Brown, Brothers & Co. This fact is not susceptible of proof—it is not impossible—it is not improbable that it should have been laid on the desk, or that it should have been dropped on the floor of the Post-Office, and then picked up and sent to Brown, Brothers & Co.

The finding of types and stamps in the trunks of Edwards—their exact resemblance to the letters and marks on the back of the New Orleans letter—the fact that no clothes had been produced with these marks upon them (as the defence said it was for this purpose they were used) and the fact that the circular stamp fitted the letter stamp were all urged as clear evidence against the prisoner. The circumstances of his arrest—the fact that he asked nothing of the cause of his arrest, when taken into custody by Recorder Vaux—that he said nothing of it at all until going to his office, when he asked if it was the Texas forgery for which he was arrested, was also urged.

In concluding Mr. Hoffman said he did not believe Mr. Edwards would suffer much for being tried by strangers: and he must say that he highly admired the judgement of his counsel in not opening the door for the examination of his character.—With regard to the money he showed Miss Phillips, Mr. H. asked if he could, being an honest man, settle the $20,000 on her, when it was the money entrusted to his care by his dear friend, Charles F. Johnson. It was not his to settle upon her, and the mere offer to do so, shows that he had violated the confidence reposed in him. He never had that money to settle upon her until after the 31st of August, and the girl had been mistaken or imposed upon in this matter by her lover.

Such, gentlemen, is the proof we submit. We care not for any particular part of it; we do not say that this establishes his guilt—or that the other does so; but I tell you to put both together and see if a single doubt remains on your minds. The counsel for the defence have told you that we deal wholly in conjectures and suspicions. We tell you that we point to facts:—they tell you that they are all merely suspicions; so it is suspicion; but, gentlemen, who can find the heifer dead and the butcher by with his knife and not suspect how she came to her death.—Mr. Hoffman made some eloquent remarks on the necessity of rejecting all passion and prejudice from their minds in deciding the merits of this case. The facts that persons connected with the suit were wealthy, should be allowed no weight. These things ought not to be brought into view at all. The same justice should be administered to one class as to another; and he adjured those whom he addressed to hold the scales of even handed justice.

Mr. CRITTENDEN next addressed the jury in a speech of considerable length—for a sketch of which we have no room. The principal point he urged was this. The testimony of Miss Phillips, which is acknowledged to be unimpeachable, makes it certain that Edwards was at Philadelphia on the 30th of August, after dinner. Now, he might have been at Baltimore in the morning in that case: *but he must in the meantime have gone to Alexandria whither these drafts were sent on the 28th, taken them from the post office, and returned to Baltimore in time to present them at early banking hours: and this was impossible.* So that upon testimony acknowledged by the prosecution to be good, Edwards could not have been the forger. Mr. Crittenden's speech was characterized by great clearness of argument, and eloquence, and beauty of language. He was followed by the District Attorney. He replied to the principal point of Mr. Crittenden, by urging that Edwards might be at Baltimore, have met an accomplice and received from him the drafts. Mr. Whiting spoke until about 11 o'clock, when some members of the jury grew exceedingly querulous and impatient, and the court adjourned.

THE SIXTH WARD ELECTION.—The following is the substance of some remarks made in the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday evening by Alderman Davies, upon a motion to inform Mayor Morris officially that Mr. Crolius has been elected Alderman of that Ward. It places in a burning light the atrocious fraud sought to be perpetrated at this Election:

Alderman Davies said—The Mayor declares he has not been officially informed that Mr. Crolius is elected Alderman of the Sixth Ward, and that he cannot recognize this body as the legally constituted Board of Aldermen. What are the facts? The Inspectors of the Election in the First District of the Sixth Ward, immediately after the polls were closed, commenced canvassing the votes. First they were counted, and found to exceed the number of names on the poll list by two. After the count, and while engaged in canvassing, they heard a noise—a riot in the street; a missile came into the room, and the Inspectors were frightened out, and were absent 15 or 20 minutes. No one went into the room, except a person who crept in, blew out the lights, and instantly left. A man stood at the door and watched during the whole time the Inspectors were absent, and he swears the ballots were not disturbed. The Inspectors came back, took the boxes and ballots to the Mayor's office in this Hall, and there, in the presence of this same Mayor who now says he has not been informed of the election of Alderman Crolius, and under his inspection and advice, the votes were again counted and compared with the poll list, and found to be precisely as they were before the Inspectors were disturbed by the riot. They were canvassed, a return in legal form made out, and signed by the three Inspectors, and one of them deputed to take it before the Board of Ward Canvassers. Then these Inspectors of the First District of the Sixth Ward adjourned *finally*—they were then dead. They had performed all the functions which the law required of them; they could not act on a subsequent day.

