NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. III. NO. 300. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1844. WHOLE NO. 921.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

At 160 Nassau-st. (opposite City Hall,) New-York, and delivered to City Subscribers for NINE CENTS per week, or when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the rate for six months, or a year at the same rate. Single copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers $5 per annum, in advance; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for Six Months.

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

A Very Large Paper, for the Country, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

By the Caledonia.

Ireland and the State Trials.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

DUBLIN—ITS BEAUTY—NOT PROSPEROUS—ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL—MEETING AT CONCILIATION HALL—O'BRIEN—MAURICE O'CONNELL—DANIEL O'CONNELL—ASPECT OF REPEAL—WORDS TO AMERICAN REPEALERS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 22, '44.

Dear Sirs—Ill health has prevented my attending the State Trials or seeing much of this renowned City. I have observed enough, however, to prove to me that Dublin is a very elegant but not prosperous place. The shipping is confined almost to coal vessels, and quays which should be musical with the hum of commerce are deserted. Dublin is by far the handsomest City I have as yet visited in the Old World. Many of the houses are superb—the streets are long and spacious, and the public buildings are truly magnificent. The Irish Patriot Brennan accompanied me in a walk to most of the Architectural lions—such as the Castle—the University—the Courts, and the St. Patrick's Cathedral, which formerly belonged to the Catholics, but is now in the possession of the Protestants. This Cathedral is a structure, which, before the hand of spoliation defaced its altars and reformed (!) its embellishments, must have been superb. The banners of the Order of St. Patrick still wave from the walls and the ancient helmets of the Knights ornament the aisles.—This old Cathedral is in the Deanery immortalized by the eccentric Swift of whom many *locale* anecdotes are still related by the people of Dublin. In the building there is a very fine bust of Curran. Much opposition was made by the Chapter to its erection in a Protestant "meeting-house"—but Genius prevailed, and the immortal Orator's features are preserved in one of the stateliest piles of his beloved City.

It would delight you to see the mirthfulness of the Irish amid all their desolation—especially after leaving the solemn, drowsy faces of the English.—If soul, as some Philosophers contend, consists in fire—the Irish people got in some manner or other a more than fair proportion—for they are undoubtedly the most fervid and enthusiastic people in the world. As to their hospitality—that is earth-renowned. Why here, the gentleman from whom I have taken rooms, treats me already more like a son than a lodger.

I attended the meeting in the Conciliation Hall last Monday. The room, which is very large, was crowded to excess—a great many ladies being present, and beautiful many of them were. The distinguished Smith O'Brien, a descendant of Brian Boroihme, was called to the Chair amid enthusiastic cheers. The Hon. M. P. is a large, well-formed and intellectual looking man, and filled his post with much dignity. Maurice O'Connell, a son of the Liberator, was present, and supplied the place of his brother John O'Connell. Maurice addressed the Repealers in a happy and manly manner. O'Neil, M. P. next arose—but had scarcely opened his speech, when the whole audience commenced swaying to and fro like a convulsed ocean—and well it might—for the Liberator—the Patriot, the glorious O'Connell, was entering the hall. I cannot—no one can—describe the thrilling cheers, and the sublime enthusiasm of the audience. He had just left the Court for a moment to see his co-Repealers, and this circumstance no doubt heightened the ardor of the people. Mr. O'Connell, notwithstanding his age and trying services, looks hearty—indeed he may live twenty years yet to watch over Ireland and annoy her enemies. His face is the expression of good humor itself—his manner in speaking was quiet and fatherlike but sublimely impressive. So firmly and delightfully did he rivet my attention that I thought, when he closed his remarks, that he had not been speaking more than six minutes—but a recurrence to the watch proved that the Liberator was on his feet more than twenty-five. His remarks were of a most pacific nature, entreating the people to remember his advice. Some one has truly compared O'Connell's oratory to an imperceptible torrent. The old Patriot retired amid the same demonstrations of applause which welcomed his appearance. O'Neil then resumed his remarks. This gentleman is a very pleasing speaker—rather more polished than forcible. He may be called a beautiful declaimer (in the best sense of the word) as contradistinguished from an orator. He seemed very popular with the Repealers. I left Maurice O'Connell handing in moneys to the Treasury.

