THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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THE TRIBUNE.

Twelve Days Later from England.

Arrival of the Columbia.

The Royal Mail steamship Columbia, Captain Judkins, arrived at this port this morning at 6 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 19th ult. at 3 P. M.; arrived at Halifax on the 31st, at 3 P. M.—left same day at 7 P. M.—consequently she made the passage from Liverpool to this port in 13 days and 13 hours.

She brought nineteen passengers to Halifax, landed nine there, and took in five—making fifteen to Boston.

By this arrival we have received London papers to the evening of the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th ult.

The Columbia passed the Acadia, hence, at 12 o'clock last night.

The steamship Great Western, from New-York 23d April, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th ult and the Britannia, hence via Halifax, arrived on the 16th.

The Cotton Market remained firm, and prices were fully supported. The sales at Liverpool on the 18th amounted to 5,000 bales.

The Money Market remained about the same as at the last advices.

There continued to be a great many failures in the commercial business of London, and also in the manufacturing towns. One of the heaviest houses in Manchester, stopped payment on the 14th ult.

The Southern Counties of England had suffered somewhat from drought, while in the Northern part the season was quite wet. On the whole, vegetation was quite promising.

The disturbances in some portions of Ireland still continued, and were generally traceable to the excitement on the subject of "Repeal." The Country in and about Tipperary, was in a very excited condition.

On Monday forenoon, 16th of May, the American line of packet ship Hendrik Hudson, Captain Morgan, sailed from the St. Katharine Dock, London, for New-York, with nearly 200 emigrants, chiefly agricultural laborers, with their families, from the counties of Sussex, Kent, and Essex.

DESTRUCTION OF ONE-FIFTH OF THE CITY OF HAMBURGH BY FIRE.—The city of Hamburgh, the great Commercial Emporium of Germany, one of the most flourishing on the Continent of Europe, is a heap of ruins. Her merchants were rejoicing at the prospect held out to them by the promised improvements in our Commercial Tariff; now they are mourning over their richly stored warehouses in ashes, their houses devoured by the flames, and their prospects of increasing prosperity scattered to the four winds of heaven.

The fire, which broke out on Wednesday night, the 14th inst. and which, there is every reason to believe, was the work of an incendiary, extended to fifty-two streets, most of which were reduced to ashes. On a rough calculation, the loss of property was from three to four millions sterling, but it is believed that the total loss will be double that amount. No person can tell how many lives were lost, but a great number of persons must have perished. The Canals through the City were dry, so that no water could be found. The fire raged from Wednesday night till Saturday morning

On the latter day, at nine o'clock, the Danish, Hanoverian and Prussian troops entered the town, and, being well supplied with gunpowder, commenced blowing up the houses to arrest the progress of the flames. This was completely effected by Sunday morning. The Senate ordered every person to leave town, and nothing could exceed the heart-rending spectacle of thousands of poor people frantic with their losses, and without the means of procuring food or shelter.

The destruction of Hamburgh is one of those calamities which will be felt in every part of the Commercial World. Great as may be the credit of the Senate and people of Hamburgh with Foreign States a century will lapse before the City can be replaced in all the prosperity destroyed by this conflagration. In the midst of the confusion an incident occured characteristic of the government and the people. A public notice was every where put up, stating that the vault under the bank, containing the gold and silver bars, were fire-proof, and that the bank books were all removed in perfect safety.

The Hamburger Neue Zeitung, of the 10th instant, thus sums up the results of the sad catastrophe:

Sixty streets, containing from 1500 to 2000 houses, lie smouldering on the ground, and form a fearful but picturesque ruin. Two splendid churches, with steeples exceeding 400 feet in hight, another church with its tower, the Rath Haus, where the Senate hold their sittings, the old Exchange, the repository of the archives, the building of the Patriotic Society, are all destroyed. The Reichspost Amt, nearly all the great booksellers, the offices of two newspapers, (the Borsenhalle and the Correspondent,) nearly all the great hotels and inns, (the Old London, the Belvedere, Hotel de Russe, St. Petersburgh, Street's Hotel, the Crown Prince, the Wild Man, the Bramer Amthaus, the Black Elephant,) the principal magazins des modes and repositories of fashion, and nearly all the chief apothecaries, are destroyed. The following are safe: the cellar where the bullion is deposited at the Bank, the Catharinen-strasse, der Wandralume de Retches strasse, &c.

