very pertinently that he had no right to compromise if he had chosen to do so; and, if his Government was ever the legal depository of State Power it is so still, though held in abeyance by paramount force. He intimates that the conflict is not half over yet, and we hear the same from other quarters.

Mr. Dorr's Address is frank, manly, and well written, and very broadly accuses his associates in the Revolutionary movement of pusillanimity if not downright cowardice. By his account, they appear to have scattered a good deal faster than they collected at the firing of his alarm guns for the cry *en masse* to take the Arsenal, and when he consented to abscond his army had dwindled from 250 to 60.

There is one odd omission in the Governor's Address: it is dated 'May 26th,' but from no place in particular. He probably did not wish to gratify the impertinent curiosity of another chap who audaciously claims to be Governor of Rhode Island. It is understood, however, that he is lying quiet in Connecticut, near the border of Rhode Island, and in active correspondence with his partisans there and elsewhere. (Gov. Cleveland, it is understood, declines to surrender him.) It is rumored that Mr. Dorr meditates another demonstration on his rebellious dominions, and that the preparations are now actively in progress. Well—if he makes another descent on the Plantations, we are very confident that his route will not be by way of Tammany Hall and the Bowery Theatre. That road is a very miry and slippery one.

Protection in Pennsylvania.

There was a large meeting of the citizens of York County, Pa., of all parties, at York, on the 23d inst., to memorialize Congress in favor of an efficient Protective Tariff. The following resolution will show the spirit and tone which prevailed:

Resolved, That we repudiate the doctrine of Revenue as the object and Protection only as the incident: for we claim that the *first* duty of the Government is to the people, and if that be discharged, *its* coffer will be replenished as a consequence. Pennsylvania never has sanctioned the suicidal policy which would surrender a vital principle to subserve the purposes of a temporary expediency, but stands solidly, where she ever has stood, in the front ranks of those who have emblazoned on their banner the glorious motto, 'Protection to American Industry.'

At the Loco-Foco Convention in Washington County which nominated Mr. Patterson against Mr. McKennan for Congress, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the depressed state of the currency, we look to a Tariff as a measure calculated to afford relief, in protecting the industry, enterprize and skill of our citizens against pauper labor and foreign capital.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—We rejoice in being able to announce that the Legislature of Maine has, after full discussion, resolved to consent to a just and equitable compromise of the Disputed Boundary: a resolve to that effect having passed the Senate by 30 to 1, and the House by 177 to 11. An attempt to refer the whole subject to the People in their Town Meetings was defeated: Yeas 55; Nays 125. So the decision of the Commissioners, (which must be unanimous) will be conclusive.

By general consent, it was decided that two of the Commissioners be selected from each Political party—the Locos not choosing to take the weighty responsibility of this momentous action on their own shoulders. Hon. EDWARD KENT of Bangor (late Governor) and JOHN OTIS of Hallowell were selected by the Whigs, and Hon. EDWARD KAVANAGH of Lincoln and WM. PITT PREBLE of Portland on the part of the Locos.—They were accordingly chosen last Thursday by the following vote:

Edward Kavanagh	201	William Pitt Preble	195
Edward Kent	199	John Otis	188
Blanks and Scattering	93		

Messrs. Kavanagh and Preble have filled Diplomatic stations under the Federal Government. So the business is settled, and the Legislature has adjourned.

MAINE.—Gov. John Fairfield has been nominated for reelection by his party. There was an effort to hold a State Convention and attempt to throw him overboard, but the signs of the times are such that the Convention has been nullified, and a Legislative Caucus nomination made to answer.

The Legislature has Districted the State, in anticipation of the Apportionment by Congress, for eight, nine or ten Representatives, as the Ratio shall determine. The Locos have fixed things to suit themselves, and mean to take pretty nearly all the Members.

☞ The Legislature, before adjourning, *unanimously* resolved that the pay of Members of Congress ought to be reduced to $5 per day and the same for every twenty miles of travel. Will not our Legislature speak out on this subject?

