THE TRIBUNE.

THE DANSVILLE SIDE-CUT.—A bill to connect the village of Dansville, Livingston County, with the Canal, having passed the House, and been ordered to a third reading in the Senate, by a large majority, was defeated, on coming up for its final passage, by Senator Faulkner, in the manner mentioned in the following extract from the Livingston (Genesco) Republican:

We understand that the citizens of Dansville have connected the slip, constructed by them at their own expense, with the main canal, so that boats can now come nearly up to Main street, instead of stopping half a mile from the village. It was political favoritism in the first place which prevented the canal from being continued to the village.

The bill which was before the Legislature authorizing the citizens to connect the Slip with the canal, failed to pass the Senate. The means used to defeat it, will not be likely to add very largely to Mr. Senator Faulkner's popularity in his own village. The bill had passed the House and been ordered to a third reading in the Senate by a decided majority. Near the close of the Session it was called up, when Mr. Faulkner tried various expedients to defeat it, but was unsuccessful. Finally he called for the reading of all the petitions, remonstrances and other documents relating to the matter. This could not be done without the loss of other and perhaps more important bills. But as Mr. F. had the right to have all this matter read the Senate was reluctantly compelled to lay the bill on the table.

The public convenience requires the extension of the canal; it has not and will not cost the State a cent; but Mr. Faulkner was deeply interested in keeping the termination on his own premises; and such were the means he used to effect it.

The connection with the Slip having been made, we can hardly believe that any public functionary can be found who will be disposed to interfere in the matter.

The following is a Loco Foco account of opening the Slip, which 'piles up the agony' considerably:

Correspondence of the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

DANSVILLE, May 11, 1844.

For several days past, our village has been the scene of excitement and riot. Some time ago resolutions were passed at meetings held by an Association of individuals, who were interested in having another termination of the Canal in this village, that if the Legislature did not pass a bill for their relief, they would dig through the banks of the Canal at all hazards. On Tuesday evening news arrived that the bill had been laid on the table in the Legislature, and on the following morning a large crowd assembled and commenced removing the banks of the Canal. On Thursday, the Superintendent was sent for, and arrived during the evening. When the news arrived on Thursday that their bill had not passed, at dark the Presbyterian Church was entered and forcibly kept possession of, the bell rung, and a large crowd assembled near the Canal, when they resolved to let the water in at all hazards.

In the morning, they re-assembled and renewed operations, and were ordered off by the Superintendent, who commenced repairing the injuries to the Canal. The Superintendent left town during the forenoon, having put the work in charge of a subordinate. As soon as he had gone, the crowd, to the number of a hundred or more, re-assembled and ordered the State hands to desist operations—which they refusing, the mob tore up the planks used by the workmen, and by threats and personal violence drove them off the work, and renewed the removal of the banks of the Canal.

After these had been lowered to the water's edge, the ring-leaders went to the lock-tenders and ordered them to open the gates on the upper level, to draw off the water in the canal. This they refused to do, and resisted until driven by force from their duty, when the lock gates were opened, the guard gates closed, and the water soon drawn out of the upper levels, leaving several boats aground, and hindering others from passing through the old channel of the canal. In the evening the water was let into the new side-cut, but owing to its unfinished state, the filling of the short level occupied twenty-four hours, to the injury and delay of navigation. This morning the State hands again endeavored to repair the injury, but the mob re-assembled and again drove them from their duty.

The captain of the State Scow, Mr. James R. Clark, of Caledonia, being determined to do his duty, designed to continue his operations, but agreed to wait until the Superintendent could be sent for. On the arrival of Mr. Hooper, he immediately ordered his men to repair the injury. The bell was again rung—the mob re-assembled, and by oaths and threats of immediate personal violence, again drove off the State authorities from their duty, and mob law reigns triumphant in our village.

A CITIZEN OF DANSVILLE.

"SECRETS OF THE PRISON HOUSE."—The following confession of a Sing-Sing Prison Keeper, which we copy from the Peekskill Republican, if it be true, shows something of the nature of Prison Discipline.

A convict by the name of Cole, who was formerly connected with a Circus Company in this city, recently struck at a Keeper who approached him for the purpose of flogging him, with a red hot bar of iron, for which he was flogged several hundred lashes.

Mr. Eldridge, the Keeper whom Cole struck, according to the Peekskill paper, gave the following explanation of the reasons which induced Cole to strike at him:—

It was known that when Cole struck at Eldridge with the bar of red hot iron, he said at the same time, "*old fellow, I owe you one.*" Mr. Eldridge was called upon to state what Cole meant by that declaration, and he proceeded in the bar-room and in presence of several gentlemen to explain its meaning. "He said that in the year 1831, Cole was in the prison serving out a previous sentence, and at the same time he (Eldridge) was a Deputy Keeper, which situation he subsequently resigned, and that Cole was in his gang. A difficulty arose between Eldridge and Cole, which resulted in Eldridge's striking an unsuccessful blow at the convict with a bar of iron, which the convict barely missed by dodging out of the door, which, had it hit, Eldridge said, would have killed him on the spot, and the convict throwing a bar of iron at Eldridge, which also missed its aim. Cole, after resisting to the last moment, was finally secured by other convicts, and taken to his cell.