A more graphic account of the details is given in the annexed extracts from a letter written by a young lady to her parents in England:

On Thursday morning, Ascension day, 5th inst. my sister, her husband and I, walked to the French Church. Frederick, on taking away the breakfast, told us that since eight or nine o'clock a terrible fire had been raging in the Deich Strasse. In coming out of church the servant said to Madame Parish, (who, you are aware, lives in the country, and had come thence this morning direct,) that she could not go to her town house in the carriage; that twenty-two houses had already been totally burned; that in fact, hers was in great danger, and that the fire was becoming more and more formidable. A few hours afterward came the news that the house of Mr. Parish was no more, and that the flames were spreading every instant.

The whole city now began to show the most lively alarm. The bells, the firing of cannon, the cries and confusion in the streets, all presaged a night of anguish and terror. It was not, however, till night had spread her sad wings over the scene that we could perceive the whole extent of the destruction which menaced the entire city.—The heavens became as red as blood—the devouring flames, increased more and more by an impetuous wind, rose to a gigantic hight. At half past 12 I went to bed, but the noise of the explosions, the rumbling of carriages and carts, the cries, the large flakes of fire which every instant were driven impetuously by the wind across my windows, threatening to set fire to our house, the extensive light of the conflagration, the whistling of the wind, and—as you will easily think—the idea that the lives of persons in whom we were interested were in continual danger, not to mention the conviction of the numberless misfortunes that were happening, prevented all sleep. The windows trembled with the redoubled concussions of the explosions, and the whole house seemed as if it would be annihilated.

Before 3 o'clock had struck, I found myself again with my sister, who, like me, had been kept awake by the dreadful noise caused by the blowing up of the Rathhaus. At this moment an order of the police was announced to us to wet the roof of our house, and to cause the waters to flow in the gutters. Frederick had flown to the assistance of his brothers. We were therefore alone, and mounting on the roof scarcely dressed, were soon throwing over it pails of water: and our neighbors were doing the same. We prepared ourselves for the worst—threw on our clothes—the confusion increased—we could not remain. We packed up in sheets and boxes some of our effects. We called for the coachman to carry away the things we had packed; but how ridiculous to think we had any longer servants at our disposal. The city, or the passengers, had become masters of the coachmen, of my brother-in-law and his mother, and not a man was to be got to carry away our effects for love or money; our horses were harnessed to the fire engines, and the greatest confusion prevailed.

The Alster, before our windows, was covered with barges full of burning furniture; the old Jungfernstieg heaped also with goods on fire. On the promenade even of the new Jungfernstieg, I do not speak too largely when I say there were thousands of cars full of furniture, of merchandise, and of people, who were saving themselves. Two carts were burning before our house. With our own hands we helped to extinguish the flames. A woman was on fire before our eyes; fortunately I perceived it in time to save her. A tremendous shower of ashes and of flakes of fire nearly suffocated us, and obstructed our sight. The wind blew with great violence, and the dust was frightful. The fire had now gained St. Peter's. The horses, without drivers, were dragging the carts about in disorder over the Esplanade. Soldiers escorted from the city the dead and dying, and prisoners who had been plundering.

At last, after the greatest efforts, we obtained carts and horses to transport our goods, but the exhausted horses, as well as men, refused to work. With bread in our hands we ourselves fed them. Whole families fell down and fainted before our doors. Along all the walls, and out of the Dambor and other gates, nothing was to be seen but one spectacle of misery—a camp of unfortunates bivouac, groaning, exhausted, famishing. I saw some who had become deranged; mothers with infants at their breasts which had no nourishment for them. Fantomines of gold and satin adorned the ramparts, and the poor, exhausted firemen were reposing on them. An Englishman, Mr. Skinner, who acted as chief engineer, came into Madame ——'s house, whither he had retired on Friday evening. He had eaten nothing for nearly forty hours, and devoured what we were able to give to him—for provisions were beginning to be scarce, and we knew not where to procure more.

Although the direction of the wind having changed, the flames and the gunpowder spread the club house, they have revenged themselves upon the Holzdamm, the fire continuing to rage with vehemence, and the city becoming more and more in revolt. One family has been hunted in this manner from four different places. There being no longer any certainty of safety on the Esplanade, at 10 o'clock in the evening we set off for the country, but the next morning early we returned to town. I believe Madame —— has at least 25 people in her house. She says the siege of Hamburg was nothing in comparison. The rights of property have ceased. After raging nearly 100 hours the fire stopped at the Steine Thor.

The new exchange has been saved, though surrounded by the conflagration. I cannot describe the confusion that prevails everywhere. All the gentlemen are patrolling like soldiers, for in no quarter is one in safety. Many of our friends' houses are destroyed—all our trades-people burnt out. All our old Jungfernstieg is down. Streit's hotel was blown up. Poor Mr. Streit was still in the house when it was done. He was behind a door, and has been much injured, though still living. Frederick's sister-in-law, during one of the terrible nights, gave birth to a child in our traveling carriage, in which she had taken refuge.—Many women were taken the same way in the open fields. The dying breathed their last sigh in the streets and highways.