By the next day, hearing the result of the Election in the City, two of these District Inspectors beg in to doubt, and some others helped them to doubt: and then, the day after they were legally dead, these two sat down gravely, and certified that the votes they had counted, canvassed, and made out and signed a return of the night before, were lost or destroyed.

This return, so made out, and signed by all the Inspectors, was suppressed by two of them; and therefore the Mayor concludes that the Sixth Ward must be disfranchised. Had these two Inspectors doubted about the vote for Mayor, according to the Mayor's notion, we should have none but a hold-over Mayor. Some persons have sought to have the impression prevail that the votes of the First District were destroyed. The affidavits and papers on file prove that they were not destroyed.

☞ There was an atrocious assault and robbery on Thursday night at the corner of Second and Walnut streets. About twenty minutes before one o'clock, a Mr. Geo. W. Bartlett, of St. Louis, was attacked by three ruffians, two of whom held him by the arms, while the third rifled him of $18,000 in bills of exchange on Baltimore, New-York and Philadelphia, and about $130 in bank notes. In the struggle that he made with the robbers he was stabbed severely, though not dangerously, in the thigh and arm.

A gentleman in the neighborhood, who subsequently took the wounded man into his house and sent for medical aid, says that he heard his cries of distress for at least fifteen minutes before he went to his assistance. He supposed at first that the noise probably proceeded from some drunken rioter. When he arrived at the spot the ruffians were gone; and he informs us that not a watchman could be found for more than an hour.

[Louisville Journal.

☞ The Erie Observer of the 4th inst. publishes a letter from Philadelphia giving a glowing description of the launch of the frigate Raritan, which did not take place here on the 25th ult. The account is quite circumstantial—at least 150,000 persons were present—60 guns were fired on the occasion—a sloop sunk from being overloaded, but nobody drowned—and pickpockets were plenty, one gentleman from Maryland having his pocket picked of $27,000, in current bank funds.

☞ The Alexandria Gazette says the wheat harvesting has commenced in that neighborhood.

THE TRIBUNE

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1842

☞ **Doctor Lardner's Lectures.**—The second edition of Doctor Lardner's Course of Lectures delivered at Niblo's is just published and for sale at this office. Price, 25 cents. The subjects embraced in the Lectures are—Electricity—The Sun—Galvanism—The Fixed Stars—Magnetic Needle—Latitude and Longitude—Bleaching, Tanning—Popular Fallacies—Light—Falling Stars—Temporary Stars—Historical Sketch of Astronomy—Dew—Science and the Arts—Scientific Discoveries—Sound—Vibrations of the Retina—Voltaic Battery—Steam Engines of Great Britain and America.

THE TRIAL OF EDWARDS.—This trial, one of the most important in all its relations that has come before our courts for many terms, is rapidly drawing to a close. The District Attorney will close his argument this morning, and after the charge from Judge Kent, the case will be given to the jury. The evidence on both sides has been fully spread before our readers: and they are nearly as well qualified to judge concerning the guilt or innocence of the prisoner as the jury themselves. We are sure that they will so judge—and that the verdict returned, whatever it may be, will be closely examined in the light of the testimony that has been submitted. The case is one of such peculiar importance to the whole commercial community—one that concerns so nearly the property and the safety of every business man in the land—that it will not sink into forgetfulness the instant it is decided. The jury have a duty to perform not only imposed by their oaths, and for the discharge of which they are accountable to their consciences, but the obligations of society are laid upon them, and their verdict will be canvassed and the case re-judged by the public. The evidence in the case has been clear and most decisive against the prisoner. We are sure that no man, acquainted with the case can really doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and the very nature of the defence is calculated to make still more evident. Every item of the defensive testimony is either by deposition or by reference to the registers of hotels—than which no proof could possibly be weaker or more worthless.

But we abstain from farther comments at present. We have watched the trial from its commencement: and clear as is the testimony, and powerfully as has the case been put before the jury by the prosecution, from certain indications on the part of the jury during the trial, we anticipate a disagreement—a verdict of acquittal is impossible. The speech of Mr. MARSHALL in summing up for the defence was marked by the peculiar character of his eloquence. It evinced considerable logical ability: the testimony was very adroitly forced to suit the argument; and there were frequent passages of great beauty and remarkable power. At one moment the orator spread over the faces of those he addressed broad and complacent smiles by his humor; the next, by bitter and most pointed satire, he sought to destroy the force of evidence with tremendous power and effect. Passages of most touching pathos often occurred; and the whole speech, though marred by unwarrantable references to private and personal matters, and often by language unworthy a Court of Justice, was a specimen of forensic ability whose equal is not often heard. The peculiar manner and intonations of the speaker gave it additional effect.