"And," continued Eldridge, "I gave him some. I told Cole I would KILL him, that I would leave but a single breath of life in him, *and I was as good as my word!* I took him that night to the bull rings in the hall and then flogged him. *He could then walk to his cell.* The next morning I took him out of his cell, and flogged him again—*he could n't stand up.* I gave him more—*he fainted*—we threw water on him to revive him, and gave him more—*he fainted again* and *gasped for breath*—we threw more water on him, and poured some *into his mouth*, which brought him to—*and we again flogged him!*

As he was promised, but a *single breath of life was left in him*, and I don't believe he would have survived half a dozen more strokes! Four convicts carried him to the Hospital, *where he remained three weeks!*"—Such is the statement made by Eldridge himself as heard by the writer in the Peekskill paper. Now see the spirit of revenge working upon a violent temper and a broken down man.—*Thirteen* years afterward Cole comes into prison again as a convict and finds Eldridge his keeper, and in the recent fracas the recollections of his wrongs and sufferings swell his breast and nerved his arm and prompted him to the declaration, when aiming the blow, "*old fellow, I owe you one!*" M.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—Report.—During the month of April, the Association expended $1,224.50 in contributing to the relief of eleven hundred and seventy-two families. In making this report the managers may not inappropriately remark, that although the season has arrived in which many who have been assisted by the Association will be able to provide for themselves by their own labor, yet in a population of 350,000 souls, embracing a large number of emigrants, laborers, and others of the most indigent class, there must continue to be a very considerable number requiring the temporary or permanent aid of the benevolent—such as the aged, the crippled, the blind, and those afflicted with severe and incurable diseases. The Visitors having met with many cases of individuals evincing a desire to work without being able to procure it, the managers inform the public that by applying to the Visitors, (whose names and residences may be found in the Directory published by the Association,) they may find individuals competent to perform various kinds of labor. By encouraging this branch of the operations of the Association, the public will confer a permanent benefit on their poorer fellow citizens, and diminish the calls upon their own purses. [American.

☞ We learn from the Bathurst (Canada) Courier, that the public works at the High Falls on the Madawaska were completed on the 23d ultimo. Some pieces of timber, with flags, were sent down the slides and over the falls to test the efficacy of the newly constructed works, and they passed through most satisfactorily. On the 24th of April, 755 pieces of timber also passed down in perfect safety. The Lumbermen of the High Falls were so pleased with the works, and the manner in which they have been constructed, that they gave a dinner to Mr. Nagle, the Superintendent, and several other persons employed on the Ottawa improvements.

ADULTERATION.—It is stated in the circular of a London house, that dandelion roots, to the amount of two thousand tons annually, are now used as a substitute for chicory in the adulteration of coffee.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CHARACTER.—Poor Sam. Morrell—who did not know him?—was found dead in Lydius-street yesterday. Verdict of the Coroner's Jury, "Death from intemperance and exposure." POOR SAM! how many of our citizens, old and young, have long been familiar with his oddities and vagaries, when under the baleful influence of his "ruling passion" a love of liquor! Yet how few ever knew or could appreciate the depths of the degradation, the miseries, and the sufferings, of which poor Sam has been, for so many long years, the victim. Once he trod the boards of the stage, with a noble bearing and majestic step worthy of a Roscius and a Garrick. But Rum "played foul with his intellect," and for more than a dozen years has Sam only been known as a street drunkard. But even then was Shakspeare always uppermost in his thoughts, and often has he been taken to the "lock up," for spouting at the witching hour of night, the soliloquies and ravings of Richard III. or some other favorite character of his beloved author.