The Repeal movement is one of peace, and the determination visible on the brow of every one, speaks volumes. You hear no intemperate expressions—every one seems to attend to his business—and quiet reigns over the whole city. The movement of the government in excluding Catholics from the panel is telling with tremendous effect. One thing I hold to be certain—Repeal must triumph. Never were a people more determined than this people. I say this well knowing the meaning and the effect of such words. Indeed the American Repealers should not be idle. The Repeal Treasury is subject to enormous drafts and the friends of freedom over the water should do all in their power to aid Ireland in the present legal crisis—a bleeding land calls for assistance.

Yours, truly, W. W.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST THE TRAVERSERS—TRIALS BENEFICIAL TO THE REPEAL CAUSE—SHIEL—HIS GREAT EFFORT—DECAY IN DUBLIN—DEVOTION OF THE POOR CLASSES—TEMPERANCE—HAUGHTON—FATHER SPRATT—QUIET IN DUBLIN, &c.

DUBLIN, January 27.

Dear Sirs: The much-talked-of trials have, so far as evidence is concerned, turned out a complete farce. The Attorney General, who boasted so loudly, has made a perfect Judy of himself and of the Government. The testimony has been but a repetition of the speeches of O'Connell and the peaceable sayings of Repealers. Even Bond Hughes, the main stay of the prosecution—the sheet-anchor of Mr. Smith—the cynosure of all Tory-eyes, gave evidence which was of absolute service to the traversers. Thus, not a single particle of proof has been adduced to confirm the existence of a conspiracy.—In fact, the Government could not have devised a better method for the spread of Repeal principles and the triumph of the Agitators. Thousands who never before saw the grounds upon which Mr. O'Connell bases his movement in behalf of Ireland, have read the testimony with the deepest interest.—The Queen's Bench has been an august Repeal rostrum from which the Liberator's arguments and anathemas against the Union with Great Britain were trumpeted throughout Europe and the world. The Repealers have certainly gained a moral victory—time must determine whether they will be crowned with a legal triumph.

Mr. Shiel this day pronounced one of the most logical and eloquent speeches ever delivered before a Jury. Without the least particle of enthusiasm or partiality, I can say that the effort was one of almost unparalleled magnificence. Even the bar could not suppress its delight and cheered the Great Pleader during his speech. When he closed, a storm of applause attested the sublime effect of his argument. At one time the whole audience was drowned in tears. Ireland is very proud of Mr. Shiel, and well may she be.

On next Monday the other counsel for the traversers follow up the defence.

It is mournful to walk through the streets of this once flourishing and splendid metropolis. Many of the promenades, such as Sackville and Westmoreland streets, cannot be outvied perhaps in Europe, but other streets, which a few years ago, were nearly equal in opulence and architectural grandeur, are falling into ruins. Picture to yourself Park Place with one-third of its window-glass out—another third supplied by paper or old rags—clothes drying from protruded poles—the doors half broken—the pavements decayed and covered with filth—and you then will have an idea of many spots in this devoted city which once were not inferior to Maiden-Lane in merchandise or to Broadway in splendor.

Touching is it to see the devotion of the poor classes to their faith. You see objects rag-clad, around and in the Churches, whose countenances are absolutely irradiated with prayer. Amid all their wretchedness they cling to their religion and preserve their humor. The chief characteristic of the Irish is perhaps (if I may be allowed to coin a word) their unbreakableness of spirit. Three centuries of oppression have left them as hopeful as ever.

Temperance here is still on the increase. Large meetings are held every week, at which such men as Haughton and Father Spratt (the second Father Mathew) preside.

Would that you could see the quiet which reigns over this city! Although the Irish are aware that perhaps their happiness depends on the proceedings in the Queen's Bench—although they are hourly insulted by the sight of red-coats—although they behold their Father in durance—yet not a violent word escapes them—not an angry look distorts their brows. Such is the grand effect of cold water principles and practice.

Many are expecting Shiel to avow himself a Repealer. He would be of great service to the cause, although now, since the accession of Smith O'Brien, it can get along very well without him. Yes! thank Heaven, even if the traversers are imprisoned, the Repeal machinery in Conciliation Hall will not stop, but continue its redeeming operations. The Devon Landlord Commission is regarded as a farce.