Mr. HOFFMAN in reply was splendidly eloquent, as he always is. His oratory, though somewhat inferior in force and energy to that of Mr. Marshall, is far more accomplished, and in a Court of Justice, or before an audience of cultivated taste, would be quite as effective. His speech abounded in the most beautiful and harmonious sentences—uttered in a voice of unequalled sweetness, though of no great power and enforced by an easy, graceful and earnest manner.—Though more diffuse and ornate than strict logic would allow, it was still a powerful, well arranged and most conclusive argument. Eminent and able as were the champions from Kentucky, with whom he had to contend, in Mr. Hoffman the honor and credit of the New York bar were fully sustained.

The speech of Mr. Crittendon was clear, direct in its argument and of great power. His manner was calm, but earnest and graceful. He made few appeals to sympathy and but little display of eloquence: confining himself mainly to two or three points of evidence he made a very strong and ingenious argument in defence. He was followed by the District Attorney whose ability and peculiarities are too well known among us to require notice. He was cut short by the complaints of the Jury and will conclude to day. If a verdict be rendered, we shall say more of the trial to morrow.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Providence Express, the organ of the Suffrage party, says that no warlike preparations are going on in the State, and that there will be no farther disturbance provided measures be adopted to extend the right of suffrage.—We observe a call for those persons in three wards of the city who are in favor of the People's Constitution to meet.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Governor Porter has sent a Message to the Legislature calling their attention, in the most urgent terms, to the claims of the public creditors. It is an excellent document and administers a just and most severe rebuke to his brethren of the same political faith, who have sanctioned, by precept and example, the atrocious scoundrelism of Repudiation. Gov. Porter condemns in the severest terms the doctrines proclaimed by the Governors of Mississippi and Michigan, and which have well nigh become established articles in the Loco-Foco creed. He calls upon the Legislature to make provision for those who have just demands on the Treasury of the State, even if they are forced to increase the public taxes. Severe as this may be he says it will only be temporary; or, he suggests that the stock in the Banks, held by the State, be employed to pay off those liabilities. He says that he "can scarcely find language to convey, in a suitable manner, his ideas of the importance of a faithful adherence, on the part of the State, to its solemn engagements."

CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature of Connecticut adjourned on Friday the 10th, after a short session at which the New Haven Palladium says more intolerant and reckless legislation has been brought to a close than has ever before been witnessed in the State. Fifty-six acts have been passed, the chief of which are the act repealing the Registry Law, &c.—the act disfranchising persons on account of their politics and occupation—the act repealing the charter of the Mechanics' Bank of New Haven—the act allowing Sheriffs to be chosen by a plurality instead of a majority of votes—the proposed amendment to the Constitution, permitting all persons 21 years of age and over, to vote—the act to abolish coercive measures in the collection of debts—the act concerning common schools and the act disfranchising the students of Yale College.

☞ The store of Bishop & Son at New-Haven was broken open on the night of the 10th inst. and robbed of about $15. The robber was interrupted by one of the clerks and made his escape.

Politics, Crops, &c. in Vermont.

Editorial Correspondence.

RUTLAND CO., VT., June 8.

The subject of Protection to Home Industry is the all-engrossing topic here. All hearts, all voices, are united in its favor, and the Loco-Focos are loud and earnest in their devotion to the cause. (See the Resolutions of their recent State Convention, affirming and sustaining Protection on the broadest grounds.) Wool is the great staple of this section and State: it is now unsaleable at any price, the Manufactories being nearly at a stand. Many farmers have two clips on hand, and cannot get money to pay their taxes.

A very large Whig Convention assembled at Castleton to-day, and nominated for Senators from Rutland county Messrs. GEORGE P. HODGES of Rutland, E. B. ALLEN of Fairhaven and E. N. BRIGGS of Brandon. Mr. Hodges declined, and Mr. E. Allen of Pawlet was substituted. No doubt of their election.

A strenuous attempt is making to prevent the re-nomination of Hon. CHARLES PAINE as Governor, and substitute Hon. CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, the present Chief Justice, who is the favorite of the Abolitionists. I think it cannot succeed. S.

Saratoga—Opening of the Season.

Editorial Correspondence.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, June 10, 1842

To my eye, Saratoga increases her attractions with each recurring season. The sterile and shifting sand so universal in this region is becoming covered, year after year, with a loftier and denser foliage from the multitudes of ornamental and shade trees every where planted, and the effect is to replace the heated and stifling atmosphere of other days by a delicious and fragrant coolness, most grateful to the parboiled cit or weary traveler. Yes—Saratoga is steadily improving upon her already world-renowned attractions; and I do not believe it is the power of even these hardest of 'Hard Times' to prevent an accession to the number of her visiters with each recurring summer.