But for him, the, path was only downward, and that continually. For the last four or five years his history has been uniform. A residence of 30 or 60 days in the "home of the vagrant"—to be followed with a debauch of but a few days, and then another 30 or 60 days—have been the record of SAM's life during that period. Wretches in abundance could always be found who would pour the "liquid fire" down his burning throat, and then laugh over his drunken vagaries. The last debauch, ending in death, was the most protracted and revolting. In rags—soaked by the pitiless storms—SAM wandered through the streets, begging a penny of every one he met, or now and then earning one by a song. A more pitiable object we never beheld than he presented yesterday. Filthy, in rags, face covered with brickdust, he appeared the most forlorn object we ever saw. It appears that during the afternoon, a gang of idlers had hired SAM to sing a collection of his songs, and had rewarded him, by, to him, an unusually large donation of money. He repaired to the first Rumery, procured an extra quantity of his bane and drank it. Soon after, he was found lying dead in Lydius street, his murdered spirit having been thus suddenly summoned before his Maker. The verdict indeed stands upon the Coroner's book, as "Death by Intemperance and Exposure"—but on *another* book, there are some who will meet a charge of "wilful murder" recorded against them. [Alb. Eve. Jour.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—Allen Jones was arrested on Tuesday evening by Corporal Bertin of the First Municipality Police, on a charge of murder. The facts in relation to this affair, as we gather them from the the affidavits of the two gentlemen at whose instance Jones was arrested, are as follows: On the 4th April last, a man by the name of Brown was murdered in Union County, Arkansas, and the prisoner, Allen Jones, was arrested on the charge of committing the murder, but subsequently escaped from custody. Brown, it further appears, before his death, made a declaration to Mr. Thomas R. Williams, who attended on him in his last moments, that it was Jones who shot him. The steamboat Fort Towson arrived here on Tuesday afternoon, having on board this Mr. Williams and a Mr. McClendon, a resident of Washita County. Shortly after the boat's arrival, Jones, who, it seems, came down the river a few days ago on a raft, went aboard of her, and was immediately recognized by Messrs. Williams and McClendon, who caused him to be arrested and lodged in the police office, 1st Municipality. Mr. McClendon, who testifies that such a murder was committed, visited Jones in prison on Tuesday night, when he acknowledged that he shot Brown as stated.

Jones is safely lodged in the Parish Prison, where he will remain until claimed by a requisition from the Governor of Arkansas.

MURDER WILL OUT.—The Buffalo Advertiser learns verbally of a strange murder said to have been committed at or near Chippewa. A Captain Brundage, who some years ago ran the little steamboat Victory between Buffalo and Chippewa, and who has since resided at or near that place, is the party implicated. A woman and child were living with him. Some time ago, but how long we are not informed, the woman, who had some six or eight hundred dollars in cash, and her child, disappeared, but no suspicions were aroused until one morning, when the sexton went into the grave yard and discovered a new made grave.

He wondered who dug it, and the incident giving rise to some remarks, it at last came to the ears of a half crazy fellow, called "old Moses," living in the neighborhood, who related the following story: He said he was lying in the grave-yard the night before, when Brundage brought in a woman and child and buried them. The grave was immediately opened and the bodies of the woman and her child were found in it. Brundage was forthwith arrested, and is now in the jail at Niagara awaiting his trial for murder.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—On Thursday evening of last week, as Mr. Secar, a foreman of one of the contractors on the Lachine Canal, in Canada East, was passing along one side of the canal, he was shot at from a barn on the other side, the ball shattering his left arm. The injury was so severe that on Friday the arm was amputated. The assassin is supposed to have been a workman who had been discharged, some days before, for smoking among the works—a practice strictly prohibited on account of the quantities of loose powder lying about, for use in blasting.

The Montreal Herald says:

We are deeply grieved to say that threats of assassination have been thrown out against other gentlemen connected with the works upon the line on the Canal. In addition to these threats, a bill was posted, on Sunday morning, upon the section of which Secar was shot, denouncing all Americans employed on the works, in the following words:

"Yankeees take notice and clear off the line of the Lachine Canal, as Captain Daylight is still on the ground, and a number more as good marksmen as he, with pleaty of powder and ball, so clear off the lines without any further notice, or here is your coffin." [Here was a representation of a coffin.]—There was also the figure of a man in the act of shooting, with the words "We will send you to Hell," written under it.

MOST HORRID.—The Baltimore Argus contains a private letter from Constantinople, dated March 26th, 1844, in which is enclosed a translation of a letter from the Bishop of Scopio to the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople, giving an account of the outrages on a Christian sect, on the borders of Bulgaria, by the Albanians. This letter says:

"The men they have tied to columns, and have committed upon the women and their daughters acts the most atrocious; after this they have hung the men up by their feet, and forced their wives to stifle them by means of smoke from straw burned under their heads. They have violated old women of 80 years, and young girls of ten. They have pierced the boys with their lances, and roasted them like sheep." The letter records other particulars of their diabolical acts.

MURDER.—Alfred, the slave of Dr. Edwards, was yesterday tried and found guilty, in the Criminal Court, for the murder of Augusta Moutin. He was sentenced to hard labor for life. [Pic. May 3.

ANOTHER DUEL AT VICKSBURG.—Verbally, we learn that a duel has recently been fought at Vicksburg, between Thomas B. Robbins, Esq. and young Mr. Downs, in which the latter was severely wounded in the breast. Mr. Downs has been a student in the office of the Hon. S. S. Prentiss, and rumor has it that a meeting is to take place between the latter and Mr. Robbins, growing out of the same affair. [N. O. Picayune, May 3.

