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THE TRIBUNE.

The New Fee Bill.

The following is a comparison of the old Fee Bill of 1840 with the new one of the present year:

The new law amends the second paragraph of the second section of the old one, which allowed "For drawing any affidavit, deposition, order, or other writ, or for each page, for indorsement, evidence, or special verdict, two dollars," so as to read, "For each and every affidavit, deposition, order, or other writ, or for each page of exemplification, or for each page of special verdict, or for each page of indorsement, evidence, or special verdict, one dollar; and for judgments only, and no judgments only, two dollars."

The fourth section of the old law is amended by the new one, so as to read "For each and every trial of a cause before a jury or before a referee, or before a commissioner, special verdict, bill of exceptions, case, demurrer, or exceptions, any other contested motion, or any matter brought up by writ of error, certiorari, or habeas corpus, or return to a mandamus or prohibition, five dollars;" so as to read "For the trial of a cause before a jury or before a referee, or before a commissioner, special verdict, bill of exceptions, case, demurrer, or any other contested motion, or any matter brought up by writ of error, certiorari or habeas corpus, or a return to a mandamus or prohibition, five dollars; attending prepared to such trial or argument pursuant to notice, three dollars."

The 23d paragraph of the third section of said Statute is hereby amended from "Drawing and engrossing every writ of capias ad respondendum, writ of subpœna, or writ of execution for debt, damages or costs recovered, one dollar; but only one subpœna shall be allowed for one trial;" so as to read, "Drawing and engrossing every writ of capias ad respondendum, writ of execution for debt, damages or costs recovered, or writ of subpœna, one dollar, and for every necessary copy of such subpœna twenty-five cents; but only one subpœna except a subpœna duces tecum, shall be allowed for any one circuit or term."

The thirteenth paragraph of third section, which read "For a copy of pleadings to be used by the court upon the trial of a cause, three dollars; but no more than one copy shall be allowed in any one cause. Circuit rolls are hereby abolished;" is amended so as to read, "For a copy of the pleadings to be used by the court, or referees, upon the trial of a cause, three dollars; but no more than one copy shall be allowed in any one cause. Circuit rolls are hereby abolished."

The nineteenth paragraph of the third section, which read, "Drawing every affidavit of merits to prevent an inquest by default, to put off a trial, or to verify a plea, or to hold to bail, including all necessary copies thereof, seventy-five cents," is amended so as to read, "Drawing every affidavit of merits, to prevent an inquest by default, to put off a trial, or to verify a plea, or to procure an order for a bill of particulars, or to hold to bail, or to procure a discharge from arrest, on filing common bail, or to obtain an order to show cause of action, including all necessary copies thereof, seventy-five cents."

The thirty-first paragraph of the third section, which read, "Interrogatories to be annexed to any commission for the examination of witnesses and procuring the settlement of the same, including all charges but the fees of officers, two dollars and fifty cents; copy to serve, one dollar and twenty-five cents;" is amended so as to read, "Interrogatories to be annexed to any commission for the examination of witnesses, and procuring the settlement of the same, including all charges except the fees of officers, two dollars and fifty cents; copy to serve and copy to annex to the commission, one dollar each."

The thirty-second paragraph of the third section, which read "Cross-interrogatories to be annexed to such commission and procuring the settlement of the same, including all charges but the fees of officers, one dollar and fifty cents; copy to serve, seventy-five cents;" is amended so as to read, "Cross-interrogatories to be annexed to such commission, and procuring the settlement of the same, including all charges but the fees of officers, one dollar and fifty cents; copy to serve, and to annex to the said commission, fifty cents each."

The fifty-seventh paragraph of the Third Section, which read, "For attending a Judge or Commissioner upon an order to show cause out of Court, one dollar;" is amended so as to read, "For attending a judge or commissioner upon an order or motion to show cause out of Court, or upon the settlement of a case, bill of exceptions, or special verdict, or upon referees, upon the settlement of their report, one dollar."

The third section of the act of 1840 is amended, by adding thereto the following paragraphs

For drawing an attachment against a foreign corporation, including the application, affidavits, bond and other papers necessary to authorize the issuing thereof, five dollars; and for every necessary copy of such attachment, one dollar.

For every day's attendance on the actual taking of the *de bene esse* deposition of a witness, one dollar.