I am yours truly, W. W.

TRAVERSERS' COUNSEL STILL SPEAKING—O'CONNELL'S LONG EFFORT—WHITESIDE ON TEMPERANCE BANDS—IRELAND WILL REMAIN QUIET—O'CONNELL IN CONCILIATION HALL—ATTORNEY GENERAL CHALLENGING FITZGIBBON—DINNER AT A CLERGYMAN'S—LOVE OF AMERICA, &c. &c.

DUBLIN, February 2, 1844.

Dear Sirs—The counsel for the traversers are still addressing the Jury in the Queen's Bench.—O'Connell's great speech is still to come, and I have been informed that he has said that the exordium of his address shall be read in America before he delivers the peroration. The literature of our language, if nothing else, will be benefited by these trials; for rarely, if ever, in any Court, have so much brilliant wit, mighty eloquence and forcible logic been uttered as in the Dublin Queen's Bench during the last two weeks.

In Mr. Whiteside's masterly effort I find the following exquisite passage:

"Because the poor fellows who compose the Temperance Bands through the country don't go to the public house now at night, get drunk and break each other's heads, as heretofore—because they don't do that, but indulge in playing musical instruments—why, it is said by the Attorney General—it is distorted by a supple understanding—it is twisted into a foul and dark conspiracy!"

I am more and more made certain in my own mind that Ireland, no matter how these State prosecutions terminate, must remain quiet. The Liberator, in a very beautiful and forcible speech, at the last meeting in Conciliation Hall, impressed the absolute necessity of order, if the people of their fine but ill-fated country wished Repeal and Freedom. His remarks were responded to by the immense auditory in a heart speaking manner. The Liberator also recommended all Repealers to adopt, as a mark, a peculiar button, to be worn on the coat.—"Let every Repealer—let every friend to his native land," cried he, "be known!" He regretted the small amount of the rent coming in; he understood that the Repealers throughout the island were hoarding up the funds for the purpose of sending in large amounts at the close of the trials. This course he considered very foolish. My word for it, the rent received in Conciliation Hall next Monday will exceed the last by hundreds of pounds.

The Attorney General disgraced himself and insulted "her Majesty," a few days since, in the Queen's Bench, by challenging Mr. Fitzgibbon, counsel of one of the traversers. All parties unite in denouncing his puerile and ungentlemanly conduct. He will lose his place, if Peel bends to public opinion. I had the pleasure of dining the other day with the Rev. Dennis Murphy, and half a dozen other Catholic clergymen. The toasts and speeches were all about America. Oh! that my friends in Gotham could see as I see the gratitude of these noble sons of Erin towards "the land of the Free"! America is absolutely idolized in Ireland: her institutions—her sympathy towards the struggling Emerald Isle—her religious tolerance—all command the deepest veneration. I wish Mr. Shea would get out an edition of his fine poem, "Clontarf" here—it would be of service to Ireland, and wreath his brow with transatlantic laurels.

My rides through the country have convinced me of Ireland's beauty and fertility. No country in the whole world—after America—has been so eminently blessed in natural resources as this persecuted land. Indeed America only excels it in extent. It surprises me hourly to see the *heart* with which the poor here bear up against wretchedness. They sing and joke in their very misery. If Repeal should not be granted, the consequences would be terrible: no man could describe the awful reaction. But I myself am as sanguine of the ultimate triumph of Repeal as are the immediate coadjutors of O'Connell—although the Queen still opposes it. Her speech, by the way, you will find as commonplace as all royal speeches are. Its brevity is its only merit.

I find the Democratic spirit stonger in Ireland than in England—yet *caste* is kept up with the same strictness. Forms and Conventionalism often outlast the spirit which created them. Until the next liner, adieu. W. W.

The Voice of New England.

MESSRS. WALLACE & CAMPBELL, Extensive Merchants at Henniker, N. H. write that "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is *doing wonders here for the sick.*"

Mr. James Emerton, Druggist, of Salem, Mass. writes that it had cured a gentleman who, for eight months, had had most strongly marked symptoms of Consumption.