A DROP TOO MUCH.—The latest illustration of taking "a *drap* too much," happened to a man in Neville, in the western part of this State. While having one wife in the East, he married a Miss Amanda Drop, and was the next week put in the county jail for bigamy.

MYSTERIOUS.—A box was discovered floating in the river yesterday near Caymans, by the Captain of a schooner, who picked it up, and to his astonishment, upon opening it, found that it contained the dead body of a female infant, apparently about one year old. No clue could be obtained of the inhuman parents. [Alb. Atlas.

☞ A young man named David W. Young, arrived in Albany from Michigan, Saturday, fell in company with two men of bad character, and was led by them to the different disreputable houses for two or three days. Tuesday evening they decoyed him a distance from the city, and robbed him of his money, watch, &c. and left him much injured.—They have been arrested.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Rev. Benjamin R. Woodbridge of South Hadley, formerly pastor of the Church in Norwich, died suddenly on Wednesday last. On the day of his death he had been to Cabotville, and after his return home, while talking with a nephew who resides with him, he fell from his chair and expired without a perceptible gasp. He was about 70 years of age. [Northampton Courier.

"GOOD LUCK."—A person named Keon, lately a laborer in the employment of A. H. Vass & Co. of Montreal, has had eleven thousand pounds sterling left him by the decease of a relative in England, an officer in the Royal Artillery, besides clothing, jewelry and other things of much value. He received by the last packet the necessary documents to allow him to draw immediately for £3,000.

RISE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE WEST.—A great sale of real estate belonging to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, took place in that city on the 4th instant. The sales amounted to over $100,000; and the property is said to have brought nine or ten per cent. more than the estimate placed on it by a Committee of the stockholders in January last. [Boston Bee.

☞ Gone—the "associate editor" of the New-Orleans Republican; he was married on the 5th.—He has always advocated Annexation.

Deferred

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge KENT.

WOOLSEY G. STERLING vs. B. M. FOWLER AND OTHERS.—The plaintiff brings action to recover the amount of a mortgage given to him in 1837, by Mr. Isaac Underhill, on household furniture, which furniture was left in the house of Mr. Underhill, and seized on execution at the suit of defendants, and sold. The mortgage was given to secure plaintiff in the sum of $350, and Mr. Isaac O. Parker in the sum of $300, both individuals being named in the mortgage. For the defence it was contended that the action should have been brought in the name of both of the mortgagees. The Court, after hearing some testimony, sustained the position, and a nonsuit was ordered.

JOSEPH W. ALSOP, Jr. vs. GEORGE H. KELSEY and others.—The plaintiff, as executor to Richard Alsop, sues to recover the amount of a note for $927, drawn by L. & G. Kelsey & Halstead, and endorsed by B. F. Lee & Co. The defence is that the note was given with others, by B. F. Lee & Co. as collateral for their note to Mr. Grswold to pay for Bills of Exchange on London—that the particular note of L. & Co. given for the transaction was paid—and the collaterals should have been given up—that Messrs. Lee and Cookwright, two of the partners of the house of Lee & Co. went into bankruptcy and assigned all their property to the general assignee—that their interest in this and 22 other notes placed as collateral to various persons was sold at auction by the general assignee, and bought by Mr. Humphrey H. Dunham, who transferred his purchase to Mr. John B. Coles, Attorney at Law—that H. Weston, the other partner in the house of Lee & Co. who resides at Indiana, also transferred his interest to Mr. Coles, and that Messrs. Kelsey & Halstead have settled with Coles for this note, and obtained a release.

George Griswold testified that in connection with Mr. Richard Alsop he sold to Messrs. Lee & Co. at different times Bills of Exchange on London, taking their notes, and with the note of other persons as collaterals, because had with the note of other persons as collaterals, because had on which it was pledged, and was credited to balance due on others.

Mr. McCarty testified to being an auctioneer, and an assistant to the general assignee in bankruptcy. The interest of Messrs. Lee and Cookwright in 22 notes pledged by them to different persons as collateral 8 of which, among them the note in suit, were to Mr. Griswold, were sold to Mr. Dunham for $1,000, the amount of the whole of the notes was $65,000. They were sold in a lump at public auction at 47 Liberty street, on the 20th Dec. 1842, and had been advertised in the New-York Standard.