☞ Mr. VAN BUREN reached Lexington, Ky. on the 20th inst. He rode in an open barouche with Col. Richard M. Johnson. He was received with considerable parade, and addressed by R. N. Wickcliffe, (who renounced the Whig party because Gen. Harrison was nominated for President) 'on behalf of the *Democratic* citizens of Lexington and Fayette County,' to which Mr. V. B. briefly replied. All through the West, the game appears to be to draw out as many good-natured folks as possible to do honor to the *ex-President*, and then turn the display into capital for the would-be *candidate*. Very well.

☞ S. N. SWEET, Esq., author of a well-known treatise on Practical Elocution, will give three Lectures on Oratory, with Illustrations and Imitations, at the Society Library, commencing This Evening. Mr. Sweet has long devoted himself to this subject, and with decided success, both as an Author and Lecturer, as is confirmed by the voluntary testimonials of many of our most eminent citizens. We trust a good audience will attend his effort this evening.

☞ The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to be opened to Hancock, Md. this day. It will be completed to Cumberland, Md. by October.

OUR MILITARY.—In passing down Broadway one day this week, the inspiring notes of a most excellent Brass Band arrested our attention. We looked up, and the first object that met our view was a company of our citizen soldiers in fatigue dress, numbering about sixty men, who marched with a precision and exactness which seemed to elicit universal admiration. Upon inquiry, we ascertained that they were the CITY GUARD, under the command of Capt. WM. MCARDLE, a soldier who has seen service, aided by Lieuts. CAZNEAU, BURR and MASON, all uniting in an eminent degree the qualities of the soldier and the gentleman. We learn that this Company was organized in December last, then numbering about 15 men; and that it now numbers 80, composed of young men who, knowing no distinction of profession or calling, are harmoniously united in one common aim—perfection in Military discipline. We also learn that they intend to have their first full-dress parade some time during the month of June, when they have resolved that they will muster 75 men fully armed and equipped. A Military Company, made up principally of new men, mustering on parade 75 in full dress, and well drilled, too, in little more than six months, will certainly afford a spectacle deserving of public approbation. It shows, however, what indomitable energy and perseverance can do, and may well strengthen the confidence of our City in her gallant Independent Military Companies.

Our China Trade.

If I recollect correctly, for I have not the laws at hand, the second act after the foundation of the Constitution established a *strong discrimination* as a principle of American policy. Tonnage on our vessels *once a year*, 6 cents: on foreign vessels, 18 cents at *each entry*. On *tea*, 25 cents *discrimination*, in addition to the duty. This had been modified at different times, but the principle preserved.

In 1833 the duty on *tea* was *repealed*, and a discriminating duty established of 10 cents if imported in foreign vessels. In *all* these acts the importation must be "*from China* or *India*."

Thus securing to our commerce and seamen the long voyages of the *tea* trade, and shutting out the ships of the East India Company; also European ships, especially Sweden and Bremen ships navigated at one-half costs of our vessels.

1841, Extra Session, a duty—20 per cent—on all importations, &c. &c., "EXCEPT" tea, coffee, &c. &c. DUTY FREE.

Thus, like the boy's cat, which he would have *twice* killed, the *duty* on tea was *twice repealed*: and mark the result: under this "EXCEPT" the discriminating *duty* on tea of 10 cents was repealed, and also the restriction in all the former laws of "*imported from China*."

Congress did not understand the import or the effect of the laws they were passing. The Tea Trade was thus opened to countries whence American vessels and cargoes are excluded. English, Swedish, Bremen, and other ships, are now in the *American Tea Trade*, and tea comes from England and any part of Europe. The West India trade is lost by our *diplomatic skill*, and about two hundred ships are now idle in the New-York docks for want of freights, and ship-building is almost stopped. American importing merchants are almost ruined and gone. Importations are on foreign account:

A new Tariff bill is now before Congress. It provides duties as follows:

Sec. 3. Tea imported *from east of the Cape of Good Hope*—in *American* vessels, 10 cents; from any other place, 11 cts.; in *foreign* vessels, 11 cents; from any other place, 12 cts.