Mr. Edward Mason, Wholesale Druggist, Portland, Maine, says that Mr. James Johnson, who gives the following statement, is one of the first citizens in the community in which he lives. Let every one read it:

NORTH YARMOUTH, Maine, March 4, 1844.

I have been more or less severely afflicted with a disease of the lungs for EIGHT YEARS, During that time I have been attended by eminent Physicians, and have also made use of a number of kinds of the most highly recommended medicines in the country—all of which gave me but partial relief. Last May I was seized with a violent cough and pain in the left side and bleeding of the lungs. A skillful Physician was called who said it was of no use to take much medicine. As the weather grew warmer my health improved a little, but still I was very weak. In November I was again attacked with a racking cough and raising of blood. I was running down very fast and had but little hopes of ever recovering my health again. About the first of December, finding no relief from medical advice, I began to take Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and can cheerfully testify that I have derived more benefit from a *single bottle* than from all other medicines I have ever taken. I have now used two bottles and am in better health than I have enjoyed before for SEVEN YEARS. MARY JOHNSON.

Mary Johnson is my daughter, and I am well acquainted with the facts narrated above. The statement is correct in all respects, and I feel sure that it was owing to the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, that she recovered her health. JAMES JOHNSON.

Those who still doubt are invited to call and see our numerous testimonials. Among others we have the written signatures of Recorder Tallmadge and John Power, D. D. testifying to its wonderful efficacy and virtue.

☞ Beware of imitations and be sure to get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Sold only by Isaac Butts, 125 Fulton st. corner of Nassau; Dexter, Albany; E. W. Bull, Hartford; Gorham, New-Haven

mh22 1m

AGENCY for Selling Lehigh or Schuykill Coal Per Cargo.—C. C. HAVEN, No 8 Pine street, Agent for selling the Lehigh Company's Coal per Cargo, will take orders for shipments thereof to be made at Bristol, either of Screened, Lump, Broken, Egg, or stove sizes, warranted as to quality and weight, and to be shipped at the lowest freights and most favorable terms, as per Company's regulations. Coal for family use, hard and soft mixed, will be supplied to the trade in this City, per barge load, carefully screened at the mines, and of such sizes as may be ordered.

C. C. Haven will also take orders for the best SCHUYLKILL, RED OR WHITE ASH COAL, deliverable in Philadelphia for shipment, as may be directed, or by barges in this City during any month of the shipping season. The Coal thus offered, will be purchased in Pottsville for cash—be selected and forwarded by Messrs. E. Safford & Co. on the most advantageous terms for the purchaser, and can be ordered of any quality and size and delivered as wanted. mh25 6t

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe against the World.

ANOTHER TRIAL OF IRON SAFES HAS been had before the following respectable Committee of Merchants and Bankers in the city of Baltimore, on the 15th inst, when Wilder's Salamander Safe was the only one which stood the test and preserved the contents as in ALL previous trials in furnaces and accidental fires.

Trial Safes and committee's reports can be seen at the Iron Safe Ware House of the subscriber, who has purchased the right for the manufacturing and selling Wilder's Salamander Safes now warranted dry with Chubb's thief detector Lock. Committee on trial of Safes, Baltimore, March 15th, 1844.

GEO. H. NEWMAN,
JAS. GEORGE, of GEORGE & HAYS.
ROBT. WYLIE, of WYLIE & WILSON.
A. A. WHITE, of WHITE & ELDER.
ADOLPHUS C. SCHAEFER.
THOS. W. MANN, of HANCOCK & MANN.

The above valuable Safe can only be had at my store and factory. All other Salamander Safes are an imitation of the genuine, in violation of the patent law.

SILAS C. HERRING, 139 Water, cor. Depeyster st.

m25 1w*

PAPER of all kinds constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

mh1 6m CYRUS W. FIELD, No. 9 Burling slip.

New Post-Office Bill.

The new Post-Office bill, reported with amendments to the Senate, proposes to fix letter postage at five cents for any distance under one hundred miles, and at ten cents for over one hundred miles. This looks accommodating only from the fact, that it is so much less than the heavy tax imposed imposed for half a century. It is, for under one hundred miles, nearly three times, and for over one hundred miles, nearly *six times* the British postage! The same bill deprives all Editors, and of course all their mail subscribers, of the important privilege hitherto enjoyed, of having payments sent free, through Postmasters;—thus aiming a heavy blow against the general circulation of knowledge. To this, however, there would no objection, provided letter postage were reduced to *three cents*, as it might be, were *all* franking abolished.