The thirteenth section of the act of 1840, which read, "In actions upon contracts, the costs of the plaintiff for attorney and counsel fees, exclusive of other fees and disbursements, in the following cases, shall not exceed the sums following:

"1. In cases of judgment by default, for want of a plea to a declaration, when the damages shall be assessed by the clerk, or other officer, a judgment by confession, no plea or demurrer having been put in, and in cases where judgment is entered by virtue of a warrant of attorney, or without suit, if the damages recovered, or the sum secured and payable by the condition of the obligation on which the recovery is had, be more than fifty dollars, and not over one hundred dollars, six dollars; if over one hundred dollars, and not over two hundred dollars, seven dollars; if over two hundred dollars, and not over three hundred dollars, nine dollars; if over three hundred dollars, and not over four hundred dollars, ten dollars and fifty cents; if over four hundred dollars, and not over five hundred dollars, twelve dollars; if over five hundred dollars, and not over one thousand dollars, fifteen dollars; if over one thousand, twenty dollars.

"In case of judgment by default for want of a plea to the declaration, and damages assessed upon a writ of inquiry, if the recovery be over fifty dollars, and not exceeding two hundred dollars, nine dollars; if the recovery be over two hundred and fifty dollars, and not over five hundred dollars, twelve dollars; if the recovery be over five hundred dollars, fifteen dollars."

In cases where the suit shall be settled before plea pleaded, or default entered, and the sum allowed in settlement shall be fifty dollars or over, and under two hundred and fifty dollars, five dollars; if two hundred and fifty dollars, five dollars; if two hundred and fifty dollars, or over, and under five hundred dollars, seven dollars and fifty cents; if over five hundred dollars, ten dollars, with one dollar in addition for every defendant more than one in all cases specified in this section, where the defendants are not sued as co-partners.

"This act shall take effect immediately.

THEORY OF MORALS.—An Inquiry into the Law of Moral Distinctions and the Variations and Contradictions of Ethical Rules. By RICHARD HILDRETH (Pp. 273.) Boston: Little and Brown.

This is the first, the Advertisement informs us, of six Treatises which the author proposes to issue, and collectively entitle 'Rudiments of the Science of Man.' They will severally have the titles of Theory of Morals, of Politics, of Wealth, of Taste, of Knowledge, and of Education. We have no time to consider thoroughly the work before us, but the few chapters we have read seem replete with information and good sense.

☞ THE MYSTERIES OF LONDON, Part IV. has just appeared from the Press of Winchester. It is a tale of excitement and passion, after the manner of 'The Mysteries of Paris,' and has strong attraction for admirers of that work.

☞ MAJOR JONES'S COURTSHIP, detailed, with other Scenes, Incidents, and Adventures, in a Series of Letters, by Himself, with twelve Illustrations, by Darley, has been published by Carey & Hart, and is for sale by W. H. Graham, 160 Nassau-st. It is a work of the Sam Slick order, but better.

☞ GIBBON'S DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, with Notes by the Rev. H. H. Milman, No. X. has just been published by the Harpers.

☞ Mr. CHEEVER'S LECTURES on the Pilgrim's Progress, and on the Life and Times of John Bunyan, No. VIII. has been issued by Wiley & Putnam.

☞ THE BIBLE STUDENT, and Family Monitor, No. I. has just appeared. It is published on a fair quarto, twice a month, by E. H. Wilcox, at $1 per annum.

☞ A MEMOIR OF JOHN HUSS, translated from the German, has been published in a small volume of 106 pages, by R. Carter, 58 Canal-st.

A WOMAN BURIED ALIVE.—The Lewiston Falls Advertiser gives an account of the situation of a woman in Auburn, in the State of Maine, which is enough to make one shudder.

It appears that about thirty years since, the wife of Moses Stevens became insane, and that for the most part of that time she has been confined, and for more than twenty years she has been chained in a filthy cage, ten or twelve feet square, the threshold of which, for the last half of that period, she has not crossed. She is now in her den without a single window or a loop-hole to let in a ray of sunshine, and there bound with clanking chains! Her heart-stirring and agonizing prayer to God is that she may get into the green fields and warm light.

A frail, innocent woman, in the State of Maine, in a civilized community, shut up for twenty years in a cage; and except when her keepers may have opened the door leading to it, scarcely able to distinguish day from night; never catching a full breath of fresh air; without a fire throughout the whole winter to warm her limbs!

[Boston Daily Mail.

Reported for The Tribune.