Mr. Bidwell contended that the sale of the Notes by the general assignee was void, as he should have put up the notes separately, instead of collectively—that Mr. Griswold had a right to retain the notes on balance due him for similar transactions—and that Mr. Weston, being a partner who has not gone into bankruptcy, and is liable for the firm debts, was bound, instead of transferring his interest to Mr. Coles, to take the firm property now pay its creditors far as possible—also that the purchase of Mr. Dunham is of no avail, as Messrs. Lee and Cartwright would have no interest in the notes till the debt were paid—that the interest entered in Mr. Coles to take the place of a partner, and that his assignment of his interest in this case is of no effect, as it was after the suit had been commenced.—Verdict for the defendant.

☞ TRUE.—The Indian tribes living North of the State of Missouri and West of the settlements in Iowa territory are entitled to receive about sixty thousand dollars per year, in the shape of annuities from the United States. This money is paid to them annually in conformity to the treaty stipulations, and is nominally paid over to the heads of families in different bands. But in truth and fact all or nearly all of this money falls immediately into the hands of traders and whisky dealers, who hang about the tribes, and their annuities, at the time they are paid over. They give credit to the Indians at exorbitant profits, and then stand ready at the time of the payment of each annuity to grasp the whole. The practical effect of this practice is, that the Indian annuities are all paid over to the traders, and they are generally left heavily in debt; because the hope of their annuities induces them to plunge into debt much deeper than the extent of their share of the annuities. The Indians relying on their annuities neither cultivate the soil, nor do they exercise common industry in hunting. They are induced by these traders to live as frontier loafers, to dwindle away and perish from the face of the earth. All preferences in favor of these traders should be discontinued, and they should be restrained by law.

☞ Eighteen Osage Indians came down yesterday on the Die Vernon, who are on their way to the East, under the charge of Messrs. J. and B. Garnett; also, thirteen head of buffaloes to increase the attraction. We suppose the object of those in charge is to put "money in their purse." [St. Louis Rep. 6th inst.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The National Intelligencer states that during the past week another Protestant episcopal Congregation has been organized under very favorable circumstances (bearing the name of the "Church of the Ascension") in the Northern Liberties of Washington, and that the Rev. L. J. Gillis, acting as a missionary in that quarter, under the authority of the Bishop of the Diocese, has been called, with great unanimity, to the rectorship. The congregation, till they may be able to build upon the site generously given for such purpose by the late lamented Mrs. Van Ness, will occupy the house well known as Mr. McLeod's Academy, on 9th street, most kindly tendered by him for their use, free of charge.

☞ Rev. Mr. Loomis, late a student at Princeton, was ordained a Missionary to China, in the 2d Presbyterian Church, at Albany, on Wednesday evening.

TREMENDOUS RAINS.—The Springfield (Illinois) Journal says:—"Within the last two weeks this section of country has been drenched with tremendous rains; and from the fact that no Eastern mail has been received for a week, we suppose that the storms must have extended some distance East. The creeks in our neighborhood have been higher than known for years, and many bridges are carried away. The Sangamo in some places has been the usual width of the Mississippi, and the water has risen nearly as high as it was in the famous year of the 'deep snow.'"

☞ The Editor of the Natchez Gazettee complains about the rain. None has fallen for thirty days.

HAIL.—A hail storm passed over Lebanon, Pa. on Friday, 3d of May, from the Northwest. In Dauphin county, hail fell as large as hen's eggs, killing small animals. In its course, it did serious injury to the grain fields, and broke thousands of window glasses. The storm passed into Berks county in the neighborhood of Stonchsburg.

☞ The U. S. Circuit Court at New Orleans have confirmed the decision of the District Court, awarding $12,000 in favor of the Luda, for the loss and damages waich she sustained in coming in contact with the De Soto.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, MAY 17—2 P. M.

Cleared.

Ship Stephen Baldwin, Glidden, Liverpool, Barstow, Pope & Co.
Brig Fidelia, Small, Bermuda, Middletons & Co; Sterling, Hamilton, Savannah, Dunham & Dumon; Gen Wilson, Moore, Apalachicola, E D Hurlbut & Co; Moses, Loveland, Charleston, G Bulkley, Watson, Cerkins, Portland; Leopoldo O'Donnell, Spinney, Buenos Ayres, Schr Henry Clay, Martin, Perth Amboy.
Sloop Rienzi, Durfee, Providence.
Barge Delaware, Cresee, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Brig Sidney, Hall, 14 ds fm Mayaguez, PR, sugar, &c. to Aymar & Co.
Brig Mohican, Smally, 8 ds fm Lubec, plaster and laths, to S W Lewis.
Schr Isaac Franklin, Harding, 12 ds from Mayaguez, PR, sugar and molasses, to Mason & Thompson. 23d May 4, in co with brig Mars Hill, Brig Bunker Hill, and schr Southerner, for N York. Left bark New Haven, wtg cargo; Schos, Hfx, for where not recollected; Wm Schroeder, from Boston, disdg; brigs Susan, fm Boston, disbg; Mayflower, and Champion, for New Haven, idg; Pasta, for N York, in 4 or 5 ds. Schr Win Colyn, for Philadelphia, old 4 ds before.
Schr Compliance, Kelley, Boston, mdze.
Schr Zephyr, Crocket, Thomaston, lime.
Schr Win Wallace, Keller, Thomaston, lime.
Schr Jasper, Hawes, 3 ds from Boston, mdse, to E & J Herrick.
Schr A M Hale, 3 ds fm Boston, mdse, to J Atkins.
Schr Roxana, Pencilton, fm Thomaston, lime.
Schr La Fayette, Snow, 10 ds fm Thomaston, lime.