The bill moreover imposes on all pamphlets, magazines, and even *newspapers not "published at short, stated intervals, of not more than one week,"* a tax of two and a half cents for each copy of no greater weight than *one ounce*, sent any distance not exceeding one hundred miles; five cents for any greater distance, and "one cent additional for each additional ounce of the weight of every such pamphlet, magazine, matter, or thing which may be transmitted through the mail, whatever be the distance!" While the same bill also imposes heavy penalties for sending, over mail routes, by any other mode of conveyance, "magazines, pamphlets, or newspapers," if "intended for immediate distribution to subscribers or others."

Now there are very few magazines that do not weigh *more* than one ounce, and very few are published as often as once a week. The consequence of this law, will be therefore, the killing outright of the agricultural, legal, medical, literary, religious and miscellaneous periodicals, which now form so great a portion of the reading of our countrymen, and which bring the choice results of expensive treatises within the reach of the humblest mechanic and farmer.

But even this is not the worst of this anti-republican bill. It provides, like the old law, that, during the whole year, EVERY MEMBER OF CONGRESS may receive free, *any number* of letters, papers, or packets, and may send free, five letters or packets daily, besides *any amount* of pamphlets or documents Congress may choose to publish; however enormous the expense to the public, of printing, and employing numerous clerks in folding, as well as employing many hours of their own time in franking, and also heavily burdening the mails in carrying the same throughout the nation;—thus virtually giving to *themselves* the privilege of conciliating for a new election, at the public expense, just so many of their constituents, as they may choose to supply with these apparent gratuities; for which in reality every person paying postage is taxed! And this tax amounts to many millions.

Here then is the ignoble secret of the high rates of letter and pamphlet postage proposed! The British Government, to the shame of our boasted Republicanism, have had the magnanimity to abolish entirely their franking privilege. And for several years past, their mail, carrying letters throughout the United Kingdom for a *penny*, and newspapers for *nothing*, has cleared, over all expenses, the average sum of about *three millions* of dollars annually! While, according to the statements of the Postmaster General, our public guardians at Washington have been *franking*, (besides vast numbers of letters, for themselves and others,) upwards of *four millions* of pamphlets or documents, *in three weeks*, (during which time an accurate account was kept as the ground of a general estimate,) weighing upwards of 179 *tons!*

Plain common sense men can make an estimate of the vast number and expense of teams it would require, *every three weeks* of the long session of Congress, for transporting these 179 *tons*—for the most part useless, except for selfish or party purposes!

And let the common people remember, that *they* are the sovereigns of this Republic, and responsible for its laws, whether good or bad. Let them at once forward from every village petitions something like the following, and their wishes will be regarded by those they have elected:

"*To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:* The undersigned respectfully request that you will reduce letter postage throughout the U. S. to three cents, and newspapers and pamphlets in due and aqual proportion and abolish entirely the franking privilege."

[This subject is of such importance that the above, or some similar exposure, ought to be made in every paper.]

ROOMS OF THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, University of New-York, March, 1844.

SIR:—The undersigned, having been appointed a committee, to prepare a Map of the State, with all the original Indian names, solicit information on this head. It is believed that sectional maps, made by the early surveyors, exist among family papers, and would be communicated, as well as, in some instances, manuscript journals and letters. Another source of information is to be found in the names of creeks, rivers, and other boundary marks, in early deeds. Tradition, in townships and neighborhoods, is a third, and still fruitful source of preserving these names, the meaning of which may sometimes be yet obtained, from the natives, or from interpreters.

Every year carries to the grave, some of those pioneers and early settlers, who are the best qualified to give the desired information, and thus narrows the circle of tradition, at its highest source. This Society furnishes a safe and eligible repository for all such documents, whether presented or deposited. It is an object of deep interest, with its members, to collect and preserve the sonorous and appropriate Indian terminology of the State. The committee will make due acknowledgments, in their final report, for all aid in this species of research.