Methodist General Conference.

TENTH DAY....SATURDAY, May 11.

Bishop MORRIS in the Chair Prayer by JAMES HAVENS of the Indiana Conference.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. MARTINDALE, from the Committee on that subject, presented a Report proposing a course of Literary and Theological training for exhorters and local preachers.

GEORGE PECK, from the Committee on Revisal, presented a Report, proposing an alteration of the Discipline.

The Report of the Book Agents at Pittsburg was presented and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

The orders of the day were suspended to take up the case of Francis A. Harding.

Mr. SMITH, counsel for the appellant, appealed to the courtesy of the Conference and of the Baltimore Delegates to allow him to make a few remarks respecting Mr. Harding personally, which he had intended to offer yesterday, but failed to do so from organ ailment. The delegates of the Baltimore Conference assenting, Mr. Smith proceeded to say that reports were in circulation prejudicial to the ministerial standing and influence of the appellant. Admit that these reports are true, said Mr. S., they have nothing to do with the question before the Conference, and ought not to influence its decision. They were not true, however,—the appellant having been a useful member of the Conference.

The Baltimore delegates disclaimed any disposition to impeach the ministerial standing of Mr. Harding on any ground except his connection with slavery.

After some further conversation, Mr. EARLY, of Va. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act of the Baltimore Annual Conference, by which Fr. A. Harding was suspended from his ministerial functions, be and the same is hereby reversed.

On motion of J. D. PECK, the Conference voted to take the question on this resolution by yeas and nays, which being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE—John Sinclair.
ILLINOIS CONFERENCE—Peter Akers, Jonathan Stamper, Newton G. Berryman.
MISSOURI CONFERENCE—Wm. W. Redman, Wm. Patton, Jerome C. Berryman.
NEW-YORK CONFERENCE—Henry B. Bascom, Wm. Gunn, Hubbard H. Kavanaugh, Edward Stevenson, B. T. Crouch, George W. Brush.
HOLSTON CONFERENCE—E. F. Sevier, Samuel Patton, Thos. Stringfield.
TENNESSEE CONFERENCE—J. B. McFerrin, A. L. P. Green, Thomas Madden.
MEMPHIS CONFERENCE—George W. D. Harris, S. S. Moody, Wm. McMahon, Thomas Joyner.
ARKANSAS CONFERENCE—John C. Parker, Wm. P. Ratcliffe, Andrew Hunter.
TEXAS CONFERENCE—Littleton Fowler.
MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Wm. Winans, B. M. Drake, John Lane, Green M. Rogers.
ALABAMA CONFERENCE—Wm. Murrah, Jesse Boring, Greenbury Garrett, Jefferson Hamilton.
GEORGIA CONFERENCE—Lovick Pierce, George F. Pierce, W. J. Parkes, John W. Glenn, J. E. Evans, A. B. Longstreet.
SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE—Wm. Capers, Wm. M. Wightman, Charles Betts, Hugh A. C. Walker.
NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE—James Jameson, Peter Doub.
VIRGINIA CONFERENCE—John Earley, Leroy M. Lee, Wm. A. Smith, Thos. Crowder.
PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE—Henry White, Ignatius Cooper, Wm. Cooper.
NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE—Thomas Neale, Thomas Sovereign.—Total Yeas, 66.