That thousands should resolve to taste her health-giving fountains each season, can seem but natural to one who has ever been here; the wonder is that those who have means and leisure should tear themselves away after a few days' enjoyment. Why should not this become the summer residence of families whose wealth allows them to escape for months from the glare and gases of our great cities? Here may be found Health, Comfort, Luxury, Society—united, if need be, with a reasonable Economy. The sojourner may have the evening news of New-York, Boston and Utica on his table in the morning, with the events of the day previous in Washington, Buffalo and Montreal. He may mingle in society, grave or gay, to his heart's content; or he may enjoy quiet and solitude if those suit him better. Here, for instance, in the United States Hotel, where I now am, the visiter may dine with hundreds, with his set, or enjoy exclusively his own good company; he may have his room, his suite of rooms, or, if he would be yet more apart, he may have his cottage to himself, with its parlor, dining-room, bed-rooms and all appurtenances, furnished like a fairy palace, and opening into a garden and arbor, airy, spacious and elegant. Congress Spring is but half a walk distant, and the other Springs all around. What more could Lucullus covet? How should Diogenes cling to his tub? The other great Summer Houses—Congress Hall, Union Hall and the Pavillion—are, I presume, also if not equally admirable in their arrangements, though my short stay will not permit me to visit them: while the American, Columbian, Montgomery Hall, Railroad House, and many others proffer faultless accommodations of a more usual character to the general visiter at all seasons. For those who merely pass through the place, or, make a brief stop, the Railroad is a convenient and eligible house; for those who tarry, I do not see how the United States could be bettered: though several others have a most inviting look and enjoy exalted reputations. The United States, I understand, is the largest, covering an acre of ground, on three sides of an area, in the centre of the village, opposite the Railroad Depot, extending 186 feet on Broadway, while its wings are 170 and 140 feet respectively. It has 310 rooms, calculated for 400 guests, while its dining-room accommodates 500. Union Hall, I believe, is next in size, having been largely extended the past winter. It has now 220 rooms, including 33 private parlors, is famed for quiet, and has pleasure-grounds covering 3½ acres. Nearly all the houses have extensive piazzas, tasteful grounds, and are so constructed as never to send their guests bodily above three flights of stairs toward heaven to rest—a peculiarity which many New-Yorkers will by contrast delight in.

The cause of Temperance has made evident progress here. Liquors are no longer displayed in the best houses; and I understand that six of the sixteen Hotels are now conducted on the Temperance principle. If I had their names, I would gladly give them. All the principal Hotels have been thoroughly refitted, and are now open for the reception of visiters, though the cold and cloudy weather has thus far secured rather a wide range to the guests already arrived.

I must break off, with a simple statement of the fact that travelers from New-York to Canada lose no time by taking Saratoga and a few tumblers of Congress Water in their way, while the gain is very decided.

—The rain of last night and to-day was very much needed throughout Vermont and Eastern New-York. The grass as well as grain is very backward every where this way. The extreme drouth of last fall had killed out the former in many places, and there had not been a good rain this spring. That of to-day is not half sufficient.

A good deal of Corn, Potatoes, &c. was cut down by the sharp frost of Monday night and the lighter one of Tuesday. These will recover: but beans, cucumbers, &c. are dead in many places. Add to these the ravages of the worms and caterpillars, and the ruinously low price, or rather no price, of Wool, and the prospect of the Farmers is most discouraging. G

☞ A row occurred in the Tremont Theatre, at Boston, a few nights since. One of the actors, named Field, (the Phazma and Straws of the Pic and Post) assailed W. F. Johnson, who was so badly injured as to prevent his appearance. The cause is not stated.

☞ A collision occurred at New-Haven on Friday evening at the wharf between the steamboats Belle and New-Haven, by which the former was damaged to the amount of several hundred dollars. The wheel-house, wheel, &c., were carried away.

☞ The rust—the most destructive foe to wheat in Virginia—has already made its appearance along the James River.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.—Leonard Wilcox was chosen a Senator to Congress by the New Hampshire Legislature, on Wednesday last, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Franklin Pierce. Mr. Wilcox has already supplied the vacancy to the commencement of the session, under a temporary appointment from the Governor.

RETURN OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The United States ship Vincennes, reached this port Friday evening. The following account of the labors of the Expedition, has been furnished to the public prints by some of the officers engaged in it:

The Exploring Squadron sailed from the United States on the 18th of August, 1838, and has been absent nearly four years: during which time, we learn that the different vessels have sailed about four hundred thousand miles. The Expedition has thoroughly executed every part of the duties confided to it by the government.

The positions assigned on the charts to several vigias, reefs, shoals, and islands, have been carefully looked for, run over, and found to have no existence in or near the places assigned them.

Several of the principal groups and islands in the Pacific Ocean have been visited, examined and surveyed: a friendly intercourse and protective commercial regulations established with the chiefs and natives; aggressions on our citizens and commerce redressed, and a justly merited punishment meted out in some flagrant cases of unprovoked and cold blooded murder.