Communications may be made to either of the undersigned, or under cover, to GEORGE FOLSOM, Esq., the Domestic Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT,
C. FENNO HOFFMAN,
S. VERPLANCK,
WILLIAM L. STONE,
B. F. BUTLER,
EDWARD ROBINSON,
WM. W. CAMPBELL. } Committee.

☞ **Lots in Williamsburgh for Sale.**—Six eligible BUILDING LOTS of extra size, located on the main thoroughfare East from the South Ferry, surrounded by new and good buildings. They will be sold cheap to close a partnership. Apply to P. J. FISH, 77 Nassau-st. New-York, or in the evening at his residence in Williamsburg. fe29tf

☞ **Mutual Life Insurance Company of NEW-YORK.**—This Institution, during the month of February, has issued forty-five policies, viz:

To merchants and Traders.	24	To clergymen	2
" clerks	2	" lawyers	2
" brokers	1	" gentlemen	1
" ladies	2	" agents	3
" booksellers	1	" professor in military academy	1
" butchers	1	" cashiers of bank	1
" navy officers	1	" tellers of do	1
" mechanics	1	" physicians	1
	33		12

[mh7 2aw1v] Total Lives Insured.....45

☞ **Water Power and Mills for Sale.**—THE HUMPHREYSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer for sale their entire establishment, situated at the Rimmon Fall on the Naugatuc River, in Derby, Connecticut, 4 miles above the head of sloop and steamboat navigation on the Housatonic river, where is the flourishing village of Birmingham with its 15 or 16 mills and factories, and ten miles northwest of New Haven, by a good turnpike road.

POWER.

The fall is seventeen feet perpendicular. The tumbling dam is made by a ledge of rocks jutting up from the river, forming the most natural, and perhaps, all things considered, the best dam in the United States. The water power has been in use about forty years, and its least capacity has been tested as well as accurately measured and it is known to be sufficient at the driest season of the year to operate upwards of 10,000 cotton spindles, while during 45 weeks in the year it may be estimated as unlimited. This water power is at least one third greater than that at Birmingham, and may be considerably increased at a trifling expense. The mills and works are not endangered by either ice or water freshets. The Company own the lands on both sides of the river, and has many good locations for mills unoccupied. The lands are for the most part level and are situated in the healthy and pleasant village of Humphreysville, which contains about 600 inhabitants, and has three churches, with stores, taverns, and several extensive mills for the manufacture of augers, plane irons, axes, leather, &c. There is a daily mail to and from New-York, which city can be reached in seven hours. The transportation of freight to and from New-York costs but $2,50 per ton, in summer, and $3,50 per ton in winter.

THE MILLS ARE

1st. A Cotton Factory of 1600 spindles and 50 looms, in good order.
2d. A Paper Mill with two engines.
3d. A Grist Mill with two run of stones.
4th. A Saw Mill, all in full operation.

THE BUILDINGS

Consist of eleven Dwelling Houses, Store, Warehouse for cotton, and goods, Machine Shop and Blacksmith Shop.

The Company has a perpetual charter from the State of Connecticut, with all necessary corporate powers.

The title is perfect, and the [illegible] free from all incumbrance. Reference may be made to Lindsays, [illegible] Suffield, Conn. or No. 59 Wall street, New York; to J. M. Clowes, Esq. Civil Engineer, 63 Barclay st.; to [illegible] George F. De Forest, Agent, at Humphreysville, Conn.

m12 2awd1m2t W*

Deferred

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY.

CIRCUIT COURT.....Before Judge KENT.

AN ALIEN WIDOW.—Patrick McSorley and wife, *vs.* Lewis Hauser.—Action to recover the fee simple of the lot and buildings, No. 166 Twentieth-street, instead of one-third of such as widow's dower, the same having been devized to the wife of Patrick McSorley (plaintiffs) by her former husband, John McSorley. The claim is contested on the ground that Mrs. McSorley was born abroad and never naturalized; that she is therefore an alien, and cannot inherit property devized by her husband. The Court, after argument, considered such to be the case. Verdict for defendant, subject to the opinion of the Court.

