THE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

☞ Persons wishing to subscribe for THE TRIBUNE in PHILADELPHIA, and the adjoining Districts, will be served regularly every day on the arrival of the cars at 12 o'clock, noon, at the low price of 50 cents per month, by leaving their names with the undersigned. Single copies two cents. The Weekly Tribune per No. 6¼ cents.

E. W. CARR,
Forum Office, Philadelphia.

☞ Wanted, an Agent for this paper at PROVIDENCE, R. I. No one need apply unless he resides and is acquainted in that city.

☞ For a corrected report of Mr. WEBSTER'S *Eulogy of Washington*, Notice of *Intellectual Qualities Transmissible, The Deaf Mutes, &c.*, See First Page.

☞ For a *Poem, June 17th, by George Sweet* and an Extract from *Martin Chuzzlewit*, See Last Page.

Atkinson's Political Economy.

If the number of those who understand questions of high public import can be rendered at all proportionate to that of the million daily discussing them, there will be reasonable ground of hope that in 'the multitude of counselors' the common weal will find security. Unhappily, this has hitherto not been the case. You may find in every other bar-room or neighborhood cluster some self-made Statesman deciding the profoundest questions in National Policy or Political Economy at a dash, though they have occupied the earnest attention of studious men for years, and he has hardly thought of them six hours or read twenty pages upon the subject they concern.

We trust this will be reformed, especially on the part of those who advocate the true Policy of the Country. A man may be, and often is, confounded while sustaining a just cause, because he is not master of the facts and principles on which the justice of that cause rests. On the other hand, the dexterity and readiness of its advocate is often successful in 'making the worse appear the better reason' to the judgement of the instructed.

We do hope that for the great struggle now inevitable regarding the Protective Policy and our Tariff the friends of Protection will fortify themselves abundantly and in season—that they will be ready every where to render ample reasons for the cause they advocate—that they will show not only *how* our National Policy should be shaped, but *why* it should be—should be prepared not only with a full knowledge of facts, but a clear understanding of principles. To this end we have incurred the risk of publishing an edition of ATKINSON'S POLITICAL ECONOMY, which elucidates some of the fundamental errors of Free Trade theorists more clearly than any number of detached newspaper essays could do. It is a work which supplies just that portion of the argument for Protection that a man does not fall in with in the course of his every-day reading.

We know that works of this class are neither bought nor read with avidity; we have printed but a moderate edition, and only hope to pay its expenses. Yet there is no township or neighborhood in which a few copies of this work would not do great good, in confirming and fortifying those who are right and opening the eyes of the blind. Will not the friends of Protection every where see that it is disseminated? No adequate view of the subject was ever before afforded at so moderate a price. (See advertisement.)

Shirking the Issue.

The *Illinois State Register*—a Loco-Foco organ which has done its full share in defaming our present Tariff and the principles on which it is based—thus crawfishes on the 2d inst.

"*The democrats have been the firm friends of the Tariff system*—that is, a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to our manufactures. Mr. Van Buren, Col Johnson, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Buchanan, Col. Benton, and all our eminent democrats, are its acknowledged advocates. They are the enemies of a *protective* high-pressure Tariff, such as the Whigs have made—a tariff made for the benefit of manufacturers alone, which robs every other class of community and enriches them; such a one as the Whigs passed last Congress."

We have all along foreseen that when the day of trial comes, the Van Buren section of the Loco-Foco party will endeavor to put their allies off with big words—not, perhaps, that they hate Protection less, but that they dread defeat more. They can safely defame the Tariff at random, but when asked to put their finger on the clause they would have altered, they will find themselves in a perplexity. There is not a prohibitory clause in it, and the strongest Protection is given by it, not to Manufactures, as that term is popularly understood, but to the tailors, seamstresses, hatters, shoe-makers, &c. of the country. When Van Burenism plainly commits itself to the cutting down of all these duties to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*—twenty per cent. on paper and the same on rags—twenty per cent. on cloth, wool, hides, hat-stuffs, &c. and the same on hats, boots, shoes, and ready-made clothing—then we'll see.

☞ We are confident that the insidious attempts now making to pervert the growing sympathy of Americans for Ireland to the base uses of interested partisanship will fail of their intended effect. The Albany Argus (generous soul!) considers it "exceedingly significant that the only papers which have taken ground against the agitation in this country, belong to the Whig party." This assertion is a great deal more 'significant' than the falsehood it affirms. The bitterest adversary of the Irish People and their Cause in the country is the *Journal of Commerce*, a more thorough Loco-Foco paper than the Argus itself, and fully as adroit in its advocacy of the doctrines of the party.

☞ The *New-Bedford Mercury* has a severe criticism—in part just, in part otherwise—on the Repeal movements in this Country, in which The Tribune comes in for its share of censure, closing as follows:

"As individuals, let us deplore the woes of Ireland if we will; but as communities, let us not agitate questions which do not concern us."