The discoveries in the Antarctic Ocean (Antarctic Continent—observations for fixing the Southern magnetic pole, &c.) *preceded* those of the French and English expeditions.

The report which has been in circulation, of Captain Ross having run over some portion of the land discovered by this Expedition, is unfounded. No land to the *eastward* of 160 degrees of east longitude was discovered, seen or claimed by the American Expedition, as appears by Capt. Wilkes's report to the Navy Department, published in 1840, after the return of the squadron to New Zealand. If this statement originated with Captain Ross, based upon the particular chart of the Antarctic ice, and discoveries of land, with the full explanatory letter which was furnished him by Captain Wilkes, (previous to Captain Ross's Antarctic cruize,) he (Captain Ross) must have taken that portion of land reported to have been seen by Bellamy in 1839, which was represented on it as being in 163 or 165 degrees east longitude, or thereabouts, and which the American Expedition had never seen or heard of until its return to Sidney, N. S. W., after their discoveries in the Antarctic Ocean.

Captain Ross, according to his report, has never passed over, or gone so far west, as 160 degrees east in latitude 67 degrees south; consequently he could not have seen the land discovered and claimed by the American Expedition, but seems to have run over the position where land is reported to have been seen by his own countryman Bellamy.

The Expedition, during its absence, have also examined and surveyed a large portion of the Oregon Territory, a part of Upper California, including the Columbia and Sacramento Rivers, with their various tributaries. Several exploring parties from the Squadron have explored, examined, and fixed those portions of the Oregon Territory least known. A map of the Territory, embracing its Rivers, Sounds, Harbors, Coasts, Forts, &c., has been prepared, which will furnish the government with a mass of valuable information relative to its possessions of the Northwest Coast, and the whole of Oregon.

Experiments were made with the pendulum, on "Mouna Loa" on the Island of Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Islands, at a height of fourteen feet above the level of the sea. Topographical surveys and views were made of some of its active and most extensive craters.

Experiments have been made with the pendulum, magnetic aparatus, and various other instruments, on all occasions—the temperature of the ocean, at various depths, ascertained in the different seas traversed, and full meteorological and other observations kept up during the cruise.

Charts of all the surveys have been made, with views and sketches of headlands, towns or villages, &c., with description of all that appertains to the localities, productions, language, customs and manners.

At some of the islands, this duty has been attended with much labor, exposure and risk of life; the treacherous character of the natives rendering it absolutely necessary that the officers and men should be armed while on duty, and at all times prepared against their murderous attacks. On several occasions, boats have been absent from the different vessels of the squadron, on surveying duty, (the greater portion of which has been performed in boats,) among islands, reefs, &c. for a period of ten, twelve, and thirty days at one time; on one of these occasions, two of the officers were killed at the Fiji group, while defending their boats' crew from an attack by the natives.

The scientific gentlemen have been actively engaged in their various departments, and subject to all the exposures incident to researches among dangerous and hostile savages. Mr. Hale, the Philologist of the expedition, was left at the Columbia river, for the purpose of prosecuting his labors among the different tribes of the Oregon territory, and may be expected home, overland, early in August.

Several islands not laid down in the charts have been discovered, on one of which the natives offered worship, evidently believing that their visitors had come from the sun.

The Soobloo sea has also been examined, several islands found to have been erroneously laid down upon the chart, and others not laid down at all. Protective commercial regulations established with the Sultan of Sooloo, and a correct chart made of a feasible and short route or passage through those seas toward China, aginst the N. E. monsoon.

The tender Flying Fish, which had accompanied the squadron during the whole cruise, until reaching Singapore, was so much used up by hard service, that it was deemed imprudent to hazard the lives of men and officers in her, for a passage around the Cape at that season, without considerable delay for thorough and extensive repairs. She was, therefore, disposed of at that port, under the direction of the American Consul.

About eighty distressed American seamen have been received and shipped on board the vessels of the squadron, at the different ports and islands of the Pacific Ocean—several of them brought to the United States in the Vincennes; the remainder are on board the brigs Porpoise and Oregon, now on their way home, and may be expected early in July. These two vessels left St. Helena a week before the Vincennes called there, for Rio Janeiro and home—all well.

Six of the crew of the brig Uxor, of Mystic, Ct. wrecked at Prince Edward's Island, are also on board the Vincennes.

Although the officers and crew of the Expedition have been exposed to every variety of climate, the general health of the squadron has been without a precedent. But one officer (Mr. Vanderford, master's mate, who died on the passage home) and only eight of the men, have died from disease.

The officers, scientific gentlemen and men, have been constantly employed, as will appear by the labor performed, and the results of the cruise.

