THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1842.

☞ **Democratic Whig General Committee.**—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on Tuesday evening, July 5th, at 8 o'clock.
ELLIS POTTER, Chairman.
J. H. HOBART HAWS, E. E. COWLES, } Secretaries. jy2 2t

☞ **Mr. Clay's Speech** at the Festival at Lexington, Ky., Mr. Chief Justice ROBERTSON'S ADDRESS as the President of the Meeting, and Mr. CLAY'S FAREWELL SPEECH on his retiring from the United States Senate, will be published in a neat Pamphlet and for sale at this office to-morrow. Price 12½ cents, or $1 per dozen.

☞ The July No. of the American Laborer, containing Mr. Huntington's Speech on the Tariff, and numerous valuable Statistical Tables and Documents relating to the Labor and Industry of the Country, is now ready for delivery.—Subscription Price 75 cents the year. Twenty copies for $10

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

☞ The continued absence of the responsible Editor must excuse the neglect of sundry letters, &c.

☞ An interesting letter from Washington and some half dozen columns of news items and other matter are unavoidably crowded out this morning.

☞ **For Professor Bush's Fifth Lecture—The Learned Blacksmith's Temperance Address, and an Association Article, see First Page.**

☞ **For the Speech of the President at the Great Clay Festival in Kentucky, see Last Page.**

The Veto.

We yesterday gave to our readers the Message of President TYLER returning to the House of Representatives with his objections the bills extending the present Tariff of Duties until the 1st of August—for the purpose of providing supplies for the Government, until, after due consideration and the profound reflection demanded by the transcendent importance of the subject, a permanent Tariff can be established adequate to satisfy at once the wants of the Government and the necessities of the country. This bill was demanded by the exigency of the case; existing provisions, without som special legislation, were about to expire by their own limitation—the country was to be left without revenue under a heavy debt—and the ports of the nation to be thrown open for the free admission of goods from abroad. It was framed with a most scrupulous regard for what were understood to be the prejudices of the President, and with even a more absolute deference to Executive dictation than the free spirit of our institutions could sanction or approve. Every possible effort was made to accommodate its provisions to the President's scruples; and yet he has thrown himself between the wants of the nation and the wisdom of Congress and forbidden by his own power this bill to become a law! Well might his apologist from South Carolina declare that this "was one of the most *daring* measures the world has ever witnessed." The history of American legislation contains no parallel to its absolute tyranny and most fervently do we hope that it may never be cited as a precedent for similar usurpation in all time to come. In palliation of his former vetoes President Tyler has urged constitutional scruples which have had the weight of moral obligation. With men of extraordinary charity this plea has had some weight—in excuse for the man if not in justification of the act. But for this his third and most important veto he urges merely a difference in judgement. He places himself far above the Congress of the Union, and claims the power, which he is very ready to use, to veto any measure they may pass, not only for constitutional and conscientious reasons, but upon the grounds of his own judgement and his own unadvised will. What more than this an absolute monarch can do we cannot conjecture.

Mr. Tyler objects to the bill on the following grounds:

1. It suspends the action of the Compromise bill; and, virtually admitting that under certain contingencies this may be done, he "has not been able to persuade himself that the *exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify him in signing the bill.*" Passing over the insolent usurpation of this claim of a right to decide, let us see what *are* the exigencies of the occasion? The third section of the Compromise Act provides that after the 30th of June, 1842, all credits in the payment of duties shall be abolished, and "*such duties shall be laid* for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government; and the duties required to be paid *by law* shall be assessed on the value at the port of entry, under such regulations as may be prescribed *by law*." This evidently contemplates legislative action before *any* duties can be collected after the 30th of June. This is clearly the intent of the section. Now no such action has been had. The only bill which is ever cited as relating to this section is that of Sept. 30, 1841—and this by its very title relates exclusively to the sixth section of the Compromise—affecting only those articles which by the act of '33 were admitted free or at a less rate of duty than 20 per cent. This cannot be construed to supply the legislative action contemplated in the third section. The provisional Tariff bill was intended expressly to supply this deficiency—and this John Tyler has vetoed. So that he is now without legal warrant for collecting *any duties whatever*. Yet he says that "*under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury,*" the duties may be collected. Is not this in effect, though under an artful disguise, proclaiming that *Executive orders—with* or *without* the sanction of Congress—are to have the full force of Law? And is not this an assumption of power which no British monarch ever dared to arrogate, and which in past years would have awakened a spirit not only of indignation but of *revolution* throughout the land?