We trust the friends of Repeal will bear this important distinction in mind, and hereafter agitate the question as *individuals* and not as *communities*.

WM. C. RIVES.—The Washington correspondent of Mr. Tyler's New-Orleans organ says, that Wm. C. Rives "is decidedly favorable to Mr. Cass for the next President as his first choice," and that Mr. R. "will take high ground next winter upon the question of the right to visit, in accordance with the Cass doctrine."

ILLINOIS.—The nominations for next Congress are nearly completed, as follows:

Dist.	Whig Cand.	Loco-Foco do.
I. (Alton)	J. L. D. Morrison,	Robert Smith.
II.	Zadok Casey.	
III.	Justin Harlan,	Orlando B. Ficklin.
IV. (Chicago,)	Giles Spring,	John Wentworth.
V. (Quincy,)	O. H. Browning,	Samuel W. Douglass.
VI. (Galena,)	Cyrus Walker,	Joseph P. Hoges.
VII. (Springfield,)	John J. Hardin,	J. N. McDougal.

The Cause of Ireland.

We trust our partial friend who sends us the following, and whom, though withholding his name, we recognize as a true and earnest son of Ireland, is impelled to speak too severely of the *motives* of those Americans who indulge in menaces of bloodshed to aid the cause of Repeal. We will hope that they have been rash and thoughtless—nothing more—and that they will henceforth be induced to consider and realize the beauty and power of an appeal to the Moral Sense of mankind against a flagrant and long-continued oppression. It may be that blood is destined to flow in Ireland—and if it does flow, it will not trickle in rills, but rush in rivers—but we feel sure that slaughter will not be commenced or provoked by the Irish People; we implore that it shall not by their friends here. Every word of menace or threat of carnage by either will be trumpeted by the Tory Press, and made an excuse for farther tyranny and new inventions of misrule in Ireland—for disarming, binding and crushing. O friends of Right! be warned! be wise as your enemies! If it be desirable that the contest be brought to a bloody arbitrament, never doubt that this will come soon enough without any seeking on your side! And most needful is it to the triumph of Justice that it *should* so come! Be calm, and you cannot fail to perceive it.

We might not have published the following had we not seen what efforts are making to pervert the cause of Repeal into subserviency to other causes, by which, to say the least, nothing can be gained to it. First, that portion of the Public and the Press which loves Order and Peace, and dreads carnage and devastation, is repelled by threats of bloodshed and violence, and induced to speak disparagingly of the Repeal agitation in this country—meaning *such* agitation as has attracted its notice—and then an effort is made to excite the Irish citizens of this country to hate and distrust those who have in this way been prejudiced against Repeal. The result of this, if successful, will be to render the Repeal demonstration in this country utterly useless. For it is little help to Ireland that a class in America sympathise with her afflictions, but it will be of immense service to her to bring the whole American People to understand her wrongs and anxiously desire their redress. Such a consummation would bring a moral influence to bear upon England which it would be difficult long to resist.—And this can be attained. The cause of Ireland is the cause, not of violence and blood, but of Civil and Religious Liberty—at heart the cause of Freedom and Freemen in every part of the globe. It can and must be made to appear so, even to those who are now prejudiced against it, if its friends are discreet, patient and untiring.—To this end their efforts should be directed—not to build up and wall in a little party of Repealers, or even a large party, but to convince the whole American People that their cause is identical in principle with that of our own Revolutionary Fathers, and their grievances far more abundant, bitter and galling. Let these truths be plainly set forth and mildly, steadily disseminated, and our whole People will be enlisted in the cause of Justice to Ireland.

—But we are deferring too long the letter of our correspondent. It is as follows:

To the Editor of The Tribune:

The advantage you have already done the cause of suffering Ireland by your able and intelligent exposition of the principles involved in the Repeal agitation in this country, you have much enhanced by your very judicious rebukes of the intemperate language too often used by some of the advocates of Repeal here. No one can more deeply regret the use of such language than those who are at the head of the movement here—or who are, at least, in positions of trust and prominence in our Repeal Associations. I can speak for the Executive Committee of the New-York Repealers, and I know that with one mind they deprecate strongly any violence of manner or language. They deplore sincerely the use of threats, as impotent as they are bloody—threats which can have no other earthly use than to bring a good and great cause into suspicion and contempt with the mass of our community, and, perhaps, to draw down "thunders of applause" from an excited and unreflecting popular assemblage. The last is a consideration but too powerful with men who care little for the cause, but a great deal for the "popularity" a noisy and headstrong advocacy of it confers for a time.