Sailed.

Ships Elisha, Dennison, Trieste; Norma, Havana; Gaston, N Orleans; Alabamian, Trieste; Jane, Black, Quebec.
Bark Cuddie Harold, Lechorn.
Brigs Adelaide, Rock, Cuba; Ontario; Ondine, Stetten, Vandalia, Bermuda; Jefferson, Savannah; Republic, Port au Prince; John R Gardiner, Balize; Hond; Sterling, Savannah.
Schrs Adventurer, Halifax; Alexander, Baltimore,—and others.

Memoranda.

☞ The packet ships Queen of the West, for Liverpool, and the Gladiator, for London, will sail on Monday next.
The schr Mary Bright, Bright, which sailed from this port about the 27th February for Port de Paix, is supposed to be lost, as nothing has been heard from her since she left port. A wreck was fallen in with about the 24 of March off Cape Hatteras, which answered to the description of the Mary B.

Spoken, &c.

May 11th, lat 33, long 75, brig Tampico, hence for Frank Ba, 13.

Disasters, &c.

A skipper of a sloop arrived this morning, reports that in passing Barnegat, he saw a brig about one mile south of that place, which he supposed to be at anchor. From appearances she was throwing her masts. He also saw on the beach a number of articles, which he took to be lard and hanging.
The brig seen going into Bermuda, in distress, by the Falcon, was a hermaphrodite brig.
The packet-schr E A Stevens, Briggs, master, from Baltimore to New-York, took fire on Monday last in Hampton Roads, and was scuttled and sunk. The fire was then put out, and the schr has since been raised and towed up to Norfolk, with considerable damage, and the cargo entirely wet.
The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by a shipment of acids. The frequent clandestine shipments of acids, lucifer matches and articles liable to ignition, is carried on to an alarming extent. The disposition to ship such articles without paying an additional freight therefor, and without disclosing the dangerous character of the articles, so that suitable care can be taken of them, frequently jeopardizes the lives of crews and passengers, and large amounts of property, which should in some way be stopped by prosecution of the parties who thus in a clandestine way occasion the loss of life and of property other than their own. A ship from Boston for New Orleans was totally destroyed at sea in the year 1842, with a cargo estimated at over $100,000, supposed to have arisen from a similar shipment, and a number of others from other ports, and probably a number of those never heard from, have been destroyed in a like manner. Persons taking passage would object to go on board of vessels if precautions are not observed to exclude articles of the dangerous character.
KEY WEST, May 6.—Yesterday the schooner Sarah, Boyce, arrived here from the reef, off Cuesa's Creek, upon which she ran on the 24 inst. The vessel was from Charleston, bound to Havana, with a cargo of rice. She was got off the Reef by our wreckers and brought to this port, where the wreckers will claim salvage. It is not known how much the schooner is injured, but she is to be hove out for examination. The cargo is not much injured. The injured portion of the cargo of the ship Wellington was sold today, at auction, at various prices, making a total of $8,706 for 793 bales. The materials, stores, &c were sold some days ago for about $1,000.
Schr Ploughboy, Pierce, from Bangor, with lumber for Providence, went ashore on the East side of Nantucket, in a squall, night of 12th. Her rudder is unhurg, but when last heard from she was tight. She is very much exposed to the Easterly winds, but should the weather continue moderate will probably be got off after discharging deck load.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS

Sales at the Stock Exchange, May 17.

