THE TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY.

☞ **In Committee of Democratic Whig YOUNG MEN** of the City and County of New-York, April 5th, 1844.

Resolved, that the Delegates appointed by the several Wards to the Democratic Whig Young Men's Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 21 day of May next, and all other Democratic Whig Young Men of this city, who design attending the said Convention, be requested to meet at Broadway House on Wednesday Evening, April 17th, at 7½ o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements. By order of the Committee.

DAVID GRAHAM, Chairman.

CHAS. K. TAYLOR, } Secretaries.
JOHN F. LORTON, }

Opening of the Whig Campaign.

TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNION:

The DEMOCRATIC WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE of the City of New-York announce to their fellow Whigs throughout the State and Union, that NATIONAL HALL in CANAL STREET, has been engaged by the Committee, and will be kept open during the year, as the House of Reception in this City for their political friends and brethren from other States. A Reading Room (with a Committee Room attached,) which will be open every day and evening, (Sundays excepted,) has been prepared under the direction of the Committee and placed under the charge of EDWIN WILLIAMS, Esq., to whom all communications and papers intended for the "WHIG READING ROOM, NATIONAL HALL," will be addressed. Brother Whigs of every State, we tender you the right hand of fellowship and a hearty welcome

New-York, April 15, 1844. By order,
N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Chairman.

JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, } Secretaries.
J. H. HOBART HAWS, }

N. B. The Whig papers throughout the Union are requested to copy.

☞ American please copy. ap15 till my4

☞ **Democratic Whig General Committee.**—A Special Meeting of this Committee will be held on Tuesday evening, April 16, at the Whig Head Quarters, at 7½ o'clock. N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Chairman.

JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, } Secretaries.
J. H. HOBART HAWS, } ap15 2t

☞ **The Life and Public Services of Henry Clay** by EPES SARGENT, may be obtained at Redding & Co.'s, Boston; Zeiber & Co.'s, Philadelphia, and at Cushing & Brothers', Baltimore. This Biography is the fullest and most complete of any ever published of Mr. Clay, and is sold at the uncommonly low price of 12½ cents per copy a8 D&W

☞ **The Committee of Arrangements,** of one from each Ward, are requested to meet at the Central Clay Club Reading Rooms, 112 Broadway, up stairs, on Wednesday April 17th, at 5 P. M. JAMES KELLY,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.
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☞ Several articles, communications, &c, laid over during the absence of the Editor, will be attended to directly.

☞ An able Letter of Mr. APPLETON, to the Editors of the *Evening Post*, in vindication of the Tariff of 1842, will be found on our fourth page. An interesting Letter from Italy is placed upon our first page.

The Tariff—The Cayuga Tocsin.

We like an open, manly opponent, and in this spirit always welcome and commend any movement of the Loco-Foco press to take up its natural and fitting position of hostility to a Protective Tariff. We are willing it should abuse and misrepresent Protection to the full extent, so that it will only allow the People to know where to find it. The *Cayuga Tocsin*, therefore, has earned and receives our special commendation.

But the Editor must abandon trickiness and juggling evasion if he sees fit, of his own motion, to discuss the Tariff question with us. He is welcome to indulge in such and as much personality as suits his taste, without inducing any reply; but when he attempts to deceive the Wool-growers, he cannot escape so easily. We cite him to the Tariff as it is to prove that the present Tariff provides several new and admirable safeguards against the importation at a low duty, of such Wool as rivals our home product; we cite him to facts to show that these provisions have been *effectual* in excluding good Wool and increasing the price of our own. No candid man can read this Tariff and compare it with its predecessors, without admitting that so thorough a Protection for the Wool-grower was never before afforded. Formerly good Wool was imported at a low duty by mixing it with worse, or with foreign substances; but this is now thoroughly prevented, and such only can come in at a low duty as does not interfere with our Wool-growers. And that they are fully protected by the high duty against *direct* competition, is abundantly proved by the fact that no Wool of the better quality is now imported.

If we have ever stated that the effect of a Protective Tariff has '*uniformly* been to reduce prices,' we certainly did not say that prices on an article inadequately produced in this Country will be *instantly* reduced by a Protective duty.—We know well that the prices of that large and important class of articles *of which the cost of Production is in direct proportion to the amount of the Product*—such as Grain, Wool, Agricultural staples generally, with such manufactured articles as Boots and Shoes, Log-Chains, Ready-made Clothing, &c.—will *not* be so reduced in price by Protection as will that far greater variety and amount of Manufactured products to the cheaper production of which *a steady and extensive demand* vitally conduces. We know that good Wool, such as is produced here, is higher to-day than if the present duty had never been imposed; but whether it is higher than it *would* be now if no Protection had *ever* been afforded here, is another question. We believe our People are this day supplied with Woolen fabrics essentially cheaper than if there had never been a duty on the importation of Wool and Woolens.