2. The other ground of opposition to this bill assumed by Mr. Tyler is, that it *suspends* the operation of the Distribution Act, whereas he would have it left to suspend itself. The sum of which is that he wishes the act repealed, because he deems its repeal called for by "a large number if not a majority of the people, by the state of the public credit and finances, by the critical posture of our foreign relations, and by public faith." Now we should like to know if the Constitution has made the President the judge of these matters? Are they not clearly left to the discretion of Congress? And after that body, elected by the people for the express purpose of making their will *law*, has solemnly declared its judgement is the matter, is it not the most glaring *usurpation* in the President to set it aside and substitute his own bare will, and make *that* law in its stead?—What more than this could the bayonets of Cromwell do?

But even if he had any right thus to act, the grounds of objection would still be most absurdly weak. The President has in no case a right to go beyond the election returns to determine what is the People's will, if it were possible for him to do so. As to the plea that the public necessities demand for the Treasury the proceeds of the public lands, how ridiculously frivolous does it appear in the light of facts. The nation is in debt twenty millions of dollars; her annual expenses are nearly thirty millions. By the Compromise Act all revenue is to be cut off and by the will of John Tyler none shall be collected by action of Congress, unless, first, the public lands be snatched from the States—the lawful owners—and applied to the purposes of the Federal Government—and what is the amount from this source? No man estimates it at above two millions: and yet to regain possession of this small sum, a war is waged by the Executive with Congress to the extermination of the best interests of the Country!

These are the only reasons given by Mr. Tyler for vetoing the bill, and plunging the nation into difficulties, such as she has never before encountered. What effect this high-handed measure will have upon the country at large can scarcely be a matter of conjecture. It is in effect a proclamation to the people that the President is greater than the Congress they have chosen to execute their will. It declares that his power is sufficient to *make* all laws necessary for the support of the Government, that he needs not the aid of the National Legislature, and what is still more to the purpose, that that body shall not be allowed to stand between him and the exercise of that power whenever he sees fit to use it. We feel that there was truth in the declaration of Mr. FILLMORE that "we were now in a crisis which would shake this Union to its centre." The people, blinded though they may be by despair and apathy to their own interests, *cannot* be thus spurned and trodden under foot, and yet remain indifferent to the preservation of their rights and liberties.—This is the crowning act of that usurping tyranny which has marked the course of Mr. Tyler since he first came into power by a sad dispensation of Providence which is becoming day by day more mysterious and inscrutable. If the people tamely submit to its continuance, they have lost that spirit which gained them their freedom, and which alone can preserve it.

We trust that, *now* at least, no attempt will be made in any quarter to throw the responsibility of *any thing* that Mr. Tyler may do upon the Whigs as the dominant party. If the merited voice of the Whig press from Maine to Louisiana—if the indignant murmurs of the people themselves at every public meeting that is held—if the most solemn protestations of Whig members of Congress and of the leading men of that party every where, *can* disown any policy—the sins of John Tyler must never be laid to their charge. Until the present time he has stood alone. No party, as such, would for a moment take to themselves the credit of any of his acts. But the signs of the times indicate that he has not ventured upon this boldest and basest of all his measures, 'solitary and alone.' The zeal with which Loco-Focos in the House rushed to the rescue of the Message from the scathing assaults of the gallant Whigs in that body—stung to madness by the cool insult of this treacherous movement, and the ready rush of the Globe, the Post, and other Loco-Foco organs, to the support of Mr. Tyler, clearly indicate the predominance of Loco-Foco counsels in the private Cabinet of the President. It is upon them that the responsibility of this act must fall. The President despairing of success in his long continued efforts to dragoon the Whigs of Congress and of the nation into his support, has thrown himself into the arms of his natural kindred; he has at last found rest in the bosom of Loco-Focoism—and we feel no desire to disturb his peace. He will soon enough find out that they have deluded him by hollow promises they never intended to fulfil, and cheated him with hopes destined from the first to most bitter disappointment. As for the Whigs, we feel sure that every one of them will rejoice with Mr. FILLMORE, that "the Administration at last has passed into its appropriate place."

"The ox knoweth his owner and the *ass* his *master's crib.*"

☞ With a promptness deserving the especial attention of President Tyler, *The Sun* of yesterday exults over the veto of the Provisional Tariff Bill. "*There was no earthly necessity for this little bill,*" says this collared serf—knowing the moment he wrote thus that the Treasury was empty, the public creditors clamorous, the public interest throughout the land crushed to the earth by the hostility of John Tyler. "The only object of it was to force the President to sanction a principle which he had before condemned," says *The Sun*, knowing that for the especial purpose of obviating his objections to the bill, and in the vain hope of inducing him, by deference to his scruples, to do one act for the country's welfare, Congress had suspended the operation of the obnoxious act. We are disgusted by servility so base: how an empty Treasury can purchase it we are at a loss to imagine.