Patrick McHale, *vs.* Richard Reynolds, and others.—Injury from an Omnibus.—The plaintiff was engaged with a hand-cart, peddling fish, and was run against by an omnibus belonging to defendants, the horses of which were running off without a driver. Plaintiff was knocked down and so much hurt that he was confined to his bed for a fortnight. The present action is brought for damages. No defence was offered, and the Jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $60.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS...Before Judges INGLIS, ULSHOEFFER and INGRAHAM.

DECISIONS.

George M. Morrell *vs.* Joseph Tucker.—Report of Referees confirmed, with costs.

Francis Butler and John E. Barker *vs.* Solomon Windmuller.—Verdict confirmed, with costs.

Thomas P. and Charles Orten *vs.* John T. Smith.—Verdict affirmed.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—An account, showing the quarterly averages of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 2d of December, 1843, to the 24th of February, 1844, both inclusive, and published pursuant to the act 3d and 4th William IV., cap. 98:

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
Circulation	£20 414,000	Securities	£22,182,000
Deposits	13,924,000	Bullion	14 993,000
Total	£24,338,000	Total	£37,475,000

By comparing the above table with the preceding one, it shows an increase of £813,000 in the circulation, an increase of £752,000 in deposits, an increase of £545,000 in securities, and an increase of £1,060,000 in bullion.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—On the 5th of January, 1844, the dividends due and not demanded amounted to £1,103,447, 14s. 6d. Advanced to Government at the same date, £1,003 364, 2s. 7d. Remained in the hands of the Bank, £100,083, 11s. 8d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.—Wilmer's European Times of the 4th inst, under its London Money Market head, has the following remarks relative to American Stocks:

"The United States securities have not been much affected by the news received from America on Friday last, but they are steady in value generally—New-York Fives being 91 to 92; Pennsylvania do. 61 to 61½; Ohio 89; Indiana 32 to 34; Illinois 38 to 40; Mississippi 45; Virginia 6 per cents 91, and U. S. Bank shares 19 to 20."

The business done in United States Bonds since the 3d ult. has consisted of the following, our quotations being the latest obtained:

Alabama Fives, redeemable	1852	77½
" Fives, Sterling	1858	82½
Illinois Sixes	1870	40
Louisiana Fives	1844, '47, '50 and '52	60½ ex. div.
New-York Fives	1858	92
" "	1860	
Ohio Sixes	1850	89½
" "	1856-60	89
Pennsylvania Fives	1844, '47, '50 and '52	62½
United States Bank shares		20d.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, on Friday, the 12th day of April, 1844, by James M. Miller, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants's Exchange.

Street No.

No. 71 Chatham-st, lot 33 ft 4 in x 50 8 in, present lease expires 1st May, 1846.					
73	do	13 ft 8 in x 64 6 in,	do	do	
75, 77 & 79 do		50 ft x 64 6 in	do	do	
99 & 101 do		30 ft x 64 6 in	do	1st May, 1848.	
15 & 17 Duane-st,		29 ft x 33 4 in	do	do	
263 William-st,		30 ft x 64 6 in	do	do	
261	do	30 ft x 64 6 in	do	do	
259	do	30 ft 5 in x 64 6 in	do	do 1847.	
255 & 257	do	30 ft x 64 6 in	do	do 1848.	
249	do	30 ft x 64 6 in	do	do	
243	do	33 ft 4 in x 49 6 in	do	do	
36 Chatham-st		25 ft x 95 6 in	do	do 1845.	
52 to 58	do	50 ft x 46	do	do	
40	do	25 ft x 95 6 in	do	do	
34 Duane-street		24 ft x 100	do	do 1847.	
Map No. 7—Parts of 30, 31 & 32 Centre-st, 123 ft, gore					do 1845.
Map No. 1 West-street 20 ft 3 in x 87 ft 3 in, present lease expires July, 1845					
do 2	do	24 ft 4 in x 64 ft 6 in,	do	do	
do 3	do	24 4 x 77 6	do	do	
do 4	do	24 4 x 75 3	do	do	
do 5	do	24 4 x 73 6	do	do	
do 6	do	24 4 x 71 9	do	do	
do 7	do	24 4 x 70	do	do	
8, 9, 10, 11 ea Charlton-st, 19 ft 8 in x 100 ft			do	do	
12 to 21 inc Washington-st 20 ft x 80 ft			do	do	
22 to 25 inc King-st, 23 ft 3 in x 100 ft			do	do	
Street No.					
No. 59 Chatham-st, 16 ft 10 in x 73 ft, present lease expires 1st May, 1846					
61	do	16 4 x 90	do	do	
63	do	16 10 x 99	do	do	
65, 67	do	50 x 80	do	do	
95, 97	do	30 x 64 ft 6 in	do	do	
103, 105	do	30 x 64 6	do	do	
20 Duane-street		20 x 50	do	do	
267, 269 William-st		20 x 64 6	do	do 1847	
do	do	20 4 x 64 6	do	do	
18	do	20 4 x 64 6	do	do 1848	
38 Chatham-st		25 x 95 6	do	do	
62	do	25 x 95 6	do	do 1847	
Beaver-street, gore, 99 ft 4 in x 12 ft 4 in			do	do 1845	