NAYS.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE—Phineas Rice, Charles W. Carpenter, George Peck, John B. Stratton, Peter P. Sandford, Fitch Reed, Samuel D. Ferguson, Stephen Martindale, Marvin Richardson.
PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE—John Lovejoy, Frederick Upham, Sandford Benton, Paul Townsend.
NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE—James Porter, Dexter S. King, Phineas Crandall, Charles Adams, George Pickering.
MAINE CONFERENCE—Moses Hill, Ezekiel Robinson, Daniel B. Randall, Charles W. Morse, John Hobart, Heman Nickerson, George Webber.
NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE—Elihu Scott, Schuyler Chamberlain, Samuel Kelley, Jared Perkins, Justin Spalding, Charles D. Cahoon, Wm. H. Cass.
TROY CONFERENCE—Truman Seymour, John M. Wever, James Covel, Jr. Tobias Spicer, Seymour Colman, James B. Houghtaling, Jesse T. Peck.
BLACK RIVER CONFERENCE—A. D. Peck, Aaron Adams, Gardner Baker, Wm. W. Ninde.
ONEIDA CONFERENCE—Orlando M. Snyder, Silas Comfort, Joseph Romaine, David A. Shepherd, Henry F. Row, Elias Bowen, David Holmes, Jr.
GENESEE CONFERENCE—Glezen Fillmore, Samuel Luckey, Allen Steele, Freeborn G. Hibbard, Schuyler Seager, Ala Abel, Wm. Hosmer, J. C. Averson.
ERIE CONFERENCE—John J. Steadman, John Bain, George W. Clark, John Robinson, Timothy Goodwin.
PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE—Wm. Hunter, Homer J. Clark, John Spencer, Simon Elliott, Robert Boyd, Samuel Wakefield, James Drummond.
OHIO CONFERENCE—Charles Elliott, Wm. H. Raper, Edmund W. Sehon, Joseph M. Trimble, James B. Finley, Leonidas S. Hamline, Zechariah Connell, John Ferree.
NORTH OHIO.—Edward Thompson, John H. Power, Adam Poe, Elmore Yocum, Wm. Runnells.
MICHIGAN CONFERENCE—George Smith, Elijah Crane, Alvan Wiley, Edwin R. Ames, John Miller, Calvin W. Ruter, Aaron Wood, Augustus Eddy, James Havens.
ROCK RIVER.—Bartholomew Weed, Henry W. Reed, John T. Mitchell.
ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.—Peter Cartwright, John Van Cleve.
MISSOURI CONFERENCE.—James M. Jamieson.
TEXAS CONFERENCE.—John Clark.
PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.—John P. Durbin, Thos. J. Thompson.
NEW-JERSEY CONFERENCE.—Isaac Winner, J. S. Porter, John K. Shaw. Total nays, 117.

ABSENT.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.—Nathan Bangs.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.—John G. Dow.
TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.—Robert Paine.
PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.—Levi Scott.—4.

EXCUSED.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.—Stephen Olin.—1.

Dr. OLIN was excused from voting at his own request, on the ground that he had heard only a part of the pleadings in the case.

The decision having been announced by the Chair, some one asked in what position the question was now placed, and whether it was finally disposed of.

Mr. SMITH said that of course the case might still be sent back to the Baltimore Conference, a refusal to reverse its judgment not implying that it must be affirmed.

The CHAIR decided that the vote just taken was tantamount to an affirmation of the decision of the Baltimore Conference.

Mr. SMITH said that some members had voted against the resolution to reverse judgment with the expectation that it it should be rejected, the case might still be sent back to the Baltimore Conference; and believing the decision of the Chair to be unjust, he took an appeal.

The Conference sustained the Chair by a vote of 111 to 53.

When this vote was declared, Mr. SMITH rose under much excitement and said he should ask leave to enter his solemn protest against the proceeding, as unjust and subversive of the Discipline.

Much dissatisfaction having been manifested on the part of the minority, Mr. SLICER, of Baltimore, said he would move a reconsideration, in order that the question might be put in a form directly affirming the decision of the Baltimore Conference.

In the midst of no little confusion, some one moved to lay Mr. Slicer's motion on the table.

The motion was put and lost, and the question again recurred upon reconsidering the vote by which the Conference had refused to reverse the decision of the Baltimore Conference. The motion to reconsider, after some exciting and desultory conversation, was withdrawn.

Mr. SANDFORD moved that Mr. Smith have leave to enter his Protest upon the Journal.

A member thought this motion should not be adopted, but that the Conference should take no action on the subject until the Protest was presented. If it should be found respectful to the body, he would be in favor of entering it upon the Journal.

Mr. SMITH now rose, under great apparent excitement, and said he understood the object of the movement just made—it was to shut out the Protest if its doctrines should not be acceptable to the majority. He would give the majority fair warning that it would not suit them. It would burn upon their checks a mark which could never be obliterated until they became insensible to shame.

At this point there was much excitement. Some cried 'Order,' 'order,' and others exclaimed 'Don't insult us,' &c. &c.

Mr. SMITH said he had not intended to insult any one. He was perfectly cool and self-possessed. The time had been when such an excitement would have unmanned him, but it was in the power of no excitement to unman him now. He would stand up boldly in the cause of his country and his God. He denied the right—not the substantive *power*, but the adjective *right*—of the Conference to refuse to enter his Protest upon the Journal. He then made some very severe allusions to the course of the majority, which in the confusion were not distinctly heard; whereupon

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, of the New-Hampshire Conference, said that such railing was insufferable, and he hoped it would be stopped.