STATE CONVENTION IN MAINE.—Portland papers announce that a Whig State Convention was held at that city on the 28th. The attendance, although the Convention was one of delegates only, was very large, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Hon. L. S. CUTTER was chosen President. Hon. EDWARD ROBINSON, of Thomaston, was nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor. He is a very popular and worthy man.—He was formerly a ship-master, and has filled with honor stations in the State Senate and in Congress. He accepted the nomination in a brief and sensible speech. Spirited resolutions, expressing the feelings of the Whigs of the State, were adopted by acclamation. One of them nominated HENRY CLAY for the Presidency in 1844, and was received with shouts of applause. Several able and excellent speeches were made.

SARATOGA WATER.—We understand that the waters of the Union Spring at Saratoga, which in many respects are superior to all others at that celebrated watering place, are bottled with great care and kept for sale in this city by the Messrs. Sands. The Spring discharges its waters at the rate of about four gallons per minute; its taste is more pungent than that of the other Springs, and it is said to surpass them in some of its most important medical qualities. It is very highly recommended for scrofulous and billious complaints by physicians of eminent skill.

NEW JERSEY SENATE.—We learn that it is probable that Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Jersey will receive the apointment of U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Senator SOUTHARD

☞ The New-York City Directory, published by J. DOGGETT, Jr., 89 Nassau-street, is selling as fast as copies are received from the binders. We shall notice this popular work more particularly in a day or two. The price is eighteen shillings *only*.

☞ The Finance Committee of the Common Council under the Whig organization, have made arrangements for the payment of the Bonds due yesterday against the city, amounting to over $190,000. They have already paid over $53,000, being all that was applied for, and are prepared to pay the balance, without the interference of the Mayor or Loco-Foco members.

From Rhode Island.

Correspondence of THE Tribune.
PROVIDENCE, Thursday 5 P. M.

I had a fair inspection this morning of the spoils of victory, brought in last evening. They are arranged in the yard in front of the Cadet Armory, and consist of seven pieces of cannon, (two of them charged to the muzzle with slugs, balls, &c.,) a number of tents, belonging to the Woonsocket Rifle Company, Providence Artillery, and the Worcester sympathizers—several hundred pounds of scrap iron, broken into the most suitable sizes to be used for destruction—a large wagon—a peddler's traveling cart, with a genuine assortment of birch brooms, buckets, pails, &c., red flags, muskets, pikes, bullets, musical instruments, a military coat and hat, and other articles 'suitable for the trade.'

Carter, the principal fighting man, has been captured, and was this morning committed to prison. He is a blacksmith, and the pikes are said to have been made under his direction.

Despeau has also been taken, and billeted at the same place. This man was the commander of one of the volunteer companies who accompanied Dorr to the Arsenal. After it was found the cannon would not go off, he was requested by Dorr to attack the infantry. "Oh, no, Governor," was his reply; "I did n't come here to fight—I only came to bluff." The peddler's wagon was taken on the road to Chepachet, without its owner, who abandoned it and fled to the woods when a file of soldiers was seen approaching. In some of the apartments were found stowed away powder, balls, and some other articles not usually carried by peddlers. The skipper was soon after taken, but it is not probable he will have his brooms, &c. restored even if he should be so fortunate as to escape a long imprisonment himself.

A large portion of the troops have returned to their homes. The city force, however, is perfectly organized, and stand ready at a moment's notice, to march in case of disturbance.

Two of the field-pieces taken were found in the woods, the others in the camp. Among them is the one stolen from Brown & Ives. In addition to the eleven kegs of powder about twenty kegs full were found in barrels and canisters. A great number of pistols, swords, guns, rifles, and other arms, were found, many of them concealed in the woods.

A son of Ex-Governor Arnold was wounded yesterday at Orangeville, by the accidental discharge of a pistol. Fortunately the wound was slight.

The Legislature met pursuant to adjournment this afternoon, when a resolution was introduced by Mr. John H. Clarke, the purport of which is that no discharge shall be made of prisoners until they have been examined by Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly, and their action approved by the Governor. It is still under discussion and will probably pass.

The Senate passed a bill to pay the militia and volunteers who have been called out to put down the rebellion. It was sent to the House. The cost to the State will be from $70,000 to $80,000.

Mr. Barker, who in a fit of insanity shot his brother-in-law, is in a fair way of recovery.

Dorr is stated to have escaped from Chepachet in a covered wagon, which was driven up to the kitchen door of the hotel, and into which our modern Bombastes Furioso, got at the after end, and departed without waiting to give a valedictory to his troops.

The prisoners were brought in last night according to previous arrangements, with their arms tied, and committed to prison.