A subscription to a very large amount had been made in London for the relief the sufferers. It was headed by Queen Victoria, who gave £200; Prince Albert £100; the Queen Dowager £100 and others of various sums down to £1.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—*One Hundred and Twenty Persons Killed and many Maimed and Wounded.*—A deplorable catastrophe took place on Sunday evening week, on the Versailles and Mendon Railway, by which one hundred and twenty persons were killed, or have since died of their wounds, and many maimed and wounded.

In honor of the King's fete, the fireworks in the gardens of Versailles were playing on Sunday, which attracted immense crowds from Paris. The train to which the dreadful accident occurred, left Versailles for Paris at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, and was crowded with passengers. "There were," says one account, "seventeen or eighteen wagons, with two engines before and one behind."

The velocity was excessive. When between Bellevue and Mendon, the axletree of the first machine broke, and, stopping, the second ran over it, killing the stoker, and breaking the first machine in pieces, spilt its fire on the ground. Instantly six or seven wagons were broken in pieces, and the rest, running over the live fire of the broken engines, burst into flames. It is the custom on the left Bank Railroad for the doors of the wagons to be closed, without any possibility of opening them except by the keys in the hands of the conductors. No conductors were forthcoming, and thus the inmates of three of the wagons were burned."

From this account it is clear, that but for the custom of locking the passengers in the carriages, so awful a loss of life would not have taken place.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—Sir Robert Peel was still carrying out his measures with a strong hand, and his "manageable majority" came fully up to the scratch and obeyed his behests as fully and fervently as he could desire. There was merely a show of opposition by the liberal Whigs, out of respect to the past administration; but still coupled with a disposition to give the Premier plenty of rope, and hold him responsible for the use of it.

An examination into certain election frauds had disclosed a system of profligacy without a parallel in the history of representation. Mr. Roebuck had made himself very conspicuous in ferreting out these frauds. Several members of the Commons had left their seats and gone home, rather than suffer an investigation as to the means by which they go there. Among them were members from Lewes, Harwich, and Penryn.

FRANCE.—On the 13th instant the Minister of Public Works brought down to the Chamber of Peers the Railroads' bill, as adopted the day before in the Chamber of Deputies. It appears that the question still remains open as to whether the branch from Amiens, on the great northern line, is to be carried on to Calais or Boulogne.

A committee of several leading members of the Chamber of Deputies has published an appeal to the country in favor of the sufferers by the great fire at Hamburg.

Another conspiracy has been detected to assassinate the King of the French. A number of persons have been arrested in Paris, amongst others the notorious Considere. Among the projectiles seized were several intended for the destruction of the King, by being thrown into the carriage, and to assassinate as many of his family as might happen to accompany him. It is stated that the information which led to the detection of this plot was given by the mistress of one of the conspirators, who had been since murdered, and her body thrown into the Seine.

SPAIN.—Letters from Barcelona, of the 4th, state that great apprehensions were entertained that disturbances would break out on the following day.

The Spanish journals of the 24, appear with a black border, that day being the anniversary of the insurrection of Madrid against the French, in 1808, when a great number of inhabitants, headed by Valerde and Daviz, fell in the cause of their country. A funeral procession, led by the regent and his staff, paraded round the monument newly erected, and now inaugurated to the martyrs of liberty, on which is engraved the following inscription: "The ashes of the victims of 24 May, 1808, are deposited in this field of loyalty, bedewed with their blood. Eternal honor to patriotism."

PORTUGAL.—We have letters from Lisbon to the 9th inst. The non-conclusion of the commercial treaty had given rise to great excitement in the north of Portugal. A belief was beginning to prevail that the treaty would never be signed, and much disgust prevailed with reference to the overnicetiies of diplomatic discussion, which had arrested its progress to maturity.

THE EAST.—The accounts from Constantinople are to the 30th ult.

Prince Mavrocordato, the Greek minister, had hitherto made no progress in his endeavors to open negociations with the Porte for a new treaty of commerce.

Mr. Redhouse, an English orientalist, employed as translator at the Porte, has just finished a Turkish dictionary arranged in alphabetical order, a mode to which the Turks are not yet accustomed; for hitherto, to find a word in the old Turkish dictionaries was a work of labor, and sometimes, by mistaking a root, labor in vain.

EXPORTATION.—On Tuesday morning, the 17th, at an early hour, a strong party mustered at Dunkeld, on their route to America. This party numbered about forty in all, and, besides considerable capital, took with them five heavily laden carts of baggage. The pang of parting with friends and relations appears now to have lost much of its poignancy, partly from the hardships which the parties have suffered, ere they had finally resolved to expatriate themselves, and partly from an understanding, that, should fortune smile propitiously on them in the far west, they are speedily to be joined by those whom they hold dear.