Thus the Tea Trade is opened to the world, with a discriminating duty of *one cent* in favor of American vessels, and the American shipping interest shut out from the British West Indies and most ports of Europe. It is holding out inducements to the British army in China to incommode our trade or exclude our vessels from the China trade.

Better might New-York, on her part, have again the fire of '35, which burned in one night twenty millions worth of property, than endure the continuance of such legislation and such measures.

New-York, May, 1842. 'JUDICIOUS TARIFF.'

Supreme Court Decisions.

May Term, 1842.

The following is a carefully corrected list of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of this State at its session which closed on Saturday night. It will be seen that they are very numerous, the Court having held two sessions a day through the term. The Judges will meet this morning, but only to give their decision in the great City Election Mandamus case, if they shall have decided it.

New Trial Denied.—Graves ad Granger. Willard ad Kempshall and Bush. Chapman ad Nichols, et al. Charles ad Rockwell, et al. Green & Whitney ad Harper. Rogers, impd, &c. ad. Falconer. City of Buffalo ad State of New-York. Bank of Monroe vs Freeman, et al. Culver ad Bank of Monroe. Calder vs. Lansing. Harvey vs. Dunlap—Freeland, shff, &c. ad Carpenter. Smith vs Hawkins. Burgett ad Colvin. Shearer vs. Burritt. Tuttle & Humphrey vs. Johnson. Hunt ad Cayuga Co. Bank. Orser et al vs Hoag. Lozee vs Lozee, exr, &c. Troy Turnpike and Railroad Co. ad McChesney. The same ad Dater. Germond vs Germond et al. Prendergast ad Tanner. Smith vs Fryer. Moore ad Hitt. Brinkerhoff et al ad Jarks. Morse ad Rust. Cole et al vs. Hall. Germond vs Jarvis. Oliphant ad Hotchkiss. Seymour, surv'r, &c. ad Lasne. Pratt ad Spear et al. Parker vs Bradley et al. Hooker vs Pierce.—Graves & White vs Otis et al. Schenck Jr ad Pearce. Heijenbeck ad Clark et al. Law ad Brooks. Stevens et al ad White. Aylsworth ad Curtis, Jr. Tiller ad Mitchell—Weatherby vs. Taft. Godell vs. Pierce. Onondaga Co. Bank vs Bates, impd, &c. Cornell et al ad. Van Schaick et al. Reynolds ad Reynolds. Roughton et al ad Dewes et al. Same ad Same. Mayor, &c. of Albany ad Griswold. Henry et al ad Arnold et al. Coope ad Van Duyne. Fleming and wife vs Griswold.

New Trial Granted—Costs abide the event.—Sabins vs Devo. Sabins vs Hatch. Mack ad Ransom et al. Sullivan impl'd ad Welch. Palmer vs Palmer. Davis et al ad. United States Bank. Coles et al ad Marquand & Freeman.—Greene et al ad Alexander et al. Ostrom imp's, &c. ad Mitchell. Poppinout et ad Norton et al. Crary vs. Hanvah, Jr. Peck vs Guerney. Prosper ad Livingston. Sheridden vs Smith et al. Clark vs Brown. Pierson et al ad Smith. Camp et al Camp. Brumley et al vs Smith. Dibblee ad Tooley et al. Wool vs Colvin. Dezeng et al vs Beekman. Bartholomew vs Blower et al. Goulding vs Hewett. Sinclair ad Stephens. Bank of Poughkeepsie vs Ibbotson. McHich vs Safford.