Gov. Cleveland issued warrants for the arrest of some of the fugitives from Rhode Island; but he caused so much unnecessary delay before doing it that they escaped.

The Storm.

Correspondence of the Tribune.
SENECA, N. Y., June 27, 1842.

A most terrible hail storm passed over this place yesterday afternoon, destroying almost every thing of the vegetable kind that came in its way. Our wheat fields are entirely destroyed, and corn fields are in a great measure prostrated. The storm reached some eight or ten miles in length, and about two in breadth. Hail stones fell as large in size as hens' eggs.

I shall roll down my wheat and plough it under, which will serve at least for a good coat of manure. Almost every house in the course of the storm has been damaged more or less, in consequence of the destruction of window glass. Mr. J. Page, innkeeper in our village, had over two hundred panes destroyed in his hotel. Yours.

For The Tribune.

"We have just read an advertisement of the Harvard University at Cambridge Massachusetts, headed "Law Department of Harvard University," setting forth the design of the institution, plan of instruction, terms, &c.

It states also that "the active labors of instruction are shared equally by Mr. Justice Story, who is Dean Professor of Law at the University; and by Mr. Greenleaf, the ROYAL Professor of Law, &c."

So, it seems, we do not merely preserve *Royal Charters* of government, but have *Royal* professorships in our Colleges! What do these signs signify! Is Henry's separating project to be renewed! or, is it expected abolition will accomplish what Henry was so near effecting?

Our attention was called to the above paragraph from a newspaper published in Meadville, Pa. edited by a Mr. Magill. We would inform the worthy editor that his exceedingly exalted *democratic* feelings have led him to be frightened at a shadow rather than a substance.

In the year 1738 Isaac Royal emigrated to America from Antigua, and in 1815 he bequeathed (as a founder of a professorship of Law in Harvard College) 2,000 acres of land situated in several counties in the State of Massachusetts. Perhaps this editor is not aware that professorships generally bear the name of their founders.

If Mr. Magill has any friend capable of animal magnetism, we would advise him to allow that friend to place him in a mesmeric slumber, that he may not again be shocked from seeing such innovations of aristocracy on his democratic precincts.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On the 20th ult. Miss Mary Keen, an estimable young lady of Sumner, Me., was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of a young man residing in the same family. She was standing with her back to the door, engaged in washing, when the young man took the gun, charged it, and was going out to shoot at a mark. Just as he reached the door it was discharged—in what manner is not known, as the young man, in the extremity of his agony, became frantically insane. The ball entered the neck at the left shoulder, and passed completely through. The young man is likely to recover.

☞ During the thunderstorm yesterday afternoon the dwelling of Mr. C. C. Clement, 145 Clinton-street, was struck by lightning, the fluid passing down the chimney. No damage was done save to the chimney and a few articles of furniture.

The Porter House of Mr. Knight was also struck, corner of Division and Rutger-streets. The damage was slight and no lives were lost.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Veto Debate—Extension of Compromise Act—Collection of Duties after 30th June, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 30, 1842.

In SENATE, to-day, the bill for the re-organization of the Army was, after some discussion, ordered engrossed.

The bill further to provide for the administration of remedial justice in the United States Courts was opposed at length by Mr. WRIGHT.

Some half-dozen private bills, including one for the payment of Michigan militia, were passed

Mr. WOODBURY gave notice of the introduction to-morrow of a bill to extend the present revenue laws and also to fix a home valuation on imports.

The Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. FILLMORE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether any order or circular for the collection of duties after the 30th of June inst. has been issued by the Treasury Department; if so, to furnish a copy; also, whether it is still his opinion, as before expressed, that it is a doubtful question whether any *ad valorem* duties can be collected under existing laws after to-day; and if his opinion is changed, asking the reasons therefor.

Mr. WELLER asked leave to introduce a bill to extend the compromise act to the 4th of March prox.; to which objection being made by Mr. FILLMORE on the ground that two bills on the subject were now under consideration, Mr. W. moved a suspension of the rules for its introduction; *rejected*. Ayes 76, noes 106.

Mr. EVERETT said he took it that the bill was the measure of protection which the Administration would give the country.

Mr. ROOSEVELT moved to suspend the rules to introduce "a bill to remove certain doubts as to the interpretation of existing laws for collecting duties on imports," making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, to establish proper rules of regulations to ensure a just and impartial appraisement of imports into the United States. The motion to suspend *failed*: Yeas 91, Nays 112. (The Loco-Focos generally voting for, and the Whigs against, this as well as the other motion to suspend the rules.)