[Perth Courier.

Nearly 1000 emigrants have already sailed this year from Sligo, the greater part of them to Canada and New Brunswick, and a number of vessels are still in port to convey more passengers.

The queen completes her twenty-third year on Tuesday, the 24th inst., but it will be celebrated at court this day the 19th inst.

M. Marciard, conductor of the public works which the province of Luxembourgh is causing to be executed, shot himself through the head with a pistol on Friday last, at Chatillon.

In consequence of the sudden death of Joseph Margetts Pierson, Esq., banker, at Kitchen Hertfordshire, the firm have, for the present, suspended their payments.

Markham windmill, situated near Reiford, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Saturday last. Friction of the machinery is supposed to be the cause of the disaster. The loss is stated to be at least £1,000.

The warehouse of Messrs. John Barton & Co., silk manufacturers, 29 Spring Gardens, Manchester, was broken into during the night of Monday, and a quantity of raw silk and silk goods stolen therefrom, amounting in value to £11,000.

Mr. Henry Ingram, of the Breck, in Sowerby, near Halifax, Yorkshire, an extensive woolen manufacturer and merchant, has been obliged to suspend his payments. A number of small manufacturers will be seriously affected.

It is said that Amoy, Chusan, and Kimgpo, have been declared free ports, and that the people of the Che Keang province had requested the English to take possession, as they preferred being under the British Government to the Chinese.

The Queen's great Bal Masque was a most splendid affair. The English papers are full of the particulars.

Washington Irving delayed his departure for Spain, in consequence of a special invitation to the Queen's ball.

The Limerick Chronicle states that there was snow on the Kerry Mountains, in Ireland, on the 15th.

A successful experiment has been made in London, by several distinguished physicians, in removing a cataract from the eye by means of galvanism.

Seven more ships, with 1600 troops, had sailed for India, which shows a determination on the part of the Government to push the war against Affghanistan.

There was a terrible explosion of a distillery in Church-street, Lambeth, on the 13th, by which several persons were injured. A column of ignited spirit was thrown upwards of fifty feet into the air.

A great fire has occurred in the Austrian town of Steijer, which consumed upwards of four hundred houses.

The Homœopathic system has been prohibited by a government order in Bavaria.

Lord Brougham has transferred to the London University College upwards of a hundred books, printed by the Government Press at Cairo, and presented to his Lordship by Mehemet Ali.

The New Tariff.

In the House of Commons on the 10th of May, Sir Robert Peel brought on the new Tariff, and made the leading speech on that subject, at great length. He also gave notice of his intention to bring up the Income Tax Bill for its third reading on the 23d of May. The following is a condensed report of Sir Robert's Speech:

SIR R. Peel then rose to bring forward the proposal of the Government for the revision of the Tariff. The Right Honorable Baronet commenced by stating that the great objects of himself and his colleagues had been to abolish prohibition, by reducing prohibitory duties; and to reduce the duties on raw materials, and on materials partly manufactured. By these means he hoped to diminish the general expense of living in this country; not, indeed, that any individual article would be so cheapened as to afford any great relief, but that, on the aggregate of consumption, the relief would be considerable; and therefore that the Government had made its reductions on a great variety of articles, so as to give to almost every one of those classes which might inevitably suffer from some one or more of the reductions, a compensation upon others. For instance, the reduction of the duty on various kinds of seed might, by letting in a supply from abroad, impair the profits of particular dealers; but the benefit thereby conferred upon agriculture in general would be an important one. Again, in respect of furniture woods, the high duties had greatly discouraged the industry of the cabinet-makers here, and induced importation of foreign furniture. He trusted that the reduction of duty would establish an export trade in that manufacture, and lead to the extensive use of mahogany in some branches of ship-building to which it was peculiarly applicable. Next, as to foreign ores; for example, copper. At present, that metal was smelted abroad, and copper could be there sold and applied to the sheathing of vessels and other purposes, at rates much below those at which the same objects could be executed in England, notwithstanding our coal and our manufacturing advantages. Spermaceti and other whale oils were important articles in our manufactures, and it was now proposed to reduce the duties upon them, because whale oil had been 100 per cent. dearer in this country than in the United States, which had manufactures extensively consuming this article successfully competing with ours. He reminded the House of Mr. Deacon Hume's *dictum*, that this country, having plenty of untaxed iron, and plenty of untaxed coal, wanted only plenty of untaxed wood to give ample employment to her industry: and this was the principle on which Government now proposed the reduction in the duties on timber. He now came to articles of foreign manufacture, on which it was contemplated so to reduce duties that they should in no case exceed the maximum of 20 per cent. It was said that such a reduction, unless accompanied with a repeal of the corn laws, was a great injustice to the British operative. But, in fact, there had been, as the amount of duties in this very week evinced, a very great reduction in the duties on grain.—Salt provisions, too, which had been hitherto under a total prohibition, would, under the new system, be admitted at a duty of about a penny a pound. So, as to live animals, about which he trusted he should be able to make a fully satisfactory explanation. So likewise as to fish, particularly the fish in which the poor were most interested, namely herrings. The Irish peasant now paid 20s. per barrel; henceforth he would get that barrel from Norway for 10s.; or would procure herrings off his own coast, by means of that improved craft which the reduced duty on timber would enable him to obtain there. The duties were also to be reduced on the importation of potatoes, rice and hops; on the last of which articles the reduction of duty would be from £8 11s. to £4 10s. He trusted, therefore, that a full disposition had been proved on the part of Government to lower the prices of those articles of food which are principally consumed by the poor.