The Tocsin cavils at our incidental remark that 'some of the *best* of the manufacturers failed,' under the low prices of a year ago. He says it must have been the small fry—not those 'who were thoroughly initiated into all the petty devices and frauds of the *Opposition* journals.' He seems to have forgotten that the failure concerning which the most noise was made by the Loco-Foco press was that of Hon. James F. Simmons, then and now U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, who aided to frame the Tariff, and was and is one of its ablest and strongest champions. He would be little likely to be deceived by 'petty devices and frauds,' whether of Whig or Loco-Foco journals.—The fact is notorious among business men that, for a considerable period last Spring and Summer, owing to the supply largely exceeding the demand, Cotton goods could only be sold for less than cost, and those who were *obliged* to sell then were ruined. Mr. Simmons was among the number, and the Free Traders moralized over his stoppage with ill-concealed exultation. Yet because Cotton Goods are not *still* sold at the ruinous rates of that period, when Cotton has risen largely and the market greatly improved, the Tocsin and its compatriots say, 'See how goods have risen under a Protective Tariff!' If the Manufacturers had gone on breaking one after another, *that* would also have been an argument against the Tariff! Any how, it is fish to their net.

The Tocsin repeats its juggle with respect to the comparative prices of Cotton and Cotton Goods. We had stated the truth that Cotton had risen 50 per cent. from *March*, 1843. To disprove this the Tocsin quotes the price in *May* of that year. Then it quotes from the Evening Post a comparative table of *certain descriptions of* plain Cotton fabrics, showing an average rise of some 33 per cent. between Feb. 1843, and Feb. 1844. Here is the old and repeatedly exposed cheat of quoting the prices of 1843 as *Free Trade* prices, when in truth the present Tariff had then been six months or more in operation. *Why do not the Tocsin and the Free Traders compare prices* UNDER *the Tariff with prices* BEFORE *the Tariff?* This is what their readers understand them to be doing, while they are in truth merely showing that at two different periods, both under the operation of a Protective Tariff, the price of Cotton fabrics varied considerably—being much lower in Feb. 1843, when the raw material was cheap and the demand for the fabric limited, than 1844, when Cotton *is* higher and the market for goods active.

The Tocsin says,

"The Tribune misrepresents unintentionally we presume, in regard to the duty on glass tumblers. We were speaking of the heavier quality, (cut,) when we stated the duty at 3 cents per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. If the editor will take the trouble to refer to the Compromise Act, he will find it to be as we have quoted."

We don't care what you were speaking of—the duty on Glass-Ware was but 20 per cent. in 1842 until the present Tariff was imposed. It *had* been as you have stated, but was gradually reduced to a simple 20 per cent. ad valorem in 1842. 'If the Editor [of the Tocsin] will take the trouble to refer to the Compromise Act, he will find it 'to be as we have quoted.' And if Tumblers and other Glass-Ware are cheaper now than they were under a 20 per cent. duty, why is not this to the purpose?

We challenged the Hardware Importers to prove that the general or average cost of Hardware in this market had been increased ten per cent. by the present Tariff—whereupon the Tocsin says *we have admitted a rise of ten per cent!* If, when we assert that something *is not*, we admit that it *is*, we must give up.

The Tocsin does not see how Protection can cheapen Prices, and considers the assumption 'a downright absurdity.' And yet, if any man should ask the publisher of that sheet whether he could not afford his paper cheaper, if he were enabled to sell regularly ten times his present number, he would unquestionably say Yes, and see no 'absurdity' at all in the answer. A little homely common sense is very useful in these matters.

A Denial.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

Your paper informs me that the following paragraph appears in the Cincinnati Enquirer and Message:

[From the Inaugural Address of Gov. SEWARD.

"It is by their LABOR and by THAT ONLY that Foreigners render any service to the United States. "And it is the just prerogative of the American People to *confine them to this, their only proper vocation in our Country.*"

You have truly pronounced this paragraph a forgery, but that alone will not arrest its circulation. It first came to my observation in a New-Orleans Journal in 1840, and the fabrication was exposed by the Albany Evening Journal, and has been in like manner exposed on my authority, as often as it has come under my notice; but still it circulates, though no longer in this region.

Since the libel survives my public life, and cannot be destroyed by the friendly Press, I humbly appeal to the magnanimity of those who were my opponents to correct the injustice; I assure them that neither in any Inaugural Address nor elsewhere did I ever utter such a sentence, nor did I ever think such a thought. And that on the contrary the sentiment thus attributed to me is the very converse of what is contained in that document—and of opinions which have been cherished and promulgated, as long as I have had capacity to write or speak.

I am, very respectfully, your humble servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Auburn, April 13, 1844.