The Veto Message of the provisional Tariff bill was again taken up. Mr. BRIGGS gave a candid and deliberate examination of the objections of the President, denying that they justified a veto of this most important bill, which provided merely for the continuance of the present state of things for one month, to give the necessary time for action on the subject of the Land and Tariff questions, and he opposed giving up the lands to the general Treasury, contending that they belonged to the States, as had been until recently conceded by almost all of both parties. He replied particularly to Mr. Cushing's remarks in defence of the veto, and said it was the first time he had ever heard that power eulogised in the House of Representatives as a Democratic power. He called on the House to come up and do their duty in raising supplies for Government, leaving with other Departments to decide on their own course of action.

Mr. A. H. H. STUART of Va. made an eloquent and able speech in favor of *protection* and in opposition to the Message. He denied the ground assumed in the Message that the bill conflicted with the Compromise Act, and established, from reference to the express language of the Act, from the history of its passage, and from the general reasons influencing the parties to the compromise, that that act contemplated the raising the necessary revenue for an economical administration of Government from imposts alone, without reference to the land fund or any other. He alluded to the destructive influence on the manufacturing interests of relying on the lands for revenue, on account of the fluctuation in the amount of their proceeds; and in this view he demonstrated the absurdity of the President's construction of that act, as intended to supply the necessary revenue and that only, after the application of the land fund, showing that if this construction were correct, it would be necessary to pass a revenue bill every year to correspond to the fluctuations.

Mr. TILLINGHAST denied the correctness of the opinion expressed in the Message, that no distribution can take place under existing laws on the 1st of July, the duties of that time having been above 20 per cent., contending that, although above 20 per cent, they were in accordance with, since expressly authorized by, that act. He examined the objections of the President, noticing the remarkable fact that this was the first instance of a veto on grounds of expediency only, and contending that this bill, with the proviso, was consistent with the Compromise Act, and that the reverse would be the fact had it been passed without the proviso.

Mr. PROFFIT defended the President, accused the Whigs of forcing on him measures which it was known he could not fail to veto, and challenging to *present the issue to the country*, "Veto or no veto."

Mr. LANE of In. made an animated speech in condemnation of the course of Mr. Tyler and advocating the withholding supplies if such fastidiousness were shown as to refuse them, unless every provision of the law is made to accord with the opinions of the President.

Mr. WELLER defended the President on the usual Loco-Foco grounds.

Without taking the question the House adjourned.
ARGUS.

CITY GUARD.—This splendid company, of whom we have heretofore spoken in terms of commendation, leave this afternoon at 2 o'clock, for Bridgeport, Ct., where they will go into encampment for ten days. We most heartily commend them to the kind attention of the citizens of that town.

THE MAIL ROBBERS.—From Canandaigua we learn that the following sentences have been pronounced upon the persons lately convicted of Mail Robbery: Holton, to the State Prison 2 years, Harrington do. 4 and Doty 7.

A CARD.—*Life and Speeches of Mr. Clay.*—The undersigned is exceedingly gratified to see the public mind in motion for the advancement of the country's prosperity and glory through the instrumentality of Mr. Clay as President of the United States. This is made manifest by the various notices with which the press abounds of forthcoming publications of the Life and Speeches of this great man.

The undersigned feels it to be due to the numerous friends of Mr. Clay to state that there will be but one genuine, because *authorized*, work on those subjects; and that work is now in rapid progress under the sanction of Mr. Clay, and the supervision or several of his most intimate friends. There exists no where an absolutely correct reporting of his Speeches; and no where has an authorized Life of him been published. It is to embody both of these under authentic forms suited to the name and fame of the great Orator and Statesman, that the undersigned has commenced the publication of his Life and Speeches, with suitable embellishments.

This notice is given for the express purpose of possessing the friends of Mr. Clay of those facts, that they may not be led astray by proposals, however specious, because none of these have the sanction of Mr. Clay and the supervision of himself and friends.
DANIEL MALLORY.
July 2d, 1842.

GRAND EXCURSION ON SUNDAY AND THE 4TH OF JULY.—The splendid and commodious steamer Jacob Bell, Capt. Yates, will make two excursions each day to Harlem. We would advise the citizens who wish to avoid the noise and bustle of the City on the above days to take a trip to Harlem, through Hurl Gate. For further particulars see advertisement. The Bridge Hotel by Mr. Geo. Hammers, immediately at the landing, is a cool and delightful retreat for visitors, and will be elegantly fitted up for reception.