He exposed the error commonly prevalent about the comparative cheapness of living in the great manufacturing towns of the continent, where, although food was indeed produced cheaply, the workman had always to buy it dear, by reason of the octroi duties payable at the gates of every city. He then argued as to the straw-plait and other manufactures, that under the present extent of smuggling as induced by high duties, there was in actual practice no protection at all. Now, he came to the great question touching the importation of live cattle. He had been strongly pressed to defer to the apprehensions entertained on this subject; but he believed it to be a groundless panic. Advertisements had been published for supplying English towns through a firm at Hamburgh with meat at 3d. a pound, and people had been frightened by those offers into selling their cattle at a sacrifice. If they had waited to inquire, they would have found that no such firm existed at Hamburg, and that meat in that city itself was at 6d. a pound. He would not say that there would be no reduction in the price of meat—there would be some; and some there ought to be, for the price of meat in England was now too high. The influx of cattle from Scotland and Ireland by steam, within the last fifteen years, had been immense; yet the price of meat had still gone on increasing. All this, it must be remembered, went to swell the navy estimates. The meat consumed by Greenwich Hospital alone cost £4000 more in 1841 than in 1835. The chief objection made against the intended admission of cattle was, that the duty was proposed to be uniform per head on the fat as well as the lean. Now, the admission of the lean cattle was of course an advantage to the grazier, whose business was to buy them for fatting; and so far here was a clear benefit to one important class of agriculturists, which benefit would be diminished if lean cattle of a large size were made to bear a heavier duty than lean cattle of a small size. But now as to the fat cattle.—The great protection on fat cattle was not amount of duty, but the length and roughness of the voyage; no fat ox could ever cross the Bay of Biscay. France, however, was nearer, and the agriculturalists feared an influx from her shores. But France for many years, instead of exporting cattle, had, on the balance, been importing them, and the price of all sorts of meat had been rising throughout that country. He showed that the danger was equally chimerical of importation from Belgium, Holland, Germany, and the Prussian League. So great was its superiority, that he did not despair of seeing England an exporter of that article. He was asked why not impose the duty by weight instead of per head? He would answer fairly that he wished to have meat somewhat cheaper in London; but still the increase of our population, and the scarcity of continental stock, gave a complete security against any very great diminution of price. We were exporting horses even now; and he saw no reason why we should not hereafter export other cattle likewise. On the whole, the fullest communication and consideration had strongly confirmed the Government in their intentions as to the duty upon cattle. He would not revive the discussion on the corn question; that he considered as decided by Parliament; but, at the proper time, he was prepared to state the reasons why Government did not consider the general principle of free trade (which they fully admitted) as applicable to the present state of the sugar and timber questions.