☞ We understand that suits have been commenced by gentlemen in this City against the Postmaster General and one or two of his subordinates for illegally opening letters passing through the United States Mail. It is alleged, we believe, that the letters were opened by the Government agents for the purpose of ascertaining something in relation to the Private Mail—an affair, as it seems likely to turn out, with which they had no more right to interefere than with the private correspondence of the Man in the Moon. This breaking open private letters is a matter which should be *looked into*—although the letters should *not*.

JUDGE ELLIOTT.—The Impeachment case before the New-Orleans Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, terminated on the 6th inst. and the Jury found Elliott *guilty* of all the counts charged against him in the indictment. His office was declared vacant. Mr. Slidell keeps his seat—the Court having pronounced the *certificates themselves* legal, while impeaching and disgracing the Judge for issuing those very certificates.

IOWA.—An election was held in Iowa on Monday last, to take the sense of the people on the propriety of a State Government. In the Burlington District, there was a majority at 84 for the Convention, and the Hawk Eye is of opinion that the people have so decided. [St. Louis Rep. April 6.

☞ We learn that Mr. Wikoff, of 'The Republic,' has commenced a libel suit against James Gordon Bennett for an article which appeared in 'The Herald' a few days ago.

HAND-BOOK OF HYDROPATHY; or, a Popular Account of the Treatment and Prevention of Diseases by Means of Water. Edited by JOEL SHEW, M. D. Wiley & Putnam, New York.

The very great rapidity with which a large edition of a late work upon this subject, by Dr. Shew, has passed off, shows that the American people, if we are not mistaken, are not long to be left behind in adopting, or at least examining, this 'new world in the healing art.' This book is well printed, its contents have been judiciously selected from a variety of sources, and it gives a complete compend of the Treatment by Water in its present state of improvement. It is eminently calculated to do good in the all-important matter of *preventing*, as well as curing, disease. Price 37½ cents.

LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—Graham, 160 Nassau-street, has received already the May number of this periodical. The contributors are all ladies, and among the names we notice Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Embury, &c. &c. Among the articles is a well-written, discriminating review of the poems of Mrs. Welby, better known as 'Amelia,' of the Louisville Journal. The embellishments are a steel engraving, 'The May Queen,' and a pretty colored flower piece.

POETRY AND HISTORY OF WYOMING.—This a charming book—fresh and fragrant as the lovely place it consecrates. It contains Campbell's Poem, besides Col. Stone's 'History of Wyoming,' very much extended and improved from the first edition. It also has a 'Biographical Sketch of Thomas Campbell,' from the graceful pen of our American Classic, Irving, which, like a Grecian column in a landscape, imparts an air of chastened and subdued harmony to the wild and luxuriant beauty amid which it is placed. (Mark H. Newman.)

DR. LAMBERT'S LECTURE ON THE LUNGS.—By reference to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Drs. Mott, Post, Forrey, Gunn, Lee, and others of the most eminent medical gentlemen, have united in a request for a repetition of the celebrated Lecture on the Lungs and the Effects of Tight Lacing. Such a request, from such a source, is a high compliment indeed; and with such testimonials as to the importance of the subject, nothing more need be added, except to announce that, in compliance with the request, Dr. Lambert has engaged the Tabernacle for Thursday evening, and has placed the price for gentlemen at twenty-five cents; *Ladies free*. See his advertisement.

☞ Dr. Hoover is to deliver a lecture to-night at the Medical College, Crosby street, on the "Inner Life of Man." From the testimonials we have of Dr. Hoover's abilities we have no doubt he will deliver a most instructive and profound discourse on this subject.

Celebration of Mr. Clay's Birth-day in Rochester.

A large number of the Whigs of Rochester and adjacent towns assembled at Irvine's Arcade Hall in that city on the 12th instant, to celebrate the sixty-seventh anniversary of the birth-day of the champion of their principles, and the favorite of the people.

ELISHA B. STRONG, Esq., presided, assisted by several Vice Presidents. After a few remarks from the President, and a song by the Clay Glee Club, the Resolutions introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Clay just previous to his retiring from that body were read, when Hon. T. CHILDS pronounced an Oration in defence of the character of Henry Clay and the Principles of the Whig Party. Next came the following excellent letter from Ex-Governor SEWARD:—

AUBURN, April 10, 1844.

Gentlemen—I regret more deeply than you can, my inability to meet the Whigs of Monroe on the Birth Day of HENRY CLAY. Occasions for serving those to whom I am so deeply indebted are the precious events of my life.

American Politics are utterly unintelligible to Europeans. Continental Statesmen find marked separations between the principles of Legitimacy, those maintained by the *Juste Milieu*, and Republicanism. The lines between the Tories and the Whigs, and between them and the Radicals in Great Britain, are almost impassable. But here a homogeneous people are classified by names which indicate unreal differences.