The CHAIR decided that Mr. Smith was not in order, and after some further confusion and excitement, the motion to allow the Protest to be entered on the journal was withdrawn, in order that the Conference might be untrammeled when the document should come up for consideration.

The CHAIR announced the following Committee, to prepare the Pastoral Address:—Wm. Capers, Chairman; J. P. Durbin, Peter Akers, Charles Elliott, Elihu Scott.

The Conference then proceeded to the order of the day, which was the reception of memorials and petitions, resolutions of Annual Conferences, &c. A large number of petitions were presented, most of them on the subject of slavery.

Mr. BENTON, of the Providence Conference, presenting some petitions on slavery, Mr. COOPER, of the Philadelphia Conference, in a very peremptory manner, demanded a statement of the objects for which they prayed.

Mr. BENTON proceeded to comply with the demand, and having stated that one thing desired by the petitioners was that the General Conference would not elect a slaveholding Bishop:

Mr. COOPER exclaimed, under great excitement, "Stop, sir!" He then went on to say that such petitions ought not to be received, stating as a reason that those who presented them had admitted that they did not desire the Conference to act on the subject, and that they had been sent here merely for for electioneering purposes. It was an insult to the body to offer such petitions after this avowal.

Mr. CRADDALL rose to a question of order. The Conferences had been called upon to present petitions, and he insinuated that this interruption was disorderly.

There was great confusion at this point, a dozen men seeming to obtain the floor in the midst of calls to order, &c. &c.

Mr. EARLY, of Virginia, offered a resolution to the effect that the Conference will not receive memorials on which no action is desired or expected.

He proceeded to support this resolution with great warmth. He said the memorials in question were brought here for effect, to operate upon he members individually in the election of the officers of the Church. The South did not desire division, and nothing but necessity would drive her into such a measure; but if division should come in consequence of the Abolition agitation, let the responsibility rest with those who sought to disturb our peace. He wanted the Conference to meet the question openly, that the South might know what to depend upon.

Mr. ROBINSON, of the Maine Conference, denied that those who had presented petitions against the election of a Slave-holding Bishop had said they wanted no action on the subject. They did desire that action should be taken by the Conference.

Dr. BORING, of Alabama, said it had been distinctly avowed by members of the Committee on Slavery, that they desired no action to be taken on this subject, and that the petitions were intended to influence members in their course as individuals.

Bishop SOULE here made a few remarks, the purport of which was, that every member who presented a memorial, took upon himself the responsibility of asking the action of the Conference. To offer petitions with any other view was an insult to the body, which he did not believe could come from New-England, the land of his birth. It was to be taken for granted that action was desired on every memorial presented to the Conference.

Mr. WINANS, of Mississippi, said he was a Southern man—an extreme Southern man—and he believed the memorials were intended for serious effect. We were bound to believe that those who signed these petitions spoke their sentiments. He claimed that all memorials should be heard, and candidly and fairly considered. Why object to their reception? If they were important, they could not accumulate too fast; if unimportant, their number could do no harm. For his own part, he shrunk from no investigation—he was prepared to meet every question fairly in the teeth—and he hoped that all objections to the reception of the petitions would be withdrawn or voted down.

Dr. PIERCE, of Georgia, reiterated the statements previously made, as to what had transpired in the Committee on Slavery, insisting that it had been distinctly avowed that no action was desired in relation to the election of Slaveholders to office.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Maine, repeated his denial that any such avowal had been made, and several other Northern delegates confirmed his statement.

Several members here attempted to obtain the floor, and great confusion prevailed; but Mr. CARTWRIGHT, of Illinois, succeeded in making himself heard over all competitors. He begged brethren not to go off at half cock. Several of those who had spoken had told us they were very cool; but if they were iron and had fallen into the water, he thought there would be some fizzing! This whole discussion was premature. It would be time enough to quarrel over this subject when the Committee should make their Report. Perhaps the whole matter could all be knocked out in Committee. He hoped they would not blink the question, and if they *must* quarrel, that they would do it like a company of Methodist ministers.

This speech was spiced with so much good humor, that it excited no little merriment, and the subject was disposed of by laying the resolution of Mr. Early on the table.

The presentation of petitions, reports of committees, resolutions, &c. was then resumed.