In addition to the large collections already received from the Expedition, the Vincennes has now on board a large and valuable collection, including several boxes of live plants, bulbs, &c. collected in the Pacific, Sooloo, Phillipines, Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Vindova, one of the principal Chiefs of the Fiji Islands, who directed and assisted at the massacre of ten of the crew of the brig Charles Daggett, of Salem, and assisted in eating their bodies, is now on board the Vincennes as a prisoner.

DEPARTURE OF RECRUITS.—A heavy detachment, 208, men and boys, enlisted at the naval rendezvous in this city, took their departure this morning, per railroad and Oswego steamers, for Boston. The majority of the drift consist of young healthy boys, who are now for the first time leaving their parental roof for a more active and useful sphere. About forty boys yet remain on board the receiving ship Monroe.

[Buffalo Com. Adv.

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

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

WRECK.—The U. S. Consul at Matamoras has sent to the Collector of New-Orleans a paper found in a bottle picked up ten miles South of Corpus Christi Pass. It is dated on board the ship Adventurer from Laguna and says that the vessel was dismasted on the 19th September. The Captain had been washed overboard and two men died from exhaustion. The water was fast gaining on them and the ship would probably sink before morning. A vessel was seen to windward which it was hoped would come to the rescue. The paper was signed Samuel Smithson, supercargo.

FROM FLORIDA.—The St. Augustine News of the 4th instant contains a notice of a meeting of the citizens of Newnansville, E. F. for the purpose of protecting themselves against the Indians. The only news concerning the Indians is embraced in the following resolution of the meeting:

Resolved, That while this meeting is in session we have received authentic information that Indians have just been seen within ten miles of this place, and that this meeting immediately adjourn.

MEXICO.—The N. O. Courier, of the 2d instant, has the following letter:

MATAMORAS, 7th May, 1842.

"I believe at this moment it would be easier to abolish the Catholic religion in Mexico, than to do away with the prohibitory laws against, or high duties on, foreign goods when imported, for the Mexican manufacturers have succeeded to making a national question of it.

"It is reported here that a Spanish frigate has captured one of the Texan armed schooners.

"Four hundred men of the chain gang are daily employed in digging a ditch around Matamoras, which is also to be defended by several forts. The garrison of the place now musters about two thousand men."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, June 11.

COURT CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, June 13.—Superior Court—Nos 60, 83, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 96, 118, 98, 136, 41, 29, 2, 33, 74, 140, 141.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Bankruptcy,—Before Judge BETTS.—DECISIONS.—*Edmund H. Miller.*—The general assignee had given public notice of a dividend to such creditors of this estate as proved their claims previous to May 11. On the 1st of June, and while the funds were still in the hands of the assignee, another creditor proved a debt and claimed to participate in the dividend. The general assignee refused to permit his dividend, and the matter was referred to the court. —Position of the assignee sustained, and the claim of the creditor to share in the first dividend denied.

Carlos P. Houghton.—This case had been referred to a commissioner, and testimony taken by both creditor and bankrupt. The former wishes it to be produced in court, but the bankrupt refuses to pay his share, and the commissioner will not make a return till all the fees are paid. A motion was made to compel it. —The Court decided that a bankrupt should not be compelled to produce evidence, as it might be against his interest; still, he must pay the commissioner before a discharge is allowed. The creditor must set out his own proof and bring it at his own expense.

George Richmond.—A decree had been allowed, but objected to afterward on the ground of notice not being served. The Court remarked that the advertisement in the papers was the only notice requisite previous to decree. As to costs in the case, it is desirable that parties should be deterred from making vexatious applications. When a creditor has been allowed costs, the amount of his expenditure shall be appended *pro tanto* to his claim in bankruptcy. The costs incurred by a petitioner on merits or objections, if allowed, shall be placed in other cases indiscriminately from the creditor's demand. Costs in this case to be allowed and taxed, and applied to the debtor.

DECREES OF DISCHARGE.—This was the first day in this District where the seventy-day notices expired, and the parties placed in a situation for final discharge. The Court stated that decrees could not be allowed on the first day. The bankrupt, after the time has run out, must file a petition stating that he has complied with the law and the order. The Court will then be officially notified by the clerk as to objections and such. If a majority in amount of creditors appear against the party, the proceedings must be submitted to another tribunal. If otherwise, the petitioner can receive his discharge. The petition can be filed to-day.

David Burnett.—This was one of the cases whose term had expired to-day, but Mr. Western observed that the Assignee demanded $15 before giving a certificate, and the bankrupt was unable to pay it. He said that no expense had been incurred, and asked to have it remitted. —The Court remarked in substance that every provision in the bankrupt act contemplated the party as possessing something to give up. Mendicants were not seen in it. If a man can come in and pay the expense of bankruptcy, he is at liberty to do so. The fees have been placed low, and the rule must be observed.