Judgement for Plaintiff.—Follett vs Wilkinson & Pratt

Judgement Affirmed.—Little vs. The Phenix Bank. Wendell vs Cook. Person vs Warren et al. Smith et al vs Rockwell et al. Lizardi et al vs Beers. Same vs Gossler. Blossom et al vs Palmer. Coizer vs Haythorn. Winants vs Sherman. Chamberlain vs Graves. Aymer et al vs Colgan. Chabert vs Hutchinson. Van Wyck vs Pine and Pier.—Hannah et al vs Griffen. Slocum vs Clark and Saxton.—Stevenson vs Knowles et al. Hasbrouck et al vs Stone. Jordan vs Rowe. Hern vs. Pendrigh. Hoppe vs Dixon. Stafford vs Ingersoll. Rowe vs Jordan. Doisn vs Staples.—Mayor of New-York vs Hubbs et al. Ring vs Staples. Williamsburgh & Peck slip Ferry Co. vs Ferris. Jewell vs Williamsburgh Insurance Co. Bleecker vs Hook et al.

Judgement for Defendant.—Rollin vs Pickett. Dix vs Van Wyck. Grant and wife vs Townsend.

Judgement Reversed.—Venire de novo—Costs abide event.—Parker et al vs Parker. Lattin vs Davis. Coung vs Ramsel. Rockfeller et al vs Hoystradt. Wade vs. Wheeler et al. Gould et al vs Hill et al. King vs Brown. Clark ad Malsone. Rowley vs The People. Janson vs Pendleton. Allen vs Davis. Johnson and Lowden vs Perry. Haywood vs Miller.

Motion to set aside Report of Referee Denied.—Pomeroy ad Underhill. Renton et al ad Eaton. Gould and Nickerson ad Loud. Agent of M. P. State Prison ad Chinchester. Cleveland vs Howes. Hall ad Adams. Reynolds adm'n., &c. vs. Collin ex. &c. Hart ad Fisher. Phelps vs Hodge ex. &c. Skinner ad Holmes. Rumsell ad Smith. New-York and Albany Railroad Company ad Morgan. Same ad Coe. Same ad Gardner. Cornell vs Miller et al. Stowell et al ad Churchill.

Judgement for Plaintiff on Demurrer.—Leave to amend on usual terms.—Washburn ad Cropper et al. Fitzluse ad Bronson et al. St. John et al vs Palmer et al. Allen vs Winslow.

Judgement for Defendant on Demurrer.—Leave to amend on usual terms.—The Water Commissioners of N. Y. ad Appleton. Smith vs. Tyler. Seely adx tr ad Seely adm'tr. Tillotson ad Tyler. Sumner vs. Jackson. Van Hoesen ad Salsbury et al. Franklin shff vs. Hunt et al. Rawson adm'r ad McMurray. Townsend et al ad Pierson. Rood ad Stapp—com'tr. Harris ad Hall.

Report of Referee set aside—Costs to abide event.—Doane impl'd, &c. ad Brewster; Haywood ad Collins et al; Shaw ad Gardiner; Brown Ex'r, &c. vs Adair; Moore ad Schissenger et al.

Judgement reversed.—Kelsey vs Bush et al; the same vs the same; Brockway ad The People.

Judgement of Common Pleas reversed, and that of Justice affirmed.—Caldwell vs West; Gouneol vs Tallman; Phillips vs Whitford; Young vs Scott; Huntley vs Hamer; Wessel vs Pletts and Carson; Baun vs Tarpenny; Ingerson vs Seymour et al; Noyes vs Eastman; Shaw vs Beveridge.

Proceedings reversed.—The People Ex Rel of North vs Smith, First Judge, &c.; Mott ad Comm'rs of Rush.

Proceedings affirmed with Costs.—Seely et al vs Seely; White vs Story.

New Trial granted on Payment of Costs.—Camp ad Bunce.

Proceedings affirmed.—Carris vs Hagebooom et al Comm'rs, &c.; The People Ex Rel of Miller vs Beirman.

Judgement for Defendant on Demurrer—with Costs against Relator.—The People Ex Rel Latham ad Supervisors of Essex Co.

New Trial denied.—Proceedings remitted to General Sessions, with directions to proceed and render judgement.—Lepe ad The People; Jackson ad The People; Rankin ad The People.