They had endeavored to act in the spirit of Mr. Huskisson, and to do as much general good, with as little individual hardship, as possible. Even for individuals, they trusted, the measure would provide compensation; and they believed that for the people at large the benefit would be extensive. He regretted that other nations had not entered into their views, and he had reserved some subjects for arrangement with them; but let them take what course they might, it would still be our interest to buy cheap and sell dear. The day would yet come when those nations also would see their interest; their perseverance in high duties would be met by that inevitable corrective—the smuggler; and the example of England, contrasted with that of States pursuing opposite principles, could hardly fail of ultimate effect, and of reciprocal benefit. The right honorable baronet concluded his speech in the following terms: "I have now fulfilled the purpose for which I rose, which was to state the general scope of the commercial arrangements of her Majesty's Government, and to vindicate those portions of it which have been most exposed to exceptions, from many gentlemen who were the most strenuous advocates of the principles of free trade; for with respect to the principles themselves, I apprehend there can be but little difference, that is to say, with respect to the advantage of purchasing in the cheapest market. (Cheers.) I know the meaning of that cheer; but I do not wish now to enter into discussion with respect to the article on which an exception has been made, the article of sugar. I have stated, and I am ready to state again, the reasons that, in my belief, make this article an exception from rules generally applicable; but I do not wish now to ent er into this discussion. Some objection has been made to this arrangement, on account of its limited extent. It has been said, that the subject should have been dealt with with a more unsparing hand. I am, however, of a different opinion. I think we have gone far enough; and that, if we had made a greater change with respect to the Corn Laws, it would only have aggravated the distress under which the country labors. I think, considering all the contingent circumstances, we have made as great change as is justifiable. It is impossible to deal with such great interests without feeling their vast importance; and, in doing so, we must take care to do as little injury as possible to individual interests. I have acted on the principle laid down by Mr. Huskisson, with whom I acted in 1825, in carrying out his commercial reforms. It is in the temper and spirit of his words that I and my colleagues have acted and have attempted to act."

We have attempted to simplify the Tariff, but with care and circumspection, so that as small amount of individual suffering as possible shall be inflicted. I deeply regret that it should be necessary to create any, or even the apprehensions of it; but, if you admit that objections on that ground ought to weigh against the change, then you must postpone it indefinitely. I sincerely hope that the result will be an increase of the command over the enjoyments and comforts of life on the part of industry. We have made this proposal in a time of considerable financial difficulty, setting the example to other countries not to seek to repair their finances by restrictions on Commerce and Trade with Foreign Countries, and I regret that other enlightened communities have not done the same; but at the same time I am bound to say, that I think it is for the interest of this Country to buy cheap, even if other Countries will not buy cheap too. Notwithstanding temporary obstructions, I believe that the example of England will finally prevail; and although other Countries may entertain a delusive hope of repairing their finances by restrictive duties, yet experience would prove that they would not succeed. A loss of revenue would be the consequence. What was the consequence of restriction and prohibition in Spain, where they existed in full force? Why, eternal conflicts on the frontier, and no revenue. In the United States of America, I am sorry to say, the same attempt has been made; and in the empire of Russia, where the attempt to fetter manufactures will bring its own punishment. The example of England, if she pursue her course in the right path, must tell on Foreign Countries; and if they resort to a contrary policy, they ought not to discourage you. Act on the principles you believe to be sound, and though they may be, for a time, unprofitable to yourselves, yet they will tell to your advantage among those who are wise enough to follow them."

ASSOCIATION;

Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society.

LECTURE.

The subject of the Lecture, which will be delivered tomorrow Evening at the Lecture Hall of the FOURIER ASSOCIATION, 411 Broadway, will be FOURIER'S own defence of his System against attacks of Infidelity brought against it. A discourse on the Goodness of Human Nature will also be delivered. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend. The Hall is handsomely and comfortably fitted up. The Lecture will begin at 8 o'clock and will be free.

☞ The article on Association prepared for this day's paper is unavoidably crowded out by the news brought by the Columbia. It will appear on Monday.

☞ **Stranger,** Do you want Boots and Shoes?—If so, go to Scribner & Co. Great Catharine Boot and Shoe Mart, 73 Catharine-st, corner of Monroe, where you can find the largest and best assortment you ever saw, and at price never before equaled. Just try it. (2) m24tf

☞ **Remember the Removal of the Best Camphine Oil,** Spirits and Improved Burner to La Fayette Hall, 597 Broadway, opposite Niblo's, at prices reduced nearly 50 per cent. G. W. McCREDY, Jr. m13 1m (2)

A Mother's Journal during the Last Illness of her Daughter, Sarah Cheman, with a Preface by Jane Taylor. Third American Edition. This day published and for sale by SAXTON & MILES, 205 Broadway.

☞ **To Travelers.**—Gentlemen visiting this City are respectfully invited to stop at the GRAHAM HOUSE, 82 Barclay-street, where a quiet home, pleasant rooms, clean beds, wholesome food, and an atmosphere unpoisoned by alcohol or tobacco, await their acceptance. Those who believe it impossible to live on a rigidly temperate and purely vegetable Diet without severe privation are requested to give it one trial. The house is very convenient to the business part of the City and to all the Steamboat Landings.—Terms moderate. Gentlemen visiting the City with a part of their Families will find such a home vastly more agreeable than a Hotel. Shower-Baths free. m4 tf

CLOTHING, 98 Chatham street.—Persons in want of good Clothing and wishing to save a little these hard times, would do well to call at WILLIAM DOLSON'S new Store, No. 98 Chatham street, and examine his stock of ready made Clothing, before purchasing elsewhere as he is well convinced that they will not dispute the price. je2 3m*

Children's Clothes.