Daniel E. Delavan.—This was also a petition which had been run out to day. The counsel stated that objections had been filed by a majority of creditors, and moved that the books of petitioner, which had been assigned, should be presented before a commissioner. The counsel for Mr. D. said he was perfectly willing they should be so. Motion granted.

CIVIL COURTS.—In the Superior Court an action was brought by R. M. Blatchford against Daniel E. Tylee, to recover a note for $3,766, due the late Commercial Bank. Judgement for plaintiff.

In the same court James Watson Webb entered an action against John Clark, to recover a sum of money asserted to be due the Courier and Enquirer. The counsel for defendant moved for a non-suit on the ground that Mr. Webb had assigned his property, and was not proprietor of the paper. Non suit allowed.

The same action was brought by George W. Morrell, the assignee. It was to recover $80 for a year's subscription and advertising. The defendant contended that he had a right to pay only $40, that being the price he understood for yearly advertisers. This was met by the assertion that he had marked his advertisements inside, which was double price. Verdict for plaintiff.

Edward P. Torrey also brought an action in this court against John R. Peters, to whom he and his brother had sold the Knickerbocker line of stages and properties for $10,000. Mr. Peters withheld a small amount which he said was in effect for some slight breach of contract, and the present suit was for its recovery. Verdict for plaintiff $.86 1f.

PETER THE HERMIT was decidedly a man of genius. By his own power, unaided by money or swords, he stirred up all Europe to a war against the infidel Saracens. But he has found a rival in Dr. Peters, who, by his Lozenges and Pills alone, has aroused the whole Western Continent, awakened them from their sleep of Death, filled their souls with his own spirit, and thus made them the sworn foes of Headaches, Colds, Coughs, Dyspepsia, and all the thousand giants that swell the train of Disease and Death. His medicines are the means by which he has wrought this wonder. They are kept at 420 Broadway and 125 Fulton-street.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Injustice, perjury and treachery may, perhaps, succeed for once with the public, and barrow for a while from hope, a gay and flourishing appearance, but time betrays their weakness, and they fall into ruin of themselves. In structures of every kind the lower part should have the greatest firmness, as the grounds and principles of action should be just and true. Thus it is with those persons who have attempted to foist upon the public an article which they endeavor to represent as possessing virtues of equal magnitude to one of the most popular and efficacious medicines ever introduced to the public, the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, sold wholesale and retail by F. Brown, No. 80 Washington-street, Boston. We have heard a number of our first physicians speak of them in terms of the highest praise; they all agree that it is the best alterative now in use for a debilitated system, or for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, loss of appetite, humors, costiveness, weakness at the stomach, dizziness or pain in the head, &c. In fact they say it should be generally used as a spring medicine. The two articles of which they are principally composed are the pure extract of the best Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes. All those affected with the above ailments should call and try a bottle.

Sold at wholesale and retail by the agents A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, No. 79 Fulton, corner of Gold-st. 100 Fulton-st. 273 Broadway and 77 East Broadway.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Allow me to recommend, through your valuable journal, to gentlemen of taste, desiring comfort, Mr. Frederick Schaffer, No. 35 White street, near Broadway, (late of Paris) as boot maker, feeling confident that all those who are in want of a handsome, neat and easy boot, cannot but be accommodated and pleased, while I believe his workmanship to be unsurpassed. By a customer. je 13 1w is R.

☞ We shall go on conquering to conquer. Our enemy is disease and our cure certain, so long as we use those effectual weapons, Dr. L. D. Fleming's Medicated Candies. His Worm Candy is a most effectual remedy for worms, his Diarrhoea Candy will cure the most stubborn case of bowel complaint; his Dinner or Tonic Candy relieves indigestion, Costiveness, Heartburn, &c.; and his Cathartic Candy, as a universal physic, is not behind the best remedies. Sold at 135 Nassau-st., wholesale and retail; also at 79 Fulton-st., 273 Broadway, 140 and 188 Bowery, 85 Eighth Avenue, 242 Greenwich-st., and 75 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

CONFIDENCE INSPIRES CONFIDENCE.—"Beal's Hair Restorative" is applied without charge until the hair is restored. Also, for sale for the convenience of those who use it as a pomade, as which it is invaluable. Price $1 per bottle, $9 per jar, which contain sufficient as a test in any case of baldness. N. B.—Personal references given to some of our first citizens, who have had their hair restored. Depot, Guion's Bazaar, 173 Broadway, corner Courtlandt-street.—The proprietor is in attendance from 1 to 2 o'clock, to contract on the above terms.