MOUNTAIN PAVILION, 2 MILES FROM HOBOKEN.—This house is now open for families who wish to enjoy a pleasant and quiet summer residence. The rides about the neighborhood are beautiful and not interrupted by fast driving.—Families wishing to have their own servants and their horses and carriages, will find excellent accommodations at this place. jy 2t*

☞ Decidedly the best variety of performances ever produced at the American Museum, come off there at three o'clock this afternoon. The preparations making for the Fourth of July are immense. A Balloon ascension at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Fifteenth Annual Fair of this Institute, for the exhibition of choice specimens of Agriculture, Horticulture, Manufactures and the Arts, will be opened to the public at Niblo's Garden, October the 10th, 1842, at 12 o'clock, M. Contributions, whether for exhibition merely, or competition for premium, to be entitled to free privileges, must, with some few exceptions which will hereafter be designated, be delivered to the Clerk of the Fair, and entered on the books, and receipts taken, either on Friday or Saturday, the 7th and 8th of October.

Suitable enclosures will be provided in the vicinity of the Garden for a great display of cattle, horses, mules, sheep and swine, and the regulations, premiums, &c., will be set forth in detail in a circular prepared by the Board of Agriculture, under whose superintendence a Ploughing Exhibition, for the trial and testing of ploughs, will also be held in the vicinity of New-York, on Friday, the 14th of October; for particulars, see Agricultural Circular.

The second loft of the north wing of the Great Saloon will be fitted up for the reception of grains, roots, garden vegetables, fruit, flowers, &c., the particulars of which will likewise be set forth in the Agricultural Circular. Arrangements are also making for procuring a convenient place for nautical experiments and testing of life preservers, life boats, &c., for the preservation of seamen and passengers, and also for experimental sub-marine explosions. The latter are designed to secure our coast in time of war. The whole of the first floor of the north wing of the Saloon will be devoted to working machinery; for that purpose a competent steam-engine will be in continual operation. The shafting and accompaniments are adapted for operating and testing conveniently all kinds of machinery, and for demonstrating their practical powers and uses. The south wing will be reserved principally for the productions of the loom, &c. The Promenade, extending 200 feet, will be appropriated for engines, carriages, sleighs, and for ranges, stoves, and other bulky articles. The Great Saloon and Galleries will be the centre of attraction for those who are gratified with varieties of the delicate, the ornamental and the tasteful workmanship of the handicraftsman and artificer. Tables will be filled with the most exquisite forms of gold and silver vessels, and finished work of brass, steel and iron, stone, glass and wood, and whatever of perfection the handicraftsman and artist can fashion from the abundant materials our rod and climates afford. In this apartment, too, are shown the numberless exquisite evidences of female skill and ingenuity, which never fail to adorn that portion of the Saloon appropriated for them, and which has always been crowded with admiring spectators. Contributions, extraordinary in their workmanship or growth, for exhibition and competition, are desired from all departments of industry, from the field, the garden, the factory and the workshop. After fourteen successful anniversaries, and a continual growing popularity, and with the confidence inspired by the almost universal acknowledgment of impartiality and justice towards many thousands of competitors, to whom, year after year, premiums of Gold and Silver Medals, and Cups and Diplomas have been awarded, the Managers, with great confidence, anticipate that the Fifteenth Anniversary will be the crowning exhibition among all that have been heretofore held, inasmuch as within the last year there has been an unprecedented awakening to the interests of industry and the arts, and preparation of the public mind for the coming celebration.

The Anniversary, and other Addresses, as usual. A National Convention of the Friends of Home Industry, will take place some time during the Fair. This is sure to bring together great numbers of our best citizens. Delegates are already elected from large sections of the country, and other sections are preparing to elect. The Managers of the Fifteenth Annual Fair invite all interested, directly or indirectly, in Agriculture, Manufactures or the Arts, with their friends, to lend their aid by contributions of their best specimens, that this intended epitome exhibition of a nation's resources may be honorable to the Institute, and truly illustrate the progress of improvements and the present condition of the arts in our country.

On behalf of the Managers,
JOHN CAMPBELL, Chairman.
S. S. BOWMAN, Secretary.

P. S. Communications for information, &c., to be made to T. B. Wakeman, Corresponding Secretary, at the Repository of the American Institute, New-York.

Editors of journals and papers friendly to HOME INDUSTRY throughout the United States, are requested to publish the foregoing Circular, and thereby give general publicity to this most effectual mode of multiplying and perfecting the products of Home Industry.

EXTRAORDINARY EMIGRATION.—We have computed the number of foreign emigrant passengers who have arrived at the port of New-York from the first day of April up to the 30th day of June, (yesterday) and find the unprecedented number of 41,712. During the same period last year, the number was 25,157. The arrivals at this port from Europe during the present week were—

On Sunday	871
" Monday	2826
" Tuesday	1121
" Wednesday	511
" Thursday	2369
Total	6498

In addition to the above, there are 70 passenger vessels now due, on their voyage to New-York, with an average of 150 passengers to each vessel.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 8th of June have been received at the Exchange reading-room.