17,000 Ohio 6s, '60	99¼	50	do do	buw 65	
5,000 do	99⅝	50	do do	buw 64	
3,500 do	99⅝	50	do do	b3 64	
3,500 N Y 5s, '8	103¼	100	do Canton Co	s60 59	
2,000 N Y 5s, '60	103	100	do do	59	
1,000 Ohio 6s, '54	103	300	do do	b30 59	
5,000 Pennsylvania 5s	74¼	50	do do	b3 59⅛	
500 N Y 5s, '8	100	100	do do	b30 60	
1,000 Kentucky 6s, '60	100	125	do do	75	
2,000 do	101	25	do Mohawk R	75	
5,000 Illinois	55¼	50	do Vicksburg Bk	50	
6,000 do	48	175	do do	b30 8⅝	
1,300 City 7s, '52	112	100	do Harlem Rd	84	
Fairs Bk of America	8⅞	200	do Merch. Exc. Co	55	
do Bank of Com. full	99⅞	25	do N. Y. and E. Rrd	17	
do do	s30 9	50	do N. Y. and H. Rrd	37	
200 do Farmers' Tr	41	200	do L. Island R	29	
200 do do	41	50	do do	b30 80	
200 do do	41	100	do do	b3 79½	
50 do do	41	100	do do	b30 80	
50 do Illinois Bank	b60 58	50	do Paterson Rrd	92	
25 do Ohio Trust	20	100	do Stonington	120	
75 do Chesapeake Canal	19	50	do do	b30 60	
40 do N H Rd Co	80	200	do do	b60 48	
100 do Nor & Wor	s30 60	25	do do	buw 48	
75 do do	64	25	do do	48	
50 do do	buw 64	50	do Aub & Roch	108	
100 do do	b30 63¾	250	do Reading Rrd	56	
50 do do	b30 64	50	do do	56	
50 do do	64	50	do do	s5 55	
50 do do	s60 59	100	do Syr & Utica	s10 139	

SECOND BOARD.

20 shrs Etna Ins	100	50	do do	s30 65	
50 do L Island Rrd	b3 67	125	do Canton Co	59	
25 do Stonington	47	25	do do	59	
50 do do	48	50	do do	buw 65	
25 do Nor & Wor	by 65	100	do Nhas & Nham Cl	75	
25 do do	65¼	50	do do	b30 65	
100 do do	s3 65¼	50	do do	b60 59	

Public Stock Exchange, May 17.

40,000 Ohio 6s, '60	b30 100	50	do Stonington	s3 48	
1,000 do	100	75	do do	s10 48	
2,000 Ind 5s sr bonds cash	44	100	do Paterson Rrd	b30 85	
1,000 do	43½	50	do do	b3 85	
4,000 Illinois 6s, '70	cash 43½	50	do Nor & Wor	b60 65	
25 shrs Farmers' Tr	41	50	do do	buw 65	
60 do do	41	25	do do	s30 64	
25 do Canton Co	60	50	do do	buw 66	
50 do Harlem Rrd	b15 83½	50	do do	66	
25 do do	cash 83	50	do do	buw 66	
100 do do	83	25	do do	buw 66	
25 do Mohawk R	b3 73	25	do do	buw 66	
25 do L Island Rrd	s3 80	50	do do	66	
100 do do	s3 79½				

Sales of Real Estate at auction, May 17.

By Halliday & Jenkins.

Store No. 67 Liberty-street 21 feet front by 97 feet on one side and 98½ feet on the other $16,450

By Wm. H. Franklin.

Lot in Thirteenth-street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, 25 by 92½ feet $1,625

Correspondence of Livingston & Co's Express, No. 2 Wall-st.

BUFFALO, May 15.

Our imports continue quite light; nearly the whole of our manufactures, and some other articles, are absent at the West in search of returns; we have been clustered the small fleet for the Welland Canal trade. By the Erie Canal from this place there is still a heavy amount of property going forward. Summing up the aggregate exported the commencement of navigation, 1st April, it appears that 150,000 bbls. of Flour, 22,000 bushels of Wheat and 24,000 bushels of Corn, Oats and Barley, were passed eastward.

The Canal data of no other season exhibits so large an amount in the same time. Indeed, the quantity of Ashes, considering the increased size of the packages, exceeds the total exported in any one year, previous to 1840; and Pearl Ash, the only article produced in the Ashes, fallen off 5 Staves, owing entirely to the high tariff prices of freight, and the demand which exists for the ordinary class of boats now taken for the transportation of rolling freight.

There is not the least change to chronicle in regard to Grain or Breadstuffs generally. Flour is selling in small lots at $4, and $4.50 for Ohio brands are given for a few merchantable samples of Wheat, except Chicago; 1,100 bushels of Corn brought 45 cents.

from the Cincinnati Atlas.

LARD OIL BUSINESS.—The Cincinnati Lard Oil Factory commenced its operations in April, 1842, in this city. Previous to this time some Lard Oil had been made of inferior quality, but not enough to attract public attention. During the first six months from the commencement of the manufacture of Lard Oil by that factory, No. 2 Lard was sold in the market at 37½ cents per gallon, and at the close of the Pork-packing season of 1841-42, the quantity of Lard was small compared with the number of Hogs packed, as packers confined the Lard operations to the usual mode of trimming the Hogs; but in the season of 1842-43, No. 2 Lard, for the purpose, was sought for, drew from 40 to 45 cents per gallon, and Pork-packers to this article, during that season more than 60,000 Hogs in weight were reduced into Lard, in addition to the amount rendered from the leaf and trimmings; and notwithstanding this, No. 2 Lard continued to advance. Foreign markets sought the article of this city, and the demand for it tended to keep up a home market for millions of dollars. The demand for this article on foreign orders has not been as great here during the past winter as in the season of 1842-43, but large orders have been filled for France, not only in this city, but also at New-Orleans and other points on our seaboard. The quality of Lard oil made in the last season was superior to that of any other former one, as will be found on reference to the imports into New Orleans; and yet this price is steadily advancing in this city.