I know, and no one will admit sooner than the Editor of the Tribune, that when a red-handed Government threatens to crush a peaceful, legal, agitation by force,—to let loose a lawless and brutal soldiery upon the green fields, and among the virtuous homes of Ireland, it is difficult, nay, next to impossible, for Irish adopted citizens—who have, many of them, near and dear relatives, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, all of them friends and acquaintances, still remaining in that disturbed land—to curb their natural indignation, or to check their passionate excitement, half dread, half suspense, lest those near and dear connexions may be the earliest and the saddest victims to the grim tyranny of brute force. That they should give vent to their burdened hearts in fierce outcries and wild menaces of retaliation is not to be wondered at, however much to be regretted. It is the working of poor, weak human nature. But, it is not, after all, such people who indulge in this war-talk which you so strongly and so justly censure. Speakers of this cast are in almost every case men who (as I have said) care not a straw for Ireland and her sufferings, and who would not feel a pang if to-morrow she and her children were fathoms deep under the sea.—They are men who are glad to make Repeal a hobby whereon to ride with much spurring and kicking, and caracoling, amid the cheers and wonderment of gaping bystanders—men who, from a platform in the Park, three thousand good miles away from danger, can bravely and heroically exhort the Irish people to plunge into a strife which, whatever the result, *must* entail crime, bloodshed, and misery, without example in the darkest annals of history.

Be assured, Sir, that all real friends of the cause regret language and conduct of this sort; yet they do not see how they can well help them, unless by a pointed and immediate disavowal of such sentiments—a course which they are naturally unwilling to take. With Mr. O'Connell, they are determined to give the beautiful and sublime element of Moral Force a full and fair trial; with GOD'S help they have every trust it will be a triumphantly successful one. They shut their eyes firmly against the prospect of blood. They do not desire at all to take it into their calculations. If force is to be used, it will never be by Ireland's friends, *first;* never, at all, unless in the direst self-defence—a necessity which Heaven avert! This, I *know*, is the universal and settled feeling of all Ireland's true well-wishers on this, as on the other, side of the Atlantic; however much the better reason of some among them may for a time be borne down in the first rush of passion. Allow me to add, that while they are grateful for all sincere advocacy, they most appreciate the enlightened and truthful support given to the cause in the columns of *The Tribune*.

CARROLL.

New-York, June 20.

☞ The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of Philadelphia, is to deliver the address before the Literary Societies of Dickinson College, at the approaching commencement in July.

☞ THE RIOTS on the Beauharnois Canal in Canada, though the rioters were temporarily repulsed, seem not to have been quelled. The Plattsburgh Republican says that passengers on the steamer Whitehall, from St. Johns on Thursday last, report that the rioters again assembled in great numbers—killed eight soldiers, and drove the military from the field. On the night of Wednesday, the 14th, an express reached Montreal for more troops, and six companies immediately started for the scene of war. The Montreal Courier of Friday says that a further force of 100 men belonging to the 71st regiment, under the command of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, left that city on Thursday morning for the scene of the disturbance. This reinforcement, it was said, had been called for in consequence of a large number of the rioters being still in the woods, armed. It is reported that six more dead bodies have been found, and it has been also ascertained that several parties lost their lives in attempting to cross the river, to escape from the troops. One man was brought into Montreal on Wednesday who had three gun shots—one in the body and two in the face. The Courier states that he says that he himself saw five men fall dead after the discharge.

The Times and some other papers express the opinion that the measures taken to quell the riot were unnecessarily severe and bloody. When they had first assembled it is said that were only armed with sticks, and not sufficiently formidable to warrant the bloody slaughter to which resort was had. The rioters are mostly Irish and have for some time formed a very restless and uneasy portion of the population.

RABID DOGS.—DANGER OF BEING BITTEN.—The City is overrun with worthless curs and puppies, many of which we have reason to fear are in a rabid state, when their bite is certain death. Already seven or eight mad dogs have been killed since the warm weather commenced. The last cases of mad dog killing are as follow: On Monday, the 12th inst., one rabid dog was killed in Cherry-street, near the time the people were out to see the procession. On Saturday last one was killed in Rivington-street; on Sunday, one in Delancy-street; and on Monday, one in Division-street—each of which had bitten other dogs. One of those killed attacked a watchman with such fierceness that he tore the man's clothes nearly off his back, before he was overcome and destroyed. Is it not high time that the Mayor or City authorities, who have this matter in charge, should put their men in motion, that these dangerous animals may be destroyed, and the lives of citizens saved? We leave it for them to determine.

ANOTHER BORDER OUTRAGE.—The Calais (Me.) Journal records a recent outrage at St. Stephen. A young man named Tobin, falsely suspected of having informed at the Custom House against some leather belonging to W. E. Colwell a shoemaker in Milltown, was seized, carried across the border into New-Brunswick, stripped of his clothing and tarred and feathered. The Journal says the probabilities are that the outrage was perpetrated by citizens of the Province. No grounds for this belief are stated.