The 7th was observed as a day of religious solemnities at Kingston, in memory of the terrible cathquake in 1692. The places of business were closed and all the churches were opened. The recent earthquake had very naturally disposed the minds of the people to solemn and devout contemplation.

There was another riot, not of very serious character, however, at Kingston, on the 31st of May, growing out of an attempt to arrest an escaped convict. A crowd gathered around and resisted the police, but they succeeded in securing their prisoner. The Despatch, noticing this affair, complains that the spirit of mobocracy is rapidly gaining ground, and calls for the severest punishments to repress it.

The Countess of Elgin had been very ill—at one time dangerously so—but she was recovering.

This is all we can glean from the Kingston papers, their columns being mainly filled with details of the earthquake in Hayti and with extracts from the London papers.

ICEBERGS.—The packet-ship Toronto, from London, which arrived yesterday morning, saw, in lat. 43 30, lon. 49, a number of icebergs.

The ship Carroll of Carolton, from Liverpool, which arrived yesterday morning, on the 12th June, in lat. 43 30, lon. 48, saw forty icebergs.

☞ A melancholy accident occurred near Eastport, Me., on the 25th ult., causing the death of two unfortunate lads. They were the sons of Mr. Woodsworth, of that town, and were out on a fishing excursion between there and Dennysville, when a flaw struck the boat, which immediately capsized, and the two young men were drowned. Their bodies were found Sabbath morning.

THE MEXICAN ARMY.—Extract of a letter from a good source, received by the N. Orleans Courier:

MATAMORAS, June 4, 1842.

This part of the country at present remains perfectly tranquil; the only political news of importance in this quarter is the resignation of Arista as commander in chief of the Northern Army, (he resigned the 28th ultimo.) His resignation was no doubt caused by the despotic arts of the present Government, which are tending towards a Dictatorship. Gen. Yaidro Reyes has been appointed to succeed Arista—a very weak man, and totally inadequate for the station. The GREAT ARMY of the North (including the troops here, 1,300 men,) consists of about 5,000 men, rank and file, scattered over the villages of the Rio Grande. Of the 5,000 men, 2,000 are raw recruits, and there is no probability of Mexico being enabled to augment her army on this frontier; so you may judge if Texas has any thing to fear from an invasion by Mexico. It is really laughable to see the false statements published in the New-Orleans papers about this great Northern invading army, which has never yet exceeded 5,000 MEXICAN soldiers.

YELLOW FEVER.—We learn that it is currently reported in the interior, that the yellow fever is prevailing in this city to an alarming extent. We need scarcely say that the rumor is wholly devoid of truth. So far, not a single case of yellow fever has occurred this season, and we entertain a reasonable hope that we shall escape its dreadful ravages. Our country friends may rest assured that they will be advised of its approach at the very earliest period. The city was never more healthy than at the present moment.
[Vicksburg Whig.

ROBBERY AT NOON-DAY.—A most daring robbery was yesterday committed upon Capt. Scudder, of the schr. Spy, (one of the Norwich line of packets,) at Russia wharf, where he had called to pay a small wharfage bill. Not finding the wharfinger in, and while waiting at the end of the wharf, he received a blow which rendered him senseless, when his pocket-book, with *four hundred dollars* was stolen. This was at noon-day in the city of Boston.
[Boston Atlas.

"EVERY THING HAS TWO SIDES TO IT," is an old maxim which has come to be firmly believed by every man, woman and child in the Universe. A pancake certainly has and so has John Tyler. So has Broadway and so has every thing else a man can name. But we'll wager a hat that we know of a matter to which there's only one side, and no mortal man can find another.—It is a fact which no man can deny—a statement which admits of no question whatever. It is this, that the Lozenges and Pills of Dr. Peters are unequalled in the cure of all the ordinary diseases of life—such as colds, dyspepsia and all of that nature, by any medicines ever seen on the face of the earth.—This matter has only one side: and no man was ever fool-hardy enough to suppose he could find another.—The Lozenges are absolutely *perfect* in their kind. They are sold at 429 Broadway and 125 Fulton-st.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, July 1.

The Mandamus Case.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—The Lieutenant Governor in the Chair.

In the case of the Mayor vs. The People of the State of New-York.

Mr. Wood followed his colleague, Mr. Foote, in a powerful speech, which occupied some four or five hours, during which he exhibited the course of the opposite party, in endeavoring to defeat the result of the election, in its true colors. Yesterday the Court was addressed by Mr. A. L. Jordan on the opposite side, who occupied several hours in efforts to prove the course of the Mayor to have been correct. The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock Saturday forenoon, when its decision will be rendered.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before the Recorder, Judges Lynch and Noah.