Common Lands south of 42d-street.

9 lots N side 31st-street, 95 feet west from Madison avenue.				
9 do S " 31st-street, 95	do	do		
5 do S " 22d do	100 feet west from 5th avenue.			
9 do N " 32d do	95	do	Madison avenue.	
9 do S " 32d do	95	do	do	
2 do S " 32d do	100	do	4th avenue.	
4 do S " 32d do	100 feet east from Madison avenue.			
3 do S " 32d do	150 feet west from 4th avenue.			
3 do N " 32d do	175	do	do	
9 do S " 33d do	100	do	Madison avenue.	
2 do S " 33d do	100 feet east		do	
7 rear lots between 32d and 33d sts. 100 ft west from 4th avenue.				
5 lots E side 4th avenue, between 31st and 32d streets.				
7 do E do	do	do	32d and 33d streets.	
7 do W do	do	do	32d and 33d streets.	
5 do W do	do	do	31st and 32d streets.	
3 do N side 32d st, 100 ft east from Madison avenue.				
3 do N do	100 ft west from 4th avenue.			
1 gore lot S side 31st street, near 5th avenue.				
10 lots N side 32d street, between 4th avenue and O. P. Road.				
9 lots in rear of above, between 32d and 33d sts and 4th avenue and O. P. Road.				
10 lots S side 32d st, between 4th avenue and O. P. Road.				
1 rear gore, between 31st and 32d sts, in rear of Madison avenue lots and between Madison and 4th avenues.				
8 lots E side 5th avenue, between 31st and 32d sts.				
8 do E side	do	do	32d and 33d sts.	
7 do W side	do	do	31st and 32d sts.	
8 do E side Madison avenue, between 31st and 32d sts.				
8 do E side	do	do	32d and 33d sts.	
8 do W side	do	do	32d and 33d sts.	
8 do W side	do	do	31st and 32d sts.	
1 do S W corner Madison avenue and 31st street				

Terms, 10 per cent. and auction fees on day of sale; 30 per cent. when the deeds are ready; 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years at 6 per cent.

A map of the property can be seen at the auction room No. 2 Liberty-street. mh22: tap12

BOARDING SCHOOL—Irving Institute, Tarrytown, N. Y.—WILLIAM P. LYON, A. M. Principal. Summer Session commences first of May. To those who desire to place sons at Boarding School, the advantages offered at this Institution are believed equal if not superior to any. It has been in successful operation six years. The *location* is delightful and salubrious, is convenient of access from the city. The *Edifice* is commodious and comfortable—the playgrounds ample, and disconnected from the village. The *government* is efficient but mild, resembling that of a well regulated Christian family; and no Day-scholars are received to counteract the salutary influence of *family training.*

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Introductory Address by Dr. J. M. CORNELISON.
Oration by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, (G. M. of Massachusetts.)
Singing by an efficient Choir.

The Officers and Members of the Order will appear in full Regalia.

Tickets 25 cents each,—to be had of any of the Brothers in Jersey City; or of LORIN BROOKS, No. 138 Fulton-street, or JAMES NARINE, 11 Wall-street, or J. M. TICE, 9 Bowery, New-York.

N. B