☞ Hon. S. S. BOWNE, late M. C. from the Otsego District in this State, and a most obsequious Tyler Loco-Foco, has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at one of the Wisconsin Land Offices. Of course some Whig has to suffer.

It is suggested that George W. Clinton, late Collector at Buffalo, and a son-in-law of Hon. John C. Spencer, will probably be made Governor of Wisconsin.

☞ Col. W. P. Blodget of Providence, who took a prominent part in defence of the constituted authorities during the late troubles in Rhode Island, has since been subjected to great annoyance from suits instituted against him in the Courts of Massachusetts for acts done in the performance of his duty. A petition praying the General Assembly to interfere in his behalf has been signed by the general and staff officers and others of the chartered military companies.

☞ The last chapter of 'Martin Chuzzlewit' (from which an interesting extract will be found on our last page) lands the hero at this city. So we may probably look for a 'showing up' of life and character in America, whither 'Lummy Ned of the Light Salisbury' had emigrated, and where he wrote back that 'him and his friends was always singing Ale Columbia and blowing up the President.' Boz did n't visit us for nothing.

☞ 'A Subscriber' wishes us to endorse an opinion expressed in The Sun that an Assistant to Mr. J. R. Whiting as District Attorney should be appointed and paid by the City. We can't do it. Mr. Whiting is liberally paid, and if he wants help, can well afford to hire it. Pasing an officer a fat salary, and having another to perform his duties, we do n't agree to.

☞ ROBERT TYLER, the author of 'Ahasuerus,' has another poem in the press of the Harpers. It is to be entitled 'Death, or the Dream of Medorus.' The New-York correspondent of the Intelligencer chronicles the important fact that Robert read the last proof-sheet while in this city.

☞ Mr. Goodwin, a highly respectable farmer of Greenwich county, Ky., during the last week, in a paroxysm of insanity, set fire to a corn crib containing some hemp, threw himself into the flames against the efforts of his wife and sister, who were struggling to prevent him, and was burned to death.

☞ The National Intelligencer states that Mr. Nicholas Paul, who fell through the joists of the Western Tobacco Warehouse at Georgetown, to the floor below, on Thursday last, died that evening of the injuries he received.

☞ The stables attached to the property of Sheriff Voorhees at Somerville N. J. and the stables and carriage house of Judge Taylor, adjoining, were destroyed by fire a few days since. Loss about $700, and no insurance.

☞ On Monday week the steam boiler in Rogers mill, in Fayette township, about twelve miles from Pittsburg, Pa., burst, killing a man named W. Parker and a German, name unknown.

☞ A man has been arrested near Fredericksburg, Va., charged with an attempt to murder a traveler. The name of the offender is Coghill.

☞ On the 30th ult. Mrs. Eveline Feazel, aged 29 years, was killed, about a mile from Lacon, Illinois, by lightning.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CHESHIRE, MASS.—The cotton factory, grist mill, saw mill and store, owned by Mr. Elisha Jenks, in Cheshire, near South Adams, in the village called the Harbor, were entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. Loss from $25,000 to 30,000. Insured for only 5000.

Liberia.

The African Repository for June contains a circular from Mr. Gurley, the Secretary of the Society, appealing for pecuniary aid to the friends of Colonization and stating the following purposes for which money is at present wanted:—

1. First, to secure the entire line of the African coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, about three hundred miles. A more extended line of coast would be desirable, but this is indispensable, as difficulties have already risen within these limits between the Colonial government and English traders; and as some twenty tracts have already been purchased by the society on this line, establishments of other nations upon it must occasion perpetual jealousies and disturbances. It is believed this object can be effected at an expense not exceeding $15,000 or $20,000.

2. To open a road to the camwood regions of the interior, thus vastly increasing the commerce and resources of the colony, and extending its influence among the native tribes.—This may be effected at a cost of from $5,000 to $10,000.

3. To aid emigration. An expedition is to sail immediately from New-Orleans, with sixty-nine liberated slaves, of the estate of the late Mrs. Read, of Mississippi, the remainder (there being one hundred and thirty in all) awaiting another expedition.

Eighteen slaves in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, to whom freedom was bequeathed by their late master, are expected, should means be secured, to accompany this expedition.—They are liable to be sold if not sent before the close of the year.

An aged gentleman in Tennessee desires to send sixty-eight slaves to the colony, worth probably in the market from twenty to thirty thousand dollars.

A minister of the gospel in Virginia wishes to liberate nine slaves, but feels unable to defray the expenses of their emigration to Liberia, where they have friends, and to which they greatly desire to go.

A wealthy gentleman in South Carolina has long been preparing his slaves for freedom in the colony, and with much success, and hopes to send them thither the present year.—Many in Tennessee and Virginia entertain similar sentiments to his, and many free persons of color in those States and elsewhere, desire to emigrate. Among the latter number is an intelligent Baptist preacher in Western New-York, who only waits for means to remove with a company of his friends.