DISCHARGED.—William Woodworth, charged with perjury, against whom in this case no bill was found, and the same who was indicted for false pretence in April last, was on motion discharged on the complaint for perjury, no bill having been found for two terms; and also on the complaint for false pretence, by consent of counsel.

Abraham Cohen, charged with stealing a pair of boots, and who was not indicted owing to their being no felonious intent in the taking, was discharged by consent of the complainant.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Richard W. Rathbun, late Cashier of the Commercial Bank, charged with embezzling $50,000 of the funds of said bank, and for which he was indicted—having paid up the whole amount of his embezzlement to the Bank Commissioners, was, on motion of Mr. Price, of counsel, admitted to bail in $10,000, with two sureties in $5000 each. The complaint against him for perjury was ordered to be dismissed, no bill being found.

James L. Schermerhorn, charged with embezzling the funds of Ocean Insurance Company to the amount $[illegible] was admitted to bail in $10,000, on motion of Mr. Jacobson, of counsel.

DISORDERLIES.—Twenty-four persons, male and female, in prison charged with disorderly conduct were discharged at the instance of Counsellor Shafer.

GRAND JURY.—The grand jury came into court with a number of bills and were discharged to meet at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, to which time the court adjourned.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—It has been decided by one of the Courts at least, that Bankrupts must pay postage. This is a just decision, for it is the hight of injustice that creditors should be heavily taxed for postage, when they are compelled to lose their debt.

To the Editors of the Tribune:

I perceive, in your paper of this morning, an advertisement in relation to the discovery of several articles of value, and also a die for the coining of Dollars—presumed to have belonged to a gang of counterfeiters. In the ordinary mode of operation these articles would have gone into the Rice—but by the improved mode, articles of value may also be always be found, and restored to the owner, if notice is given beforehand to those having charge of the business. Of this I can speak from experience; and would therefore recommend our citizens generally, who have occasion for such service—and especially those who desire to obtain lost articles—to employ the New-York Poudrette Company to "remove their deposits," as they do it in a manner much less offensive, at less cost, and at the same time prevent the nuisance of depositing the filth in the Rivers, and also contribute largely to the interests of agriculture. Those who make one trial will never again employ the old mode—especially if they learn wisdom, as I have, by EXPERIENCE.

New-York, July 1st.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Injustice, perjury and treachery may, perhaps, succeed for once with the public, and borrow for a while from hope a gay and flourishing appearance; but time betrays their weakness, and they fall into ruin themselves. In structures of every kind the lower part should have the greatest firmness; so 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. 68 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 pains 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 by the agents, A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, No. 79 Fulton-st, corner of Gold, and 100 Fulton-st, 273 Broadway, 77 East Broadway, N. Y. jy2

A Card.

WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, (Old Alms House,) July 1, 1842.

The citizens of New-York and strangers in the city are informed that the Water Commissioners intend to introduce the Croton water into the distributing receiver at Fortieth-street, on the 4th of July; and during all day, from half past ten o'clock A. M., it will be open for the examination of citizens and strangers; but as it is necessary for their safety that but a limited number should be on the walls at the same time, only such number will be admitted at any one time.

The entrance will be from steps on Fortieth-street by the south side of the reservoir. The company will pass round and descend by steps on the Fifth Avenue.

In case of Societies and Associations wishing to go in bodies, the Commissioners will, as far as possible, accommodate them. Their wishes can be best complied with by an early intimation of them to the Water Commissioners at their office.

☞ **Warnock's Hat Establishment,** No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MAIDEN LANE.—Gentlemen's Summer Hats, in all their variety. jy2 1t

☞ **Boarders Wanted.**—A few respectable boarders wanted at 59 Walker-street, near Broadway. jy2 1m*

☞ **Good Board** and pleasant Rooms can be obtained at No. 26 Cliff st (2) jy1 7t

☞ **Dentistry.**—HARVEY BURDELL, M. D., Dentist, (formerly at 67 Chambers-street,) has removed to No. 502 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Dr. B. attends to all the branches of the dental profession, as usual. jy30 1m*

☞ **Mechanics' Institute.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Institute will be held on Tuesday Evening, July 5th, at 8 o'clock. JOHN N. SAYRE, Recording Secretary.
jy1 2t

☞ **Democratic Clay Club** of the Eighth Ward.—The monthly meeting of this Club is postponed to the first Wednesday Evening in August.
WILLIAM H. SWEET, President.
CHARLES W. WARD, THEODORE KELLEY, } Secretaries. jy1 1Wis