Dr. CAPERS presented the Report of the Publishing Committee of the Southern Christian Advocate, from which it appeared that the paper had 3,300 paying subscribers, and was in a prosperous condition.

Mr. WINNER, of New Jersey, offered a resolution proposing so to alter the Discipline as to provide that the agents of the Book Concern shall retain their membership in the several Conferences to which they may belong at the time of their appointment, instead of being members of the New-York Conference, as at present. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Mr. BOWEN, of the Oneida Conference, offered a resolution proposing to accept the proposition of the Editor of the Northern Christian Advocate (at Auburn) to make said paper an official organ of the Church, such a paper being greatly needed in Western New-York. Referred to the Book Committee.

After the transaction of some other business of an unimportant character, the Conference having made the appeal of Mr. Frazee from the Michigan Conference, the order of the day for Monday, adjourned.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—The person who some two years since stabbed a man on board the Canal boat, of which Capt. Millard, now of this city, was master, in the County of Albany, and for whose arrest $500, we understand, was offered by the Governor, and $100 by the Sheriff of Albany County, was yesterday overhauled by officer Fielding, at a relectory, near the canal, at the north end of Exchange street bridge, and conveyed to the "Blue Eagle" for safe keeping till further orders. He had been west, and had returned thus far. He was a hand on board said boat when he committed the deed for which he was arrested. [Roch. Dai. Adv.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last night the locomotive attached to the train of cars on the night line from Baltimore to this city, ran over two cows which were lying on the railroad track near Havre de Grace, and the consequence was that the passenger cars were thrown off the track. Fortunately none of the passengers were injured. The line was detained several hours thereby, and it did not reach this city until between seven and eight o'clock this moning. [Philad. Guz.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—A colored man, named Samuel Brainard, alias Zeppon, was convicted by the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday of the murder of Cuffy Tod, another colored man, at Guinea Hill, near Holmesburg, on the night of the 2nd of January. The prisoner is quite a young man, and was residing with a family in the city, as a coachman. [Phil. Daily Chron.

SUICIDE.—A girl employed in the Jackson corporation at Nashua, N. H., was found hanging in the garret of her boarding-house on Sunday last. The Gazette, which does not give her name, says she had neither father, nor mother, nor home. [Boston Bec.

LOVE AND JEALOUSY.—A girl in Pittsburgh, whose lover had been enticed off by a German girl, procured a rope, and knowing where the young girl lived, she went to her house and flogged her dreadfully with the rope, before assistance came to her relief; she also tore off her breastpin, ear-rings, and other ornaments, and so maltreated her, in different ways, that her life is in jeopardy. The infuriated girl was arrested, and bound over to keep the peace for eighteen months, and also sentenced to pay a fine of $100. What a virago! And what a lucky escape the man made!

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. Josiah Lawrence, of this town, aged about 90 years, was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning. He was a revolutionary patriot. The cause of his sudden death is unknown. [Pittsfield Sun.

☞ The identical American Flag, which floated over Fort McHenry during the attack upon Baltimore, was displayed before one the platforms erected to enable persons to view the great procession in Baltimore.

MORE MOUNTAIN TRAVELLERS.—Count D'Otranto, son of the celebrated French Fouche, is now in St. Louis, preparing for an expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

VIEUXTEMPS.—As there is considerable curiosity to hear something about the life and history of this wonderful musician, who is shortly to make his appearance amongst us, we give the following sketch, which we find in the National Intelligencer, the Editors of which paper have taken great pains to lay the merits of M. Vieuxtemps before the public:

The appearance among us of one more of those monarchs of the fiddle, who pass each like a new King of Bang o' Tore in the vision called up before Macbeth by the Witches, will to-night rejoice all of our inhabitants who have ears, or think they have. We, whose business it is to celebrate talent, why should we not say a word of Vieuxtemps?

Like the merits of Ariot and of Ole Bull, his have been repeatedly made the subject of criticism in the various journals of our country; but as natio se laim a part in the honors won by these great rivals in sound, the thing has been discussed with more national partiality and rivalry than musical appreciation. Those of Saxon or Scandinavian lineage have hailed in Ole Bull the genius of the country of their ancestors, id as born amidst the grandeur and the wilderness of the North, where a savage desolation reigns over the regions of frost and tempests, are the only natural melodies. Those of a more Southern race, on the contrary, have greeted as proper to their genial skies the finished harmonies, the grace, the expressiveness of Ariot and Vieuxtemps, the representatives of the Conservatories of Paris and Naples, and of the native land of all that is most melodious.