☞ By the explosion on board the steamboat Douglas on the Ohio, nineteen persons were scalded, six of whom are dead, and two or three more can hardly recover.

Summer Bathing.

Mr. Editor: Why was it that last season neither of the best Bathing Establishments of the city—Thomas's or Rabineau's—enforced the wearing of Drawers in Bathing? The practice is no "*false delicacy*," but a common decency, and it is a most strictly enforced regulation among the respectable Bathing Establishments and Swimming Schools of other cities of the Union. If any one thinks he cannot swim so well in drawers as without them: I assure them that he is very much mistaken; if he mentions expence, I would ask him if the price of a yard of coarse cotton is too much to pay for *decency*? Does a Proprietor imagine that he shall lessen his custom by such a regulation? I would tell him he would have more *Gentlemen* in his Bath, and the disposition of the respectable portion of the New-York community is much mistaken if it is thought that a strict enforcement of the practice of wearing short, thin drawers will be unpleasant, or otherwise than agreeable to all.

They should be furnished with the towels at the entrance to casual Bathers, and all awaing Season Tickets should have their drawers numbered and kept for their private use by the Superintendent of the Bath.

In Congress.

FRIDAY, May 27.

IN SENATE, the Apportionment bill was farther discussed, and the Ratio of 71,143 agreed on by a vote of 25 to 21. This vote it was agreed to reconsider: whereupon, the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the HOUSE, a motion was made to reconsider the action on the Navy bill, which was laid on the table: 89 to 87.

Mr. PENDLETON of Ohio reported a bill establishing Military Posts on the Oregon, to be manned by 1,500 men.

The House then took up the Private Bill calendar, and passed several bills in Committee.

FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. Revenue Cutter Woodbury arrived at New-Orleans on the 19th with Vera Cruz dates to the 10th. Among her passengers are Hon. Vespasian Ellis, late U. States Minister to Mexico, with Geo. W. Kendall of the Picayune and eight other American and four English prisoners of the Santa Fé Expedition. There is little news of interest.

Mr. Ellis had his audience of leave on the 21st ult. and Gen. Waddy Thompson, our new Minister, was received on the same day. He appears to be popular and influential at Mexico, and he is doing all he can for the release of the Texan prisoners.

Santa Ana is strengthening himself at Mexico, and seems to care very little about Texas or Yucatan. The Liberals are hostile to him, and may yet effect his overthrow.

FIRE AT LIMA, N. Y.—The well known Methodist Seminary at Lima, Livingston Co. twenty miles South of Rochester was burnt to the ground on Thursday morning, 26th. The fire was first discovered issuing from the cupola about 3 o'clock. Loss $20,000. The Academy is in high repute, has 400 students, and will doubtless be promptly rebuilt. The wings may have been saved.

FIRE AT JERSEY CITY.—A fire broke out about 12 o'clock Saturday night in a carpenter's shop on Hudson-street, which was wholly destroyed, as also a small cake bakery, occupied by Mr. Mash, adjoining the shop. Some damage was done to buildings in the vicinity.

☞ At the Baptist Tabernacle is Mulberry street last evening, *Bushghead* a Cherokee chief, gave a very interesting account of the introduction and progress of Christianity among his nation. He took a text, but remarked that although he preached in his native tongue among his own people, yet he deemed it most advisable on this occasion to confine himself to statements of facts connected with the Cherokees and Missionaries. In behalf of his nation he thanked the Christian community for sending among them the gospel. He speaks the English language remarkably well, is very deliberate in his manner, every thing he said was characterized by good sense, and delivered with evident sincerity. He is not so much of an orator as old BETWEEN-THE-LOGS a Wyandott preacher who visited us some years ago, nor is he quite so accurate in his language as PETER JONES the Chippewa chief, but he is evidently a man of more information than either of them.