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, either at wholesale or retail at DOLSON'S new Clothing Store, No. 98 Chatham street, cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best that can be found in any other part of the city. je2 3m*

BRITISH PLATE GLASS WARE HOUSE.—No. 6 Spruce-street, New-York.
TO DEALERS.
LOOKING-GLASS PLATES AND POLISHED PLATE GLASS, FOR WINDOWS, of superior quality and brilliancy, which will not become dim nor loose their color or beauty, from 6 by 4 to 132 by 74 inches, for sale as above. May also be seen at the same place, drawings and prints of shop fronts of every style, in which Plate Glass is used in London.
m5 1m ISAAC L. PLATT.

HOUSEKEEPERS' Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.—The subscribers are receiving fresh supplies, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of Housekeepers' Hardware, such as common and ivory handle Knives and Forks in single dozens or sets, and in sets of 51 pieces, Ash, Tea Trays, Spoons, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Coffee Mills, Shovels and Tongs, Hollowware, &c., &c., all of which they offer at market prices.
my24 1m OSBORN & LITTLE, 53 Fulton st.

HAVING presented to the Public the claims of my first premium Cologne for so long, I now take the liberty of laying before them another article of equal worth, viz: "The Virginia Shaving Cream." This vegetable composition I can safely say is unequaled by any now offered to the American public for the pleasure it affords in shaving. It is not only fragrant, producing a rich and lasting lather, but possesses qualities of so highly soothing and healing a nature, as to raise it far above any rival article. As those who have tried my Cologne have found it to be all that I said, so they who use this Cream will acknowledge that the half of its virtues have not here been told.
a20 tf J. LINDMARK, 83 Chatham-st.

MUSIC at Three Cents a Page, at No. 72 Liberty-street, corner of Broadway.—CHAS. T. GESLAIN, Music Publisher is constantly receiving new and fashionable Music for the Piano, Guitar and Flute, which he is selling at the very low price of 3 cents a page, retail. Also, on hand, a small lot of Musical Instruments, which will be sold very low. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Wholesale dealers supplied cheaper than at any other establishment in the U. States.
N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned at 75 cents.
my19 1m CHAS. T. GESLAIN.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 57 Wall-street.
NEW-YORK, 25th May, 1842.
THE President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the sixth day of June next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the second day of June next. By order,
my 28 1m(d) R. W. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 17th, 1842.
THE President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of seven per cent. upon the new capital stock, for the last six months, payable on and after the 20th inst. LEWIS PHILLIPS, Sec'y. m19 1m

TRUST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 27 Wall-street, (next door to the Bank of America,) New-York, will make insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, and also effect Insurance on Property, in the course of Inland Navigation and Transportation, on the most favorable terms.
DIRECTORS.
Valentine G Hall, James B Townsend, George Pomeroy, William Whitewright, Martin Hoffman, Edmund Penfold, John Nelson jr, Smith Harriott, William H Johnson, Samuel T Skidmore, Elias G Drake, William F Leggett, Francis Butler, R J Hutchinson, Charles Williams
L. CHAPMAN, Sec. [je21 w] ELIAS G. DRAKE, Pres.

NOTICE.—Whereas some person or persons have sold the 'Boston Miscellany' about town for less than the subscription price, and in some instances less than the wholesale price, the publishers are determined to put a stop to all such proceedings as far as the Miscellany is concerned, and give notice that they will sell the Miscellany to no man who shall hereafter retail the work for less than 25 cents per number.
BRADBURY, SODEN & CO., Publishers and Proprietors
je2

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL. There are a few vacancies in this school. Catalogues containing all necessary information may be had at the Bookstores of D. Appleton, 200 Broadway; Roe Lockwood, 411 Broadway; Halsted & Voorhees, 24 Nassau-st., and Dayton & Newman, Cor. Nassau and Fulton-sts. my24 2w eod*

BANKRUPTCY—Samuel Owen, Counsellor at Law, has removed to 67 Nassau street, corner of John, where he may be consulted on all matters in Bankruptcy. m28 3awlm

WANTED—Families supplied with help in any capacity at 293 Bow'y. No charge. j21w*

WANTED—Families in or out the city can procure good American and Protestant servants with good city references, at City Office, 75 Canal-st, free of charge. je2 3t*

WANTED—A Tin and Sheet Iron Worker, to go about 45 miles from the city. Also, 10 men to work in an Iron Mine and Furnace. Apply at 24 John-street. my25

A YOUNG LADY Competent to teach the ordinary branches of an English Education and who possesses a knowledge of the French Language and Music, is desirous of obtaining a situation either as Governess in a private family or as an assistant in a school. Address note to "Governess" at this office. a22 *1w tf