The butchers here who manufacture Lard have informed the writer of this that they could sell their Lard as fast as made at 5 to 5½ cents a pound, if they could get barrels, but they could not afford to sell at a less price, as they were compelled to pay 5 3-to 5 12½ per 100 lbs. for slop Pork. The same quality, two years ago, would sell at $1.50 to $2. The advantage which the producer obtains on his Pork, I believe, is owing to the introduction of the manufacture of Lard Oil, and, you justly remarks, "Lard Oil is now in its infancy." The Oil Factories have not only induced a steady demand for Lard, but how much benefit has not the West received by the reduction in the price of Oil? In 1841 and '42, Sperm Oil sold in this market at $1.50 to $1.75 per gallon, at retail, whereas at this time very little Sperm is sold, and a fair article is being sold in place of it at 60 to 75 cents—not over half the price formerly paid for an inferior article.

There is quite a difference in the quality of Lard Oil, and some very inferior Oil has been made, while persons not fully acquainted with the business have thrown the good article into the condemned the whole as worthless. Now the difference between the two qualities of Lard Oil is somewhat the same as that between Whale and Sperm Oils; now the person who would purchase common Whale Oil for fine machinery or for burning in lamps would be considered very foolish. Let the difference be as well understood in regard to the different qualities of Lard Oil as between Whale and Sperm, and we should hear no more of Sperm Oil as an article for machinery or lamps. The benefit, therefore, of this branch of business to the West is of no effect, as it was after the suit had been commenced.—Verdict for the defendant.

Several of our exchange papers from Maryland and Virginia mention the fine prospects of an abundant harvest of Wheat presented by the fields in those States. In April, until a few days past, the Wheat fields were full of promise, but lately the 'fly' has made its appearance, and has been most destructively active. Where 1200 to 1300 bushels were expected, it is now said but 500 will be gathered.

The following shows the collections at the Philadelphia Office of the Philadelphia Railroad:

	Passenger.	Freight.	Mail.	Total.
Amount as per last report	$4,377 24	$42,980 01	$81,200 00	$87,557 25
Do. week ending May 12, '44	4,350 93	4,182 54	5,313 47	
Total since Nov. 20, 1843	$45,634 47	$44,162 55	$85,797 02	

METAL ROOFS, GUARANTEED WATER TIGHT FOR FIVE YEARS WHICH IS FOUR YEARS LONGER THAN USUAL.—The subscribers have invented a method of covering roofs with plain or galvanized tin plates, which they guarantee to remain water tight FIVE YEARS, when put on by them. The metal is so put on that it cannot be affected by the shrinking or swelling of the plank on which it is laid, or by the contraction or expansion of the metal.
The following gentlemen have had their dwelling houses and stores so fitted up, covered by the method to their satisfaction:
Henry Brevoort, Esq., corner of 5th avenue and 9th st.
John S. Newbotham, Esq., No. 30 Broadway.
David Austin, Esq., cor. of Exchange place and William st.
J. Green Pearson, Esq., Merchants' Exchange, Wall st.
Geo. E. Butler, Esq., No. 81 Nassau st.
Francis Barron, Esq., 79 Broad st.
Notice is given that this improvement is patented, all persons in the trade wishing to cover roofs by the subscribers' plan can obtain permission on moderate terms.
mh14tf P. NAYLOR & CO. 77 and 79 Broad st.

MINERAL WATERS.—The undersigned having been appointed the Agent for the sale of the celebrated Mineral Waters of *Kissingen* and *Bocklet* of Germany, keeps constantly on hand a full supply of these highly valuable waters, put up with the greatest possible care and received fresh from the springs every month. The reputation of these waters being so well established, their efficacy in curing the various complaints enumerated in a great variety of diseases, it is not deemed necessary to publish any thing more than that the public will always be supplied with the genuine article by applying to the undersigned, where every information on the subject will be cheerfully given. JOHN F. LORIAN, Agent,
mr8 1m. Agent in the U. S. to Beaver st, New York.

NOTICE—The Officers of the Irish Emigrant Society will receive until the 25th instant, proposals from persons properly qualified, and willing to work on a moderate compensation, to act as Office Agent to the Society.
Applications must be accompanied with testimonials as to habits, character, capacity &c. and are to be addressed in the hand writing of the applicant to