☞ A disgraceful fracas took place yesterday afternoon in front of the New-York Hospital, which we learn originated as follows: An Irishman had died in the Hospital, and his friends had contributed to procure him a decent funeral, many of them with the understanding that he was to be buried from a certain house. When the corpse was brought out, an effort was made to take it to that house, which was resisted by others who did not wish him buried thence, and a struggle ensued, in which several persons were roughly handed. The Police were finally interposed to restore order.

PRACTICAL ELOCUTION: containing Illustrations of the Principles of Reading and Public Speaking, with Selections from Ancient and Modern Authors, by S. N. SWEET, Second Edition. Auburn: H. & J. C. Ivison.

We regret that the reading books in our schools and seminaries are not usually prepared with a view to the teaching of Elocution. This intellectual art is to all a grace, to many a necessity, and ought to be generally acquired. Mr. Sweet's instructions are clear and pertinent, and his selections very judicious.

☞ We find these items in the St. Louis 'New Era' of the 18th inst.

"We hear this morning, from Independence, that Gov. Boggs was still alive, and there was some probability of his ultimate recovery."

"Jo Smith, the Mormon Prophet, is said to have been killed in an affray near Nauvoo. We have not been able to ascertain any precise information in relation to the rumor."

☞ Capt. George Barker, of the ship Columbia, of Boston, was boarded at sea (Cape Cruz bearing E. N. E. 16 miles distant) by Mr. Robert Fletcher, second officer of the schr. Primrose, of Nantucket, on a whaling cruize. Mr. F. stated that the Captain was crazy and incapable of commanding the vessel: that he was in irons, and that the crew wished to go to some port where there was an U. S. Consul, for assistance. Capt. B. advised them to go to Trinidad and give the vessel up to the Consul there, or get his assistance.—May 18—Balize bearing N. N. W. 50 miles—spoke ship Tecumseh, hence. [N. O. Bul. May 21.

PUBLIC IMPOSTERS.—This class of people are quite plenty in this section of the country, and they assume various names and callings to enable them to carry safely on their nefarious plans of swindling. One set pretend to be blind, deaf or lame, others pass themselves off as Foreign Counts of Medical Graduates or Colonels of the Regular Army, &c. But at the same time we are afflicted with these fellows our city is blessed with the science and skill of Dr. A. Sherman, the inventor of the incomparable Lozenges, and that more than counterbalances the annoyance of the imposters. Sherman's Cough Lozenges are without any doubt the best remedy in the world for a cold, and his Headache Lozenges cure the malady in five minutes. Sherman's Worm Lozenges are the only safe and pleasant remedy we have for curing worms in children. They are used in nearly every family in New-York, and are prescribed by our most eminent physicians in their practice. Office one hundred and six Nassau st.

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, nourish and invigorate the human system. These Bitters have all the effects 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. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway.

ALL FOR 25 CENTS.—Most decidedly the best, most diversified and expensive array of novelties put forth at any place of public amusement in the city, are offered this week at the American Museum—an establishment which is daily thronged with the beauty and fashion of the city. How such attractions can be afforded for 25 cents is a puzzler.

SUPERB EXHIBITION at the New-York Museum this afternoon and evening. Hill has engaged Mons. Martin from Paris, with his Polyspastes Views. In these magnificent exhibitions, is represented all the variations of light and shade, and season, also the change from day to night.—Nothing to match this truly beautiful specimen of artificial skill, has ever been seen in this country. In ten tableaux is represented the last wishes of the Emperor Napoleon, commencing from the exhumation of the body to its final deposit in France. In addition, Yankee Hill, the unrivalled delineator of Yankee character appears, and with such attractions no establishment can possibly compete with this.

☞ We refer our readers to Dr. Felix Gouraud's preparation for the hair. He calls it a 'penetrating powder,' and there is no mistake about the fact that it utterly destroys the roots of the hair and leaves the place where they have been not only free from deformity, but above the suspicion that it has ever existed. To gentlemen whose whiskers grow all over their faces this is a great discovery; and to ladies who are prone to the indications of mustachios, as many are, a box of Dr. G's powder would be worth more than its weight in gold. [Sunday Times.