We have a Whig party, a Democratic party and a Liberty party. Yet we are to a man, Whigs, Democrats, opposed to slavery, advocates of morality, virtue and religion, all jealously conservative of State Rights, and all willing and resolved to stand or fall with the Union. I remember well the surprise of Lord Morpeth on finding those he supposed Conservative, as deeply imbued with the spirit of Republicanism, and of Progress, as those who were distinguished for Democratic zeal and emulation.—In truth, the whole American People constitute one great Democratic Whig State Rights Federal party. The question arises—If the American People be thus homogeneous, and thus politically catholic, why this division into parties, and this blind, furious, proscriptive partisan zeal we so often witness? Let him who puts the interrogatory answer why the Church of Christ is divided, and yet has an acknowledged unity! It is unavoidable; it is best that it should be so. Men differ by reason not merely of diversity of constitution, but also from education, accident, impulse and habit. If all agreed there would be no vigilance and no action. If all generalized alike in their political action, important objects and ends would be postponed or neglected.—For myself, I do not quarrel with any citizen, nor dispute his sincerity or patriotism, because he ranges under a different political banner from my own. I greet him as a citizen, and as a Republican, and doubt not that he is promoting the ultimate security and happiness of the State, and the progress of civilization and Freedom.

If a citizen who had yet to form his political principles were to consult wise and candid men of all parties, and from their teaching derive a creed to which they should all assent, I think it would be this: "Representative Republican Government by a Federal compact of Republican States in the main like our own, deriving all its powers from the periodical universal suffrage of the people adequately instructed and educated, is the only form of Government yet devised among men in harmony with their natural rights, and is eminently adapted to secure the blessings of freedom, peace, virtue and happiness. The industry of the American People ought to be cherished, and the natural resources of the country ought to be improved, but no unequal or oppressive burthens ought to be imposed on the People, and public debts without a certain and easy scheme of reduction, are a great and intolerable calamity. Not merely human slavery, but every form of political inequality in the various classes of society, is unjust and ought to be speedily removed. The rights of the States reserved by the Federal Compact are inviolable, and the Union is the ark of our National safety."

This Catholic American creed we maintain and defend through our adherence to the Whig party. Is this adherence patriotic and wise?

No citizen has a right to be inactive, for the Government subsists only by the continued activity of the People. A citizen cannot act effectually if he act alone; for the Constitution requires the consent and concurrence always of at least a plurality. A prudent citizen will not attach himself to a merely personal party; for the safest guides may err and must die. A citizen who wishes to assert a principle may do so by casting an isolated vote, or by giving his suffrage with that of a limited and inefficient party, and so far he may do well and deserve well. But one who means to prevent evil or to accomplished good, must combine with one or the other of the great parties, into which the People divide themselves, and which always divide between themselves the power of Government. Of those parties there are never more than two at one period. Thus believing, we have attached ourselves to the Whig Party. Why? Not because that party supports Henry Clay, or because it opposes Martin Van Buren. We do indeed revere the one for his great virtues and public services, and we distrust the wisdom and question the services of the other, and our zeal and enthusiasm are quickened and increased by gratitude to the one and cars of danger from the ambition of the other. But we were equally Whigs when neither of those distinguished citizens demanded our suffrages, and true Whigs as we are now, we shall continue so when the present personal strife is ended. We belong to the Whig party because through its agency we believe we can more effectually establish our creed, preserve and perfect our Republican Istitutions, and advance the progress of civil and religious Liberty throughout the world. All agree, our opponents as well as ourselves, that those objects are to be attained chiefly by disseminating knowledge, and by cultivating public virtue. I do not mean to say that our opponents are not friends of education, and of public virtue. But I think they are less universally, and less perseveringly so. The History of America fails to show an instance where the Whig party discouraged or refused reasonable endorsement or patronage to a school, a library or any seminary of learning, on any pretence whatever. They demanded a distribution of the surplus Revenues of the Federal Government a few years ago, that in the language of Jefferson they might "improve roads, rivers, education and the other great foundations of National prosperity and union." They insist now on a division of the public domain or of the proceeds of its sale, among the States, to be appropriated by them to the same high and important purposes.—The former distribution was resisted by our opponents, and that now demanded has been again and again defeated by them, while that precious resource is prodigally wasted in the present support of the government. Nor are the opposing party free from jealousies of institutions of learning. Forgetting that Democracy in Central Europe at least as well as in America was cradled and is maturing in the universities, our opponents often manifest ill concealed disfavor to such institutions; while as a general truth they have been less zealous in establishing and in extending throughout the Union the more diffusive blessings of the common school.

The Whig party cherish a salutary jealousy of Magistrates and of Representatives. I do not mean to say that our antagonists favor Executive usurpation, or a strong and irresponsible Government. But I think their leaders suffer temporary and partisan objects more frequently to overcome their repugnance to those evils. Thus they have seen no danger in the frequent and capricious exercise of the Veto by the President; in his seizure of the Public Treasury, by means not approved by the Constitution or Laws; and no shame or dishonor in expunging legislative records to propitiate Executive favor; and they see no error in allowing all the Representatives of a State in the Congress of the United States to be elected by general vote, whereby the individual accountability of the Representative is lost. They feel no alarm when Cohgress tramples on the petitions of the People, and even of States; and they manifest the most profound indifference when the President, in derogation of the Constitution, seeks to add by treaty a boundless field to the already too broad domain polluted and desecrated by Human Slavery.