As a question between Northern and Southern Europe, all this might be somewhat natural, though not a little absurd. The pride of opposite regions and the taste of opposite races once awakened, each party would of course only judge according to their native associations and sensations—the North preferring a wild force and an originality not yet subdued or informed with the finished Art, and the South relishing taste, grace, truth, and a force subordinate to these, beyond any mere wonders. But why should we enter into the rivalry of either side, Frank or Scandinavian? Why cannot we judge calmly and without party, Artists of Northern and Southern Europe? Why must we have a paper war, only fit to mislead instead of enlightening the public?

It may now fairly be said that whatever the merits of Ole Bull, artificial means were used to fix attention upon him alone. He was heralded hither long before he appeared, by persons who sounded the trump of fame for him: a romance was got up for his name; his biography was embellished with wonderful incidents, until at last people would willingly have paid merely to see, without hearing him. Ariot and Vieuxtemps, on the contrary, have assisted themselves by none of these theatric resorts—have forced themselves forward only by the legitimate means of appealing to a discrimination able to appreciate their precise excellence. A word at present as to the last of these great performers, and a testimony from a very high source as to his abilities—a testimony the more valuable as coming not only from one of the most distinguished judges of a quarter where instrumental music has been confessedly carried to the highest perfection it has any where received, but still less to be suspected, as derived from a country where the national prejudices would naturally act in a different direction.

In the sketch of his artistical life, given in a number of the last week, the public has learned that Vieuxtemps spent a considerable time at Vienna, a city renowned for its musical taste, the home of a Mozart, a Haydn, a Beethoven, and the residence of A. J. Bacher, so well known for his musical connoisseurship.

Bocher describes the effect which the performance of Vieuxtemps produced upon him, as follows:

"In Vieuxtemps, I great the greatest Artist that I ever had the fortune to listen to. I had not heard him before, and entered the concert-room with that mistrust which always feel for such artists as are preceded by a resounding name; but how soon vanished that feeling! After the second strain his instrument ceased to be, it was gone, and the great, the truly great, accomplished artist, who has conquered the technical part of his art so perfectly, and uses its utmost attainments only as a means to express the thought which lives and which creates within him, stood before me in all his majesty, modest, but fully impressed with the feeling of his power; and then I said to myself the words which I have just put to paper: "I great in Vieuxtemps the greatest artist that I ever had the fortune to listen to."

☞ We are glad to observe in the House of Representatives yesterday the Hon. Mr. RAYNER, of North Carolina, who has been detained from his seat for some time, owing to the indisposition of himself and family. Mr. CAMPBELL of South Carolina, who has likewise been sick, we were also gratified to observe resumed his seat yesterday. [Nat Intelligencer, Saturday.

THE MURDER OF WM. KOPMAN.—We learn by the Clarksville Chronicle of the 23d ult. that James Etheridge, charged with killing William Kopman, in August, 1842, on the road leading from Waverly to Charlotte, was convicted, at the last term of the Circuit Court for Humphrey's county, of murder in the first degree. [Memphis Eagle.

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ap23 3taw

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Controversy between Rev. Drs. Wainwright and Potts, growing out of the incidental assertion of the former that "There cannot be a Church without a Bishop."
The above Controversy is printed in a neat Pamphlet and done up with printed covers. For sale at the Tribune Office.

☞ Irish Emigrant Society.—Notice.—An Election for officers of this Society for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of June next, at the office of the Society. Polls open from ten A. M. to two o'clock, P. M.
New-York, 10th May, 1844. m11t3djune inc

☞ Lectures on Chemistry for Young Ladies, by GEORGE C. SCHAEFFER, A. M. at the Medical College, Crosby st. near Spring-st. Introductory Lecture, TUESDAY, May 14th, at 4½ P. M. *Admission Free.*
Teachers are respectfully invited to attend with their pupils.
Tickets for the course, $3, to be had at Dr. Chilton's, 263 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 8th-st. Also at the Medical College. m10 4t

☞ Lots in Williamsburg 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. ap29 tf