OREGON.—A Convention is to be held at Cincinnati on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of July, to discuss questions connected with the settlement of Oregon. Mr. E. D. Mansfield, the able editor of the Chronicle, will read a history of Mr. Monroe's declaration in 1823 that the American Continents were not thenceforth to be considered future subjects of European Colonization, with an Essay on the grounds and proper limitations of this principle. Dr. McGuire is to present a discourse on the value, extent and probable destiny of Oregon, and Gen. Worthington will read a paper on the general influence of the settlement and civilization of the Pacific border. Several able jurists and statesmen will lend their assistance in compiling a history of our most important relations and negociations with Great Britain since the Peace of 1783—of their present situation—probable tendency, and apprehended consequences. The Convention promises to be one of interest and importance.

☞ A short time since, in the Parish of Claiborne, (La.) at a place known as the 'South Carolina Settlement,' about an hour before day-break, a man named Rush entered the bed-room occupied by H. K. Manuel and his wife, who were both asleep, when with one blow of an axe he inflicted a wound in the neck of Manuel that proved instantly fatal. The struggles of her husband awakenec Mrs. M. to behold him expire at her side. The murderer immediately fled, taking with him a rifle and cap, the property of his victim. No one knew the motive that prompted this bloody outrage. Rush is a laborer, and was in the employ of Manuel.

☞ The five Companies of the National Guards, who left our city to join the Bunker Hill celebration, returned yesterday morning from Boston, and were received by the remaining companies and troop of that fine and highly disciplined regiment, (the 27th.) They were reviewed on the Battery by Colonel Jones, and then proceeded, by way of their Colonel's house in Walker-st., to Lafayette Hall, where they partook of a sumptuous entertainment. The reception was conducted by Captain Jas. S. Cox, in that fine military spirit for which he is so much distinguished.

DR. HAGAN.—The Philadelphia Inquirer contains the following paragraph concerning Dr. Hagan, of the Vicksburg Sentinel, whose death in an affray we noticed yesterday:

"The intelligence of Dr. Hagan's death reached this city yesterday, and was received with feelings of the deepest sorrow by the friends of the deceased. Dr. H. was for a number of years a resident of this city, during which period he endeared himself by his fine talents and gentlemanly deportment, to many of our citizens. He subsequently visited Washington, and while there, corresponded with ability and distinction, with one or two leading journals of the day. He also associated himself with Gen. Duff Green, in the editorial control of a medical periodical, and wrote for its pages many able articles. Unfortunately for his character, his feelings and life, he was prevailed upon to visit Vicksburg, where, as the editor of the leading democratic paper of that place, the Sentinel, he became identified with the iniquitous doctrine of repudiation, and waged a fierce and uncompromising war against banks, bankers, &c. In this position, the whole nature of Dr. Hagan seemed to undergo a change. While in Philadelphia, he was gentle, mild and retiring. At Vicksburg he became a leader and a target, and was soon involved in various personal difficulties, which ended in duels and other scenes of violence."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—An anonymous correspondent of the Macon Ga. Messenger, publishes the following:

"Some time since, a gentleman traveling from Alabama, put up at the Union Hall in Forsyth, and in a conversation had with the proprietor of the house, stated that a negro fellow had been taken up for having committed violence upon the body of a white female, and that during his examination, he *confessed* that he had committed a similar act upon the body of a white female near Milledgeville, and that after he had gratified his brutal desire, he hung her with a bunch of cotton thread. He stated that it was not first his intention to murder her—but to accomplish his object, he was obligyd to choke her; finding (as he stated) she was so near gone, he concluded to hang her, in which situation the body was discovered. The negro also stated, *that Mr. JOHNSTON was executed for the supposed murder, and that he was an innocent man:* that he himself had committed the murder, and that there was no person concerned with him."

THE POSITION OF TEXAS.—The editor of the N. O. Tropic holds this discouraging language with regard to the Republic of the Lone Star, in a late number of his paper:

"For Texas, we frankly confess, our sympathy is fast waning. We begin to believe the country 'is not what it is cracked up to be'—that the feeling of gratitude for favors lavishly bestowed by the United States, is remarkably slender—that its government is utterly contemptible—that the majority of its people are not fit to be free—in fine, we believe that Texas will resume its proper position when it ceases to bring ridicule upon the name of "Republic" by claiming it, and again become an integral portion of the States of Mexico."