From the foundation of the Government, the Whig party has favored immigration and native labor by protecting American Industry. I do not contend that the other party is systematically opposed to either. But their statesmen are less unanimous, less zealous, and less efficient in regard to that generous and enlightened policy. An adequate tariff always obtains the general support of the Whig party, and they firmly resist its repeal. The opposing party resist its passage whenever proposed, and are always first to concede when its repeal is demanded.

I do not deny that our rivals have advocated and carried forward Internal Improvements. But it is nevertheless true, that they have adopted that policy in this State, and in the United States, only on compulsion. They abandoned it in the Federal Government at the moment of the greatest ability of the nation to carry it forward. In this State, to their everlasting shame, they, in an hour of false alarm, repudiated, disavowed and cast off upon their opponents a scheme of Public Works commensurate with the greatness of the State; depreciated its credit and resources, magnified its debts, and in the face of the world and of history written in the living memory of mankind, disavowed just responsibility for those debts, and charged them on an Administration whose only error on that subject, if fault it was, consisted in scrupulously maintaining, even to the loss of power, the public faith pledged, and in performing the public engagements made, by their predecessors.

A new and great question has arisen out of the failure of the States to meet the interest on their debts. I accuse not our adversaries of favoring Repudiation. But certainly they cannot claim the merit of sacrifices. The Whig Party have not merely disavowed and condemned Repudiation, but they have been willing, and are yet willing, to extend aid, by distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands, to enable the embarrassed States to re-establish their Credit and retrieve American Honor.

Finally, on the great and soon to be an all-absorbing question, the abolition of Slavery, the action of the two parties is altogether at variance. I do not accuse our adversaries of upholding or justifying that institution. But I do say that their influence in Congress, in the executive departments of the Federal and State Governments, and in the State Legislatures, and in their political councils, has been excited to repress free discussion, to intimidate and disgrace the advocates of emancipation, and to hinder and delay the abolition of Slavery—the only truly great democratic work the founders of the Republic have left to the care of this generation. On the other hand, I claim for the Whig party, that its impulses on this great question are generous and just, and that, struggling with opponents who have thrown their *ægis* over the institution of Slavery, and with erring but zealous advocates of emancipation who strike at the arms raised for the destruction of that system because they cannot direct every blow, the Whig party deserves, and will gain, the gratitude of the oppressed and the applause of mankind.

The difference between the two parties seems to consist chiefly in this. The leaders of the one are positive, efficient, faithful and persevering, through success and through defeat. The statesmen who conduct the other, are negative, timid, vascillating and unreliable. This is not the fault of the masses, it results from the long confidence of those masses in an indecisive and time-serving leader, who is unfaithful to the spirit of our glorious and beneficent Constitution.

Political parties exist by individual compromise, and leaders often give tone to their actions.

Other citizens may give other reasons for their faith and confidence in the Whig party, and will place more or less stress on those I have assigned for mine. Many, perhaps, will differ from me altogether. It is enough for me, that the comparison I have made seems sustained by the past, and that from the past I can infer hope and encouragement and confidence for the future.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully and humbly, your friend and fellow-citizen,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Halsey Brower, D. R. Barton, Geo. Dawson, J. W. Gilbert and Robert Haight, Committee, &c.

The exercises were farther prolonged by a spirited address from Dr. Bacon of this city, a few remarks from that indefatigable Whig, George Dawson, of the Rochester Democrat, songs by the Glee Club, etc. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout, and the meeting broke up at a late hour, determined that if they were not able to meet on the 12th of *next* April to celebrate the birth-day of HENRY CLAY, *President of the United States*, it should not be the fault of the Whigs of Monroe.

☞ The Printers fired a grand salute yesterday in the Park, in honor of the employers who have complied with the new scale of prices. After the salute, the Association was addressed in a very neat speech by Major Moulton, the President, and a procession formed, which proceeded to Stoneall's, where the Association organized and adjourned to meet last evening at Temperance Hall.

☞ *The Republic* appeared yesterday morning upon new type and an enlarged sheet. The style of the paper is now entirely upon the English model, and of course very different from the other dailies in New-York. It is a very elegant and well written paper.

AN ACCIDENT—A MAN BURIED ALIVE.—A gentleman driving a spirited horse down Hicks street this morning, came very near losing his life, in consequence of the animal becoming affrighted and running away. On passing into Fulton street the horse ran upon the sidewalk in front of Mr. Wilder's store. The carriage became entangled with the awning posts, and the occupant was thrown with violence to the pavement. He was picked up, taken into the store of Mr. B. W. Davis, and, to the surprise of all, found uninjured.