To be had at the original office, 67 Walker-street, 1 door from Broadway, and at 347 Broadway. $1 per bottle.

Bankrupts—May 28.

JONATHAN AMORY, (late firm Amory, Lewis & Co. and Amory & Lewis,) merchants, N. Y.—Aug. 6.
HENRY H. LEWIS, (late firm Amory, Lewis & Co. and Amory & Lewis) Merchant, N. Y.—Aug. 6.
EDWARD N. KENT, Ink maker, N. Y.—June 30.
FITZGERALD FRAZER, Merchant, N. Y.—June 30.
THOMAS GWYNNE, Commission Agent, N. Y.—June 30.
STEPHEN MANDEVILLE, (late firm S. & J. Mandeville, Sash makers) N. Y.—June 30.
SENECA S. ODELL, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co.—June 30.
BENJ. H. BENNETT, Wheelwright, Monroe, Orange co.—June 30.
BENJ. I. HUNT, (late firm B. I. & G. W. Hunt,) Hat Manufacturers, Brooklyn.—July 26.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, May 28.

LAWYER'S DIARY FOR MONDAY, MAY 30.—CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 35, 73, 122, 78, 79, 109, 95, 100, 22, 57, 10, 114, 86, 47, 21, 120, 124, 125, 126, 127.

COMMON PLEAS.—Inserted on Saturday.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The trial of Col. Edwards, for forgery, had been set down for Monday, but his counsel moved the Court that it be postponed, owing to the absence of material witnesses. This was objected to by Mr. Whiting and other counsel for the prosecution, who stated that several witnesses on their part (business men from New-Orleans and almost every other portion of the country) were in attendance at great inconvenience and expence. After further consultation, the trial was postponed to Monday, June 6th, the testimony of witnesses who were compelled to leave the city to be taken *de bene esse*.

On motion, the trials of Messrs. Townsend and Brooks of the Express, and Charles King of the American, for libels on the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and of James Gordon Bennett for a libel on the Court of Sessions were postponed till next term.

COURT RECORD.—The Supreme Court will adjourn Monday (this day.) The Court for the Correction of Errors meets at the City Hall on Saturday next.

SUPREME COURT.—CASE OF JOHN C. COLT.—The Counsel for prisoner came into Court to-day, when Mr. Selden moved that the order for nonsuit granted the day before, be reconsidered. After explanation, the case was re-opened, and argument directed to be presented at the next term of the Court, to be held at Utica in July next.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Before Judge NOAH and Aldermen JONES and MARTIN.—Eleanor Orr was tried for stealing a teapot, spoons, &c., worth $4, from Ann Whiting: found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for 60 days. William Morrow, stealing 15 hats, worth $15, from John Dorlam. Morrow. Guilty. Penitentiary 6 months. Mary Johnson, orange. Guilty. Penitentiary 6 months. Mary Johnson, stealing a dress and some spoons from Rachel New. Guilty. Penitentiary 30 days. Joseph Valyoski, stealing a coat worth $5 from John Barton. Guilty. Penitentiary 60 days. Charles Ferguson, colored boy, assault and battery on Charlotte Freeman, also colored: adjudged guilty. Margaret Kane, stealing a lot of knives and forks, worth $4, from Patrick Murray. Guilty. Penitentiary 60 days. Sarah Burnham, stealing female wearing apparel, worth $14, from Emma Poe: acquitted but remanded to prison to be sent to her friends. Isaac Hall, old offender, assault and battery on his wife. Guilty. Penitentiary 6 months. Catherine Keeler, stealing a frock, worth 75 cents, from Catherine Butler. Guilty. City Prison 20 days. Margaret Clinton, stealing a shawl, worth $1 50, from Archibald McKenny. Guilty. Penitentiary 30 days. Hannah Jackson, Gilbert Potter and George Socumb, colored, charged with disorderly conduct: William Saul and Charles Stewart, with petit larcenies, were severally discharged for want of evidence. Adjourned to Friday 9 o'clock, A. M.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—DECISIONS.—*Geo. A. Woodin* vs. *Mamuath B. Hart.*—Relative to a sale of the property of Geo. Cony, on which a verdict had been given for plaintiff. Verdict confirmed, with costs.