MURDER.—The Brownsville (Penn.) Phœnix says that, on the night of the 24th ult., a murder was committed on the body of aMr. Thomas Branch, a respectable citizen of Haywood county. Four negroes have been arrested, one of whom confesses he struck the first blow, and that the others repeated it. The attack was made in the night while Mr. Branch was in bed and asleep. After the commission of the deed, the body was removed to a neighboring cane-brake, where it was discovered horribly mangled. The murderers were committed to jail, and will be tried at the approaching circuit court.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The last Kalida (Ohio) Venture gives the particulars of a horrid transaction which occurred in Van Wert county, on the morning of the 20th ult.

Mrs. Mary Varian, wife of Mr. Benjamin Varian, during the absence of her husband, murdered her eldest child, a boy about four and a half years old, by inflicting several mortal wounds upon his head with a large knife. She then retired to the barn and hung herself with a rope. No reason can be given for this act. Mrs. Varian had lived very agreeably with her husband, who is a respectable farmer in good circumstances.

☞ On Monday evening, while riding out, Mr. Charles McClean, of this city, was thrown from his horse, and so severely bruised that he died yesterday evening. He was in his 71st year.

[Madison, Ia. News.

Court Calendar—This Day.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 33, 101, 160 to 171 inclusive, 173 to 179 inclusive, 183, 184, 185, 187, 188, 189, 191, 192.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 69, 82, 26, 17, 5, 27, 106, 53, 54, 55, 60, 51, 104, 107, 7, 29, 111, 103, 84.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, June 20.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice Jones and Judge Vanderpool.

The Court announced that the new rules, which would be published in a few days, provide that hereafter the first week of every argument term will be devoted to trials, but that a plaintiff should not be subjected to a motion of judgement, as in case of non-suit, if omitting to notice his cause on the trial week in the argument term. The arrangement has been made at the request of a number of members of the bar.

Andrew H. Green vs. John Kennedy—Action of replevin in relation to some goods seized in Cedar-st. on execution in favor of Cook & Clark against P. R. Bayley. Verdict for plaintiff.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS—Senator Denniston in the Chair.

Sylvanus H. Henry and Oliver B. Pierce plaintiffs in error vs. The Salina Bank—Action on a note given in 1838, to which a plea of usury was set up in bar of payment. The principal point is, that the real plaintiff in interest should have been compelled to testify. Mr. Marcus J. Reynolds was heard on the part of plaintiff in error.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge KENT.

William W. Lowerre vs. W. Van Benthuysen.—In March, 1839, the defendant, on behalf of Mr. Charles King, proprietor of the New-York American, hired the lofts of store No. 18 New-st. on a lease of 5 years, to be employed as a printing-office. Mr. King was surety for the payment of the rent. In August, 1841, Mr. Lowerre let the lower store and basement to Godfrey & Robinson, for the manufactory of cotton batts. These gentlemen put a steam engine in the basement, which was not calculated, it is contended, to receive it, and used the chimney belonging to the store, which was dangerous, and which caught fire once while defendant occupied, and a fire occurred subsequently to Mr. King's leaving, in some part of G. & R.'s premises. The Insurance Company suspended the policy of insurance which had been effected on the printing-office, on account of the extra risk. In December Mr. King abandoned the premises, removing to the office previously occupied by the Star and Times, but paid rent to the succeeding May. The present action is to recover $250 for half a year's rent. The defence is that Mr. King had been ejected. Verdict to-morrow.

Quimby vs. Kavanaugh—Action of replevin to recover a cab obtained by forged paper and sold by the purchaser to Mr. Kavanaugh (alluded to yesterday.) Verdict for defendant.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS AND TRUSTEES.—The gentlemen recently elected met to-day at the City Hall to be sworn in, and to cast lots under the following provision of the law:

"The Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees so elected shall hold their offices for the following terms, viz.: one Commissioner and one Inspector in each Ward for one year; one Commissioner and one Inspector in each Ward for two years; the five Trustees in each Ward, for the several periods of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years—the term of service of each Commissioner, Inspector and Trustee to be determined by drawing lots at the time when they shall severally be inducted into their offices," &c.

The Commissioners were first sworn in and drew lots, and were succeeded by the Inspectors, and then the Trustees. The Commissioners afterward formed as a Board of Education, and chose Mr. Thomas Jeremiah President and Mr. John A. Stewart Clerk.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before the Recorder and Aldermen Martin and Scoles; James R. Whiting, District Attorney.

TRIAL FOR GRAND LARCENY.—James Fitzsimmons, a boy 13½ years old, impleaded with John Lake, was put upon his trial for a grand larceny—stealing $184 in bills and coin from Norman Cook of 56½ Bowery, to whom the prisoner and Lake were apprentices. The accused confessed that the other boy had stolen the money, by a preconcerted arrangement, while Mr. Cook was at church; that the other boy fled to Albany, and that he, the accused, had only $2 of the money, which he gave up. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sent by the Court to the House of Refuge.