The crowd which had been collected by the above accident made a simultaneous rush toward the cigar store of Mr. Watts—in the rear of which excavations are being made for the foundation of a new building—some one having shouted that there had been a land slide and a laborer buried. On arriving at the spot we discovered the head only of a son of Erin peering above the soil, the remaining portion of his body having been buried by the earth which had caved in. Pat took the affair very quietly, and cracked jokes with those who were digging him out. He thought he was as good a Native American as the best, since he had been dug out of Yankee soil. [Brooklyn Advertiser.

SNOW AND SLEIGHING.—During the past winter we have had *eighteen* snow storms, and something like five feet of snow has fallen on a level. The first storm took place on Thanksgiving day—December 6—the last on the 30th of March—and during the intervening time, that is, for the space of about four months, we had excellent sleighing. The last snow, we have said, fell on the 30th of March, yet the streets are now dry and dusty. We never knew a more steady winter—we never knew a more sudden change from winter to summer. [Portland Bulletin, April 13.

NAVAL.—We learn from a passenger who arrived here on Saturday from Pensacola, that the U. S. Brig Somers had come safely into port—officers and crew all well. Also, that the U. S. Frigate Potomac, flag-ship of the Home-Squadron, Com. Conner, arrived there on Thursday. Her officers and crew were well. She has been on a cruise of about three months among the West India Islands. She lost one seaman on the voyage by drowning, and one by sickness. She came last from Havana, which port she left six days previous. [Mobile Adv. April 8.

Tinned Leaden Pipes.

Our readers will remember the excitement last year on the subject of these Tubes, and the result of a prolonged trial of their merits and originality before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District,—Mr. Ewbank, their inventor, being Plaintiff, and Mr. Charles Hillsburgh, Agent for what was called "Yankee Tinned Pipe," Defendant. The Plumbers, we were informed at the time, were generally opposed to the Plaintiff's claim; but Judge Thompson observed that the origin of the invention with Ewbank was established by *their* own testimony, while of its value, he thought, judging from the testimony of Chemists and Physicians, there could be no question. The verdict having established the validity of the patent, and pronounced the Pipe sold by Defendant an infringement, an injunction prohibiting the farther sale of the latter was issued, and suits commenced by Plaintiff for damages. We understand Mr. Hillsburgh, after paying heavy costs in two suits, has at length paid the full amount claimed (including costs, some $2,000,) for all Pipes fitted up by him in private dwellings; and that suits are in progress against other Plumbers, who certainly should protect their customers from the fruits of their own imprudence. Houses in which these Pipes were introduced by Mr. Hillsburgh need be under no farther alarm, as Mr. H. has fully settled with Mr. Ewbank for all cases of this kind. It seems that an account of the Trial, with Judge Thompson's Charge, which embraces some points of general interest, is preparing for the Press.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—It will be seen by an advertisement that the sale of old Italian Paintings will be concluded this evening. The finest pictures in the collection were placed at the end of the Catalogue, so that the sale really offers a rare chance to connoisseurs and speculators.

☞ FAEMERS' CLUB AND CONVERSATION MEETINGS of the American Institute at its Rooms in the Park. The Club meet, it will be seen by a notice, at 12 o'clock this day. Grafting and budding will be performed by an accomplished Horticulturist.—Our young men have an opportunity which should not be lost to them. The *Conversation* will be on Railroad Iron on Friday, 19th inst. 7½ o'clock, P. M. Can it be advantageously manufactured in America?

☞ Mr. BRADBURY gives his Juvenile Musical Entertainment at the Tabernacle To-Morrow Evening. [See advertisement.]

CITY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met at 5½ o'clock—Alderman HATFIELD in the chair, and a quorum present.

The minutes were read and approved.

Invitation to attend the first anniversary of the Sons of Temperance, No. 7, on Friday evening next accepted.

Petitions.—A number of petitions were presented and referred. One of these was from Samuel McCallister, Clerk of the Mayor, for increase of compensation; and one from the Williamsburgh Ferry Association for reduction of rent.

Communication of the Comptroller of the Corporation and report thereon relative to the Water Commissioners defending or settling suits against the Corporation for damages caused by the breaking of the Croton Dam, with resolutions granting the power, adopted.