BEAUTY IS POTENT.—As the sun at morning disperses the mists that gather on the face of Nature, even so Felix Gourraud's Eau de Beaute, or True Water of Beauty, removes from the human countenance the stains that disfigure it.—To be convinced of the appositeness of the comparison, gentle reader, then hast merely to test the qualities of the Eau de Beaute. Pimples, Morphew, Tan, Freckles, those Lilliputian adversaries of beauty, vanish before it like vapor in the sunlight. To be had no where else in New-York but Dr. G.'s Exclusive office, 67 Walker-st., one door from Broadway. One dollar per bottle.

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

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The most extraordinary attractions are put forth here this week. The "Industrious Fleas," Signor Blitz, the great ventriloquist and magician, and a variety of singing, dancing, mysterious Gipsy Girl, Animal Magnetism, &c. A splendid Saloon ascension takes place from the Garden at the top of the Museum every night at nine o'clock. Rare novelties for 25 cents.

☞ A fire occurred in the building Nos. 64 and 66 Nassau street, near the corner of Maiden Lane, occupied by Gushing as an eating establishment. It caught in the billiard room and threatened to sweep away the large block in the midst of which it was situated. But a great number of engines were speedily on the ground, all the hydrants within a great distant were put in requisition and a flood of water was poured upon it which even prevented it from breaking out. The upper part of the building was nearly destroyed.

☞ Counterfeit five dollar bills on the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia are in circulation. They are poorly executed and easily detected.

INDIA.—By the accounts brought by the Claremdon from Canton, it is understood that the Catholic missionary establishment at Macao was erecting buildings at Hong Kong, and the Rev. Messrs. Shuck and Roberts, American Baptist Missionaries, intended erecting three school rooms and chapels for natives, provided they obtained the necessary aid to defray the expenses. The native population there was estimated by some at 15,000 persons, composed chiefly of the lowest and poorest class of the population.

MURDER.—A man named Harrison was stabbed by another named Bell, on the 11th ult., at East Grove, Illinois, and on the 17th, having died from the wound on Monday, May 16th, a complaint was made and a warrant issued, and, after an examination, Bell was committed for the crime of murder.

ABDUCTION CASE.—The Mayor of Philadelphia has held to bail John McLaughlin, the owner of the hack, and Thomas Fisher, the driver, each in the sum of $500, to answer to the Court of Sessions the charge of aiding and abetting the abduction of the alleged slave from the United States Hotel in that city.

A DARING VILLAIN.—While a lad, a clerk in the employ of Strawbridge & Borden, No. 61 Market-street, was standing among a crowd of persons yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Third and Market-streets, looking at a railroad car that had run off the track, some villain succeeded in abstracting $345 in bank notes from the leaves of a book he held in his hand. [Phil. Eve. Journal.

☞ **Drab Cassimere Hats.** Spencer will be presented with his new style of Summer Hats on Saturday, 21st instant. The seasonable color is preserved in connection 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 below Murray-st.

☞ **Spencer's Imitation Moleskin Hat.**—This popular article is commended to the public as peculiarly desirable, at the present time, for economy. For elegance and durability it contends successfully with the most costly Hats worn. Price $3 25. SPENCER,
a16 tf Fashionable Hatter, No. 245 Broadway.

☞ **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,
Panamas,
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 1m PAPERS* (2)

☞ **Caution.** The public is cautioned against purchasing any other than the genuine Cora Salve, Farmer A. Cooper, M. D. on each box. The genuine is the first so repeatedly imposed upon by persons who know nothing of the nature of medicine, but as Dr. Cooper's Corn Salve is liable to be looked upon as a humbug until its merits shall have been tested, we wish to say that this Salve is compounded by a highly skilled and well known physician, and is in reality a never-failing cure for Corns. Sold at Rev. J. Cooper's Medical Office, 185 Nassau-street, corner Clinton Hall. Also at the principal shoe stores in New York.
(2) je10 2w*

☞ **Howe's Hygeine Horehound Candy.**—This very excellent article is now beginning to be known. The People have tried it; they have become satisfied that there is a virtue in it; and those who have once purchased and realized benefits from the Hygeine Candy will not cannot fail to give another call.—To be procured at No. 232 Broadway, corner of Howard st. Recollect it cures coughs, sore throat and bronchitis, hoarseness, &c.

☞ **Warner's new Music Class.**—The newly formed class in Element. Voc. Mus. (learning to sing by note) will commence its regular term on twelve lessons, on *Tuesday evening, June 14th, at 8 o'clock*, at which time new members can be received. It has been concluded to constitute this class of both ladies and gentlemen, and, accordingly, the subscriber has made arrangements with his existing ladies' class to unite with it. The class is one of peculiar promise and furnishes, to those who are desirous of learning to sing, an unusually eligible opportunity. Terms very low indeed. Times of meeting—from 8 to 9 o'clock, Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Place—No. 149 Fulton-street. J. F. WARNER.
Translator of Kubler's Elements of Vocal Music Dr. G. Weber's Music Teacher, Theory