ANOTHER TRIAL FOR GRAND LARCENY.—Isaiah Cropper, colored man, was tried for grand larceny—stealing pantaloons containing $200 in bills and 75 cents in silver from John Cheeda, of No. 9 Franklin-st. when he was in a disreputable house in Leonard-st. at or near the corner of Orange-st. on the 20th of May last. He was induced by a colored woman to enter the house, go into her room and go to bed; that while there the woman left and went out, when the prisoner came into the room, seized the pantaloons, in which the money had been sewed up some time before, and ran out. He also took the other pair of pants the complainant had on the chair. The latter were recovered from a barrel in a house in Orange-street. The prisoner said he was sent up by the woman to steal the pantaloons to get the man away, but did not know there was money in them. He was defended by E. E. Camp, Esq. and was found guilty by the Jury. The Court sentenced him to the State Prison 3 years.

GUILTY OF GRAND LARCENY.—Charles Kemble, indicted for grand larceny in stealing $100 in Mexican coin from Peter Coty, of No. 21 Bowery, a fellow-boarder, through his counsel, Mr. Camp, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to the indictment. The Court sentenced him to the State Prison for 2 years.

TRIAL FOR ATTEMPTED PETIT LARCENY.—George Ellison, a boy, was tried for an attempt to commit a petit larceny, with other boys, in trying to steal $10 from the drawer of Whitman Phillips, No. 117 Eighth Avenue, on the 15th of March last. The three boys were seen to go in, and soon after the owner coming in, they all ran out, and two were caught under the cry of stop thief. The drawer was nearly forced open when found, but nothing taken. The jury found him guilty.

PRESENTMENT.—The Grand Jury came into Court with a number of bills and the following presentment:

"The Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York present as a nuisance a deposit of manure, offal from slaughter-houses, and other offensive matter, deposited on vacant lots situated between Eleventh and Seventeenth-streets, and the First and Second Avenues, in the Seventeenth Ward, and call upon the proper officers to have the nuisance immediately removed. And they further present the Health Officer of the Ward for neglect of duty.

LEWIS CURTIS, Foreman.

THOMAS W. GALE, Secretary."

NOLLE PROSEQUIS.—Frances Van Benthuysen and Samuel Forshay, assault and battery on James Lucas; Thomas J. Kirk, assault and battery on Wm. H. Knapp; Bernard A. Mayserean, assault and battery on Francis B. Hall, and Blazius Moore and Henry Miner on Edward Sweeny, were discharged from their recognizances and a *nolle prosequi* entered in each case.

FORFEITURES.—David O'Meara, Alexander Graham, Terrence Deelis, Patrick Mullen and John O'Neal having severally failed to appear and answer, their recognizances were forfeited.

TRIAL FOR SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS.—Hubbard N. Bush was put upon his trial for a misdemeanor in having sold half a ticket in the "State of New Jersey Lottery of the Society for the Encouragement of Useful Manufactures" to Alpheus R Turner of Brooklyn, on the 2d November last. The complainant, Turner, deposed to having purchased the ticket of the accused and was then subjected to a long cross examination by Mr. Dutcher of counsel for defence. Before this was concluded the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock on Wednesday.

POLICE OFEICE.—CHARGED WITH STEALING MONEY.—To-day, James Mahoney impleaded Maloney, boarding-house keeper, No. 51 Cherry-street, was arrested on a charge of having, last night, stolen a handkerchief containing two doubloons and $11 in silver and bills, together worth $43, from Frederick C. Hessler, of the same 51 Cherry-st., which Hessler said he laid down on the counter of the house to pay for some drink. Phillip McLoughlin deposed that he saw Mahoney take the handkerchief and contents, and hide it under the counter; and the accused was thereupon held to bail to answer the charge.

UPPER POLICE OFFICE.—GROSS INDECENCY IN PUBLIC.—A fellow in the form of man named Joseph Moore, some 40 or 45 years of age, who has been up before for similar offences, was arrested to-day in Mercer-street, near Waverly Place, by Mr. James C. Knapp, perpetrating infamous indecencies in public with a little girl only 8 years old, named Phebe S. Millan. He was conducted to the Upper Police Office, where Justice Gilbert committed him to prison in default of $300 bail.

RIOTERS ADMITTED TO BAIL.—All the gang of Rioters, who were arrested on Sunday morning in Varick-street, in engine house No. 36, were admmitted to bail to-day in $400 each, by Justice Gilbert, except Berry, who was taken on a writ of habeas corpus—but that magistrate sent him back to the Upper Police to be bailed by the magistrates there at their pleasure.

ARREST ON A BENCH WARRANT.—Officer A. M. C. Smith brought down from Sing-Sing Prison, last night, Charles Stearnes, a convict who had just completed his two years' term there, for a felony committed in Albany, in order that he might be sentenced here on a conviction for forgery in the 2d degree, in forging a letter on the officers of the Union Bank of this city, to obtain the plates of the Bank of Kentucky, to utter spurious bills with, whereof he was convicted before his crime in Albany. He was lodged in prison and will be sentenced for not less than five years to the same prison from which he was so recently brought. Truly, "the way of transgressors is hard."