Reports.—Adverse to relieving Herdman & Keenan from a judgment for not landing passengers, adopted.—Adverse to applying to the Legislature for a more equal distribution of free milk tickets, adopted. Of the Committees on Laws and Finance, recommending the Common Council to carry out as soon as possible all the measures of retrenchment and reform heretofore proposed by Alderman Tilton and others; laid on the table. In favor of giving 30 loads of street manure to the Orphans' Asylum, adopted. In favor of building an addition to the Fish Market at the foot of Catherine street, at an expense not to exceed $200—the Superintendent of Repairs to advertise for proposals and plans; laid on the table. In favor of lighting Centre-street, from Chatham to Broome, Carmine-street its entire length, and the Sixth Avenue, from its commencement to 14th-street, with gas; adopted. In favor of appropriating $7,000 for erecting school-houses in the Sixth Ward; laid on the table. In favor of the application of the Dry Dock Company for leave to erect a Pier at the foot of 6th street, East River, and also additional proper restrictions at their own expense; adopted. In favor of appropriating the Piers between Cedar and Liberty street, N. River, to the use of the steamboat and tow boats, from Catskill; adopted. In favor of appropriating the southerly side of the Pier foot of Cedar-street to Hubbell, Clark & Co., for the use of the steamer Fairfield and the tow boats of the Hudson line—they to grant a birth on the opposite side of the Pier to the steamer Westchester; laid on the table. On the application of Henry Pratt for a City Bakery, in which he says much better bread could be baked than in other bakeries—asking to be discharged from the consideration of the subject—denying the prayer; adopted. Adverse to the application for establishing a Public Gallery of Fine Arts; adopted. In favor of appropriating $100 for the relief of William R. Kirkpatrick, who lost his eyesight by his exertions while acting as a City Fireman; adopted. In favor of leasing a lot on Twenty-Seventh street, and erecting a house thereon for Engine Company No. 10; adopted. In favor of lighting Amity-street with gas; also, Broadway, from Tenth to Fourteenth-street, with gas; also Madison-street, from Pearl to Grand-street;—adopted, in concurrence with the Board of Assistants.

Several additional petitions were presented and referred.

Communication of the Street Commissioner relative to the expense incurred in his Department by the sales for taxes of a large number of parcels of real estate, amounting to more than $500,000—asking to be refunded moneys he has loaned, and extra services he has performed in the premises; Referred.

Concurring with the Board of Assistants in lighting 10th st. from Broadway to Tompkins-square with gas; Adopted.

The Board at 7½ o'clock took a recess of half an hour for taking tea.

At 8½ o'clock the Board resumed business.

In favor of correcting an error in the matter of an assessment against S. Jones and J. Graham for property of their's sold for opening street. Adopted. Report of the Comptroller, Street Commissioner and Counsel of the Corporation, in favor of extending the westerly pier at Catharine slip 20 feet into the East River—the lessees to pay the expense of the extension, and the expense to the city not to exceed $1,250. Adopted. In favor of lighting John street with gas, from Broadway to Pearl street. Adopted. In favor of granting 50 loads of street manure to the Managers of the House of Refuge. Adopted. For repaving Bleecker street, from Carmine street to Christopher street. Adopted. From the Deputy Comptroller, with an ordinance for appropriating $30,000 for the support of Common or District Schools; referred. Granting 30 loads of manure to the Magdalen Society; adopted in concurrence. In favor of paving 1st Avenue from 12th to 13th street; adopted with the ordinance. In favor of repaving 8th street from Broadway to fifth avenue—expense estimated at $180; referred back. In favor of repaving Spring street from Elm to Crosby streets; adopted.

Resolution tendering the Aldermens' Chamber to the Court of Errors—adopted. For re-organizing the Assistant Justices Court, by an application to the Legislature—referred; the Board concurring with the Board of Assistants, in the appointment of some nine or ten persons to the offices of weigher, gauger, inspectors of hay, lumber, &c. Adjourned.

☞ MR. CLAY will be in Petersburgh, Va. on Thursday of this week,

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle of Thursday.

Mr. Clay in Wilmington.

The publication of the Chronicle has been delayed a day to enable us to give some account of the reception and entertainment of Mr. Clay in Wilmington, where he arrived yesterday morning at half past 9.

On Tuesday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, the committee of thirteen deputed by the Clay Club to wait upon Mr. Clay at Charleston, and escort him to this town, received him on board the fine steamer Gladiator. The steamer had quite a pleasant night for the run, and reached Smithville about sunrise, Mr. Clay was there welcomed to the State by the committee of ten, consisting of the chairman of the Whig Central Committee, and one gentleman from each of the Nine Congressional Districts. The steamer came to on the South side of Market Dock. Here an immense throng had gathered to greet the distinguished man, and so soon as the boat touched the wharf, there were repeated bursts of the people's welcome. Mr. Clay was then introduced to the Committee of Arrangements, and a procession having formed in the prescribed order, he was escorted to his private lodings at the residence of Mrs. Joseph A. Hill.

At 11 o'clock, Mr. CLAY, accompanied by the Clay Club, committees and citizens, repaired to the new and commodious mansion of Capt. Samuel Potter, on Market street. Here, under the balcony of the house facing Market street, he was addressed in a most appropriate manner by Ex-Governor Dudley, the President of the Clay Club. Mr. Clay made only a short reply, not exceeding twenty minutes in length.