John Clark vs. *Wm. M. Pritchard.*—On an action for false imprisonment, the plaintiff having been proceeded against as a non-resident debtor, and compelled to give bail. Damages had been rendered in his favor for $133. New trial granted, unless the plaintiff remits $33, in which case the motion is denied, with costs.

Royal Houghton vs. *Daniel T. Henry.*—Relative to a note, verdict for which had been given in favor of defendant.—Verdict confirmed, with costs.

The Same against Marcus White.—Also action on a note, which had been given in favor of plaintiff. Verdict confirmed, with costs.

Chas. G. Christman vs. *Joel Stone.*—Relative to a box of goods to be delivered as a common carrier. Re-hearing granted as to amount of damages.

The Mayor, &c. vs. *Wm. L. Lawrence.*—Relative to collection of assessments for opening 51 to 5th avenue. Report of referees set aside, and sent back to them, costs to abide the event.

POLICE OFFICE.—CHARGE OF THEFT.—An Athenian gentleman, named Mustapha Ali, was arrested and committed at the Upper Police Office, charged with having stolen three watches and two chains, worth $50, from Mrs. Adams, wife of Samuel Adams, now of 30 Vandam-street, while on their passage hither in the same vessel.

Foundling.—A male infant, about four months old, was found on Thursday night in the 21 Avenue, wrapped up in a blanket, exposed, and was taken to the Alms House and provided for.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—The Coroner on Friday evening held an inquest at the corner of 24 Avenue and 25th street, on the body of Mary, wife of John Roads, of 23d st a native of Ireland, aged 30. Verdict, died of Erysipelas, and want of medical assistance.

FOUND DROWNED—John Conner, aged about 25, late a hand on board brig Philadelphia—missed on the night of the 14th inst. and found Saturday off Pier No. 4 North River.

DISEASE OF THE LUNGS CURED.—Mr. William Grey, 142 Rivington-street, was so ill with this disease that he was not expected to recover. His physicians said he could not live, as his lungs were most wasted away, when he determined to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. He immediately sent to 375 Bowery for a bottle, and before he had used up one bottle, he was able to sit up in his bed. He is now well; and to this medicine alone he says he is indebted for a return of sound health.

Beware of of an infamous counterfeit, and buy only at the first and only office of the true proprietor, 375 Bowery. Mrs. Hays, 139 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, is the only one there who has the genuine medicine. Dr. Lawerie, Newark; James Rea, Patterson.

THE WAR IN RHODE ISLAND has at length been brought to a happy termination; so indeed are all things that are properly treated—Consumption, asthma, bronchitis, dispepsia, cough, croup, whooping cough; all other diseases of the lungs and windpipe, may be brought to the same happy termination, if you do not neglect giving Covert's Balm of Life; in fine it is an infallible remedy for all the above complaints. In many instances those who have died horrible deaths from any of the above diseases, might have been spared to their friends for a period of years, dispensing blessings to all connected with them. Therefore we say, delay no longer, but proceed immediately to 155 Nassau street, and procure a bottle before it is too late.

☞ 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*

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.—A few copies of the first volume complete, bound and for sale at this office.

☞ **Spanish Cedar.**—The subscribers have constantly on hand (at 141 Centre-st) an assortment of Cedar of a superior quality, sawed to suit SEGAR BOX MAKERS, CABINET MAKERS, PATTERN MAKERS and others, which will be sold cheaper than at any other place in the city.
J. W. VANPELT & CO., 141 Centre-st.
Also, an assortment of Mahogany, Mahogany Veneer, and other Lumber suitable for Cabinet Makers. m30 1w* (2)

☞ **New Book for Farmers.**—Elements of Scientific and Practical Agriculture