A LADY who can give references of the first respectability as to character, capacity and experience, wishes to obtain a situation as Governess in a family or Teacher in a school. A line addressed to A. D. G. box 133 Post Office, will be promptly attended to. my24 2w*

OHIO FUNDS WANTED.—All the good Ohio Banks, as well as Franklin Bank, Columbus, Chillicothe, Lancaster, Commercial, Lake Erie, Hamilton, Farmers, Canton, Granville and Cleveland Banks, and Michigan State Scrip, bought at S. J. SYLVESTERS, m21 22 Wall street and 135 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A private family would take a gentleman and his wife or two or three single persons to board in a genteel 3 story house. Reference required. Apply at No. 9 Dover street, a few doors from Franklin square. je2 1w*

BOARD in East Broadway (101) with fine front or back rooms on second floor, may be had by a family or a few single gentlemen of good morals.—House and location unusually pleasant and desirable. Private family. Terms very favorable. my28 1w*

BOARDING—At 83 Cliff-street—Two gentlemen and their wives, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated on moderate terms with board and pleasant rooms. Also two or three day boarders. m19 3w*

BOARDERS WANTED in a private family.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms in a newly built house, with Board, on reasonable terms, at No. 26 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, only three or four minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. my16 tf

BOARD.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family at No. 736 Broadway. Gentlemen that would room together would be preferred. References exchanged. my9 1m*

BOARDING.—A Family, together with a few single Gentlemen, can be accommodated at 75 Beekman-st. a23 tf

ROOMS, with or without Breakfast and Tea, at 113 Leonard-street, at from $2 50 to $6 a week in a small family. m6 tf

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant parlors and board at 26 Cliff-street. Also two or three single gentlemen. m6 tf

BOARDING.—Board can be had in a New England family, with pleasant rooms, being two parlors and two rooms above the same, on reasonable terms at No. 97 Henry, one door above Clark-st, being the most pleasant situation in Brooklyn. For particulars inquire at No. 120 Maiden lane, New-York, or at the premises as above. my13 1m*

BOARDING.—Mrs. J. Wilson begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the brick building 71 and 73 Catherine-st, entrance No. 1 Monroe-street, where can be accommodated a few respectable Boarders by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms. The location is a very desirable situation, and every attention paid to comfort and convenience. my21 1m*

VILLAGE BOARD.—A private family having a delightful location on Long Island, a mile from Williamsburgh ferry, will be happy to accommodate four boarders. Gentlemen, $4, ladies $3 per week. Address H. R. at this office. m30 2w*

PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board, in a private family, can be obtained by applying at 106 Hudson-street, near St. John's Park a26 tf

ROOMS, with or without Breakfast and Tea, at 113 Leonard-street, at from $2 50 to $6 a week, in a small family. m6 tf

HAIR COLORING.—J. P. Maby would inform those who used his celebrated Essence of Tyre, for changing red or grey Hair to a permanent brown or black, that he has returned to his old stand, No. 76 Division-street, where he offers it in packages of 25 cents, 50 cents and $1. This Hair Dye has been long in use, and never failed to give entire satisfaction. Those doubting its efficacy will be readily convinced by calling at the above place, and if on trial they are not satisfied, the money will be refunded. je1 1m*

GIRANDOLES.—Beach & Sexton, 114 Chatham-street, now offer for sale an assortment of new pattern bronzed, gilt and silvered Girandoles, Astral and Solar Lamps, Gothic Waiters, in sets or separately, together with a general assortment of silver-plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Britannia Tea Sets and Coffee Urns. The above will be sold very low.
N. B. Lamps rebronzed and regilt equal to new. je2 6t

MERRY'S MUSEUM—The most popular Magazine for Youth!—Contents for June: The Sense of Hearing; June; Fresh Flowers; American Indians; House Building; Edwin; The Rabbit-Fancier; Merry's Adventures; Who planted the Oaks; Travels of Thomas Trotter; The Deluge; A Page for Little Readers; Varieties; Puzzles, &c.
The publishers have a few copies of Merry's Museum, neatly bound, for 1841, which they will sell for the low price of One Dollar. BRADBURY, SODEN & CO., 127 Nassau-street, New-York, and 10 School-street, Boston, je1

AMERICAN MACKINTOSHES.—This article, peculiarly adapted to the present season, being light, pliable and water proof, may be found at our establishment cut in the neatest styles and equal to any imported, at wholesale or retail. A skilful taylor in constant attendance to take measure for those who cannot be suited from the stock on hand.
HORACE H. DAY, successor to the Roxbury, I. R. Co. 45 Maiden-lane. j1 1w

THE Self-Instructor and Journal of