CORONER'S OFFICE—FOUND DEAD ON THE FLOOR.—The Coroner, this morning, held an inquest at the late residence of deceased, No. 33 Wooster street, on the body of Garret Van Wagenen, a native of New Jersey, aged about 56 years. Verdict—Came to his death by apoplexy.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—The Milton Register of last Saturday, relates the following very affecting incident:

"A few miles from Williamsport, Lycoming county, a family consisting of a father, mother, and four children, were engaged in family devotion on the Sunday evening preceding. The father and mother were both killed by lightning, while the four children were preserved unharmed."

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, P. M.

THE LATE SEDUCTION CASE.—Nathaniel McCullough, a well known gambler, was brought before Alderman Reese yesterday, charged with having seduced Miss Mary Matilda Hoffman, who is now a raving maniac, confined within the walls of the Insane Asylum! The office was filled with bullies and blacklegs, all ready to perjure themselves in order to screen their vile associate from the punishment he so richly merits. They avowed themselves ready to prove an *alibi!* The excitement, pending the examination, was intense. The distressed and afflicted mother of the poor girl was present, and evinced the greatest suffering at the recital of her daughter's wrongs. The villain, however, was held to bail in the small sum of $2,000 for a farther hearing on the 30th inst., when, I doubt not, he will be suffered to go unwhipt of justice, and pollute society with his presence.

STILL ANOTHER.—Another case of equal atrocity with the above will come before Ald. Redman this afternoon at 5 o'clock. An artist, residing in Pine street, also a married man, is charged with forcibly effecting the ruin of a poor girl, who resided in his house as a domestic. There is considerable excitement existing in the neighborhood where the parties reside, and I have heard threats of violence freely used. What in the world are the people of Philadelphia coming to?

BRIG PEARL.—By a letter received this afternoon, from Barnegat, dated June 18th, I learn that the brig Pearl, Capt. Harding, one of our Boston packets, has been got off, and will probably arrive in the course of a few days.

BIGAMY.—A Pole named Bronaski, with several aliases, was committed to prison this morning by the Mayor in default of 1000 dollars bail on a charge of bigamy. He will have further hearing on Tuesday next.

A very fair amount of business was transactrd at the stock board to-day, with a prevailing desire to purchase certain descriptions. Pennsylvania Fives were offered at 47, but found no takers. Schulkill Navigation shares were in request at 42¾. Pennsylvania Bank improved 2¼, and Girard declined ½.

There is but little doing in our Exchange Market. Rates remain without material change. I quote Boston and New-York par a ¼ discount; Charleston ¼ a ⅜; Savannah ⅜; Mobile 15 a 16; New-Orleans 2 a 2½; Louisville 1½ a 2.

"Relief" notes have slightly improved, and are now quoted at 3½ a 4 per cent discount.

There has been no marine arrivals of consequence to-day. Business along our wharves does not appear so active as a few weeks since. The flour market continues firm—so also the grain market, with but limited supplies of the latter.

FROM THE WESTERN FRONTIER.—The following is from the correspondence of the St. Louis Republican:

INDEPENDENCE, June 5, 1843.

By express we received advices last week from the Mexican Governor and his troops. They were coming in as far as the Arkansas River to escort a small company of traders bound hitherwards, and to accompany those on their return from this place to Santa Fe. The Governor has with him about five hundred soldiers, and of course a goodly number of supernumeraries. He intends that, if our soldiers desire to cross the line and proceed further on their route to Santa Fe, he will by no means object.

A short time since the Oregon Company left our neighborhood. They have with them a large amount of stock, about two hundred wagons of all sizes and descriptions, and in all probability eight hundred or one thousand souls. They seem to be in high spirits, and go out with joyous expectations. The aged and young—the hardy, virtuous pioneer—the timid and the wealthy, have each braced themselves up for the trip in anticipation of the glorious harvest that awaits them at their new home in the West.

The Exploring Expedition, Captain STEWART'S company, and one or two companies for the purpose of catching buffalo calves, have all left our country within a week or two past.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—These Islands being, as they are, in the far-off Pacific, about five thousand miles from London, and five thousand six hundred from New-York, have been made a general rendezvous for the whale-ships of the Pacific Ocean, and the United States vessels upon that station. The intercourse of this country with those Islands was at first principally carried on through the whalers, but when the value of the markets there opened to the world was discovered, the enterprises of individuals soon extended to that remote spot of the ocean. We have at hand the statistics of the imports into the port of Honolulu for one year preceding August, 1841, and the exports of the native produce of the Islands from the same port during the same period