He said he had long looked forward to this visit to North Carolina, (which he had promised to make when a fitting opportunity should occur,) with a pleasing hope, and now having set foot upon her soil for the first time to-day, his fondest anticipations were in a course of being realized, and the event would form an epoch in his life.—He had for many years wished to visit the State, and the repeated invitations he had received fromed motives of still weightier influence.

He utterly disclaimed all electioneering designs or selfish purposes as pertaining to his journey. He was traveling on business, and to enjoy the hospitalities of his friends; the people had tendered him unexpected civilities, which he could not without rudeness decline. He had also been brought out on political topics, and had not hesitated to declare his sentiments, as became an American citizen.

He glanced at the two principal parties of the country, expressing his convictions that both of them are in the main governed by honest views. Men, he said, should act with that party in whose principles they found the least to condemn, after having given them a thorough examination.—None could expect to find in any party every thing exactly as they would have it—small defects must be overlooked, as are those which a man discovers, perchance, in the woman of his admiration. He had attached himself to the Whig party as the result of his investigations of the great principles of its existence. But every man, he said, should hold party fealty as subordinate to that due his country. Properly, parties were but instruments for promoting our country's good.

Mr. Clay excused himself for the briefness of his discourse by reference to the fatiguing circumstances of his journey thus far.

His speech ended, Mr. Clay entered the reception rooms, and was there introduced to a rushing tide of people, made up of both sexes, all ages, and conditions. He remained at the reception rooms until 1 o'clock, and then retired to his lodgings.

Between seven and eight this morning, Mr. Clay took his departure for Raleigh, by way of the railroad, cheered by many, many, newly-awakened and newly born wishes for his welfare.

☞ FELIX SENAC was brought under examination on Saturday evening, for his assault two weeks previous, upon young A. McD. Lumsden. He was committed for trial at the next Criminal Court of this County, for his appearance at which he was held to $5,000 bail. The examination was held before Justice Kimball. We have not heard who were the securities that were given, but they were such, it is understood, as the Magistrate deemed good and sufficient.

We are gratified to learn that young Lumsden is slowly recovering from his wounds, a fact that is as surprising as it is pleasurable to his physicians and attendants, and to all whose sympathies have been enlisted in his extraordinary sufferings. Not one of the three balls that entered his body has yet been extracted. [Mobile Adv. April 8.

DIVIDING THE COUNTRY.—Yesterday Capt. Sir James Alexander, of the 14th regiment, left this place, on special service, to assist the exploration and survey of a new line for a grand military road to connect the three provinces, Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The well-known scientific acquirements of Sir James Alexander render him particularly suited to aid in a great undertaking of this description. [Kingston (Canada) Chron. April 8.

TRIAL OF THE GORDONS.—These people are being tried for the murder of Amasa Sprague, before the Providence Court. An injunction of silence was imposed upon the press, which will not be removed until the verdicts are rendered.

The trial of M'Daniel is progressing. The plea put in by the prisoner, is that Chavis was killed in Texas, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. [St. Louis Paper of the 5th.

"A BABE IN THE WOODS."—Great excitement was created in Femme, Osage township, St. Charles County, Missouri, some weeks since, by the loss of a little girl, three years old, the daughter of Mr. Elijah Bryant. The child wandered off into the woods on Tuesday evening, 19th ult., and was not found until the Friday following. When found, the child was still alive, though it ate nothing during the time it was out, and was thinly clad. At least one hundred and fifty persons turned out in the search. She was found by one of Mr. Bryant's negro men, and recognized the man as soon as he came up. She was sitting on the leaves and crying.

☞ A communication in the Port Gibson Herald says that General Devereux, the distinguished South American Patriot, is on a visit to his relative, Mrs. Dr. Parker, of Port Gibson. The General intends remaining a few days, and then returns to Natchez, whence he will proceed to the Northern Cities. Though he is entirely bereft of sight, he still holds a high post at the head of the military of Columbia.

TWENTY HEAD OF CATTLE BURNT.—The barn of Mr. Jacob Hake, in Manchester township, York County, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Friday night last, together with four horses, fifteen or twenty head of horned cattle, 400 bushels of grain and a large quantity of hay and straw.—Loss $3,000.

HALIFAX, N. S. April 4.—*Reported wreck of a Sealer.*—A report arrived in town last evening, that the schooner Niger, of Sydney, Cape Breton, belonging to Messrs. Archibald of that port, had been lost on a sealing voyage, with all hands on board, 25 in number.

ROCHESTER.—The publisher of the Rochester Directory states that the population of that city in March last was 11,589 white and 249 colored males: 11,489 white and 268 coolred females.—Total 23,553, being an increase of 3358 since 1841.

☞ A new Post-office has been established in Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pa., to be called Lahaska, and Thomas Betts, Esq., has been appointed Post-master.

☞ **New-York and Erie Rail Road.**—