☞ Health, Quiet, and Comfort.—The Graham House, 63 Barclay-street, New-York, proffers advantages to strangers stopping a few days or weeks in the city, such as are rarely offered. It is slightly located on a clean and airy street, very near the business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal steamboat landings. Its apartments are convenient and neat, while its table is supplied with the best Vegetables and Fruits that can be procured, excluding entirely Animal Food and stimulants of all kinds. Charges moderate, and every effort made to render Boarders comfortable. Shower Baths free. Remember, 63 Barclay street. jy25 tf

☞ Office of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Notice is hereby given, that an Annual Election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, will be held at their office, No. 4 Tryon Row, on Tuesday, the 21st day of May next, between the hours of 12, noon, and 2 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 14th to the 23d of May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
W. S. CARMAN, Sec'y.
ap30 tM21*

☞ Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.—This Institution, during the month of April, has issued forty-one policies, viz:

To Clergymen	2	To Merchants and Traders	13
" Physicians	2	" Clerks	3
" Lawyer	1	" Manufacturers	3
" Teachers	3	" Mechanics	1
" Government Officers	3	" Watchmakers	1
" Army Officer	1	" Bank Teller	1
" Ladies	2	" Civil Engineer	1
" Students	1	" Printer	1
" Secretary to Ins. Co.	1	" Stationer	1
" Cartman	1	" Builder	1
	14		27

[my4 edtJel] Total Lives Insured....41

☞ The Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Co. are now open at the Office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-street, between the hours of 10 and 5. WM. M. GOULD, Secretary.
New-York, April 24th, 1844 ap26

☞ To Temperance Friends.—The friends of temperance are reminded that 'health, quiet and comfort' are found, as usual, at 63 Barclay st. This establishment having been refitted and put in complete order, all strangers and friends visiting our city for a transient stay, who would like to test the superiority of a well chosen vegetable diet, are respectfully invited to call. (mi 1m) ROSWELL GOSS.

THE COMMERCIAL AND COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 43 West Washington Place.
The undersigned thankful for the degree of distinguished favor which has already attended their new enterprise and believing that their general principles of instruction and discipline are such as to secure the approbation of the community, respectfully invite the attention of parents and guardians to the location, the plan, and the excellent character of the institution under their care.
In the absence of any School of a high order, uniting the several departments of English, French and Classical learning together with the advantages of public and private education, they have located their School contiguous to Greenwich and Chelsea, and yet so near to Washington Square as to accommodate their pupils of that immediate neighborhood.
Terms of tuition vary from 10 to $20 per quarter.
A Junior Class of boys under ten years of age will be formed early in the ensuing Spring. ISAAC G. HUBBS,
HOWARD SEAR. GEO. W. CLARKE.

SOUTHOLD ACADEMY.—The Trustees of this Institution would give notice, that the same will be in readiness to receive and put in proper order for the reception of pupils immediately. And they take great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have engaged the services of the Rev. D. M. KNAPP, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, a teacher of long tried experience and extraordinary success, who has in his present charge, one of the most flattering schools, from several highly distinguished gentlemen in the State of Vermont. While the utmost pains will be taken to instil into the minds of the pupils of this Institution a love of Justice and the practice of the moral virtues, every thing of a sectarian character will be scrupulously avoided.
Board, including washing, may be obtained in respectable families for one dollar and fifty cents per week. The price of tuition will vary from $3 to $5 per quarter, according to the branches pursued.
The Summer Term will commence on Monday, May the 13th, 1844, and it is deemed very important that students should commence with the quarter.
For the information of strangers it may be proper to state, that the Academy is pleasantly situated, in the village of Southold, six miles from Greenport, which is the termination of the Long Island Railroad, which, it is confidently expected, will be completed early in the month of June next, and which will form a speedy communication between the cities of Boston and New-York. Southold may now be reached from New-York in 12 hours, by Railroad and stage, or in about the same time by the Sound Packets, which ply regularly between the two places. The Railroad passes within a few rods of the Academy, and when it shall have been completed, will enable visitors, or pupils, to reach Southold from New-York in about four hours.
For further particulars, enquire of P. PRICE, Esq. 142 Fulton-street, 2d floor; or Rev. R. J. SAWYER, 64 Rivington street; WILLIAM S. BALCH, 60 Anne street, New-York; ABEL C. THOMAS, Brooklyn; MOSES BALLOU, 35 Elizabeth-street, and B. B. HALLOCK, New-York.
By order of the Trustees.
WM. H. WELLS, Secretary.
Southold, L. I., May 1, 1844. m10 2tu RW

PREPARATORY BOARDING SC