THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1845.

Our Foreign Affairs.

While our Federal Government is engrossed with the business of pursuing personal quarrels and glutting party rapacity by the reward of petty clerks and messengers in the Departments at Washington, there are dark clouds gathering on our horizon, which *may* speedily result in War. A Mexican army is reported to be on the Rio del Norte, preparing to advance to the Nueces and maintain that River as the ancient and proper boundary between Texas and Coahuila in case Texas is absorbed by the United States. In this case, it is thought that President Polk will promptly send a Military force across the Sabine through Texas to drive back the Mexicans across the del Norte, in which case we may be involved in hostilities even before the meeting of Congress!

But this is not all. *We know that the Texans are determined not to be content even with the Rio del Norte as their Western boundary.* They mean to strike at once for the *whole* of Santa Fe (a province always distinct from and far older than Texas) and, in short, *the whole region drained by the Rio del Norte*, as well on the West as the East. They urge that a river is not a proper boundary (though it has been just the thing hitherto,) and that we must reach to the Sierra Madre beyond. At this moment California has expelled her Mexican officers, and is expected to be the next candidate for Annexation. Even now the Administration journals talk of it as our property, and treat any interference with our designs upon it by others as a flagrant offence against us—a cause of war!—It is needless to say that the existence of Mexico as an independent power is vitally threatened. If the designs of our leading Annexationists are prospered, Mexico must soon be blotted from the family of Nations.—So the world understands it. Hence the anxiety of England and France to prevent Annexation. They see in it a reproduction of that gigantic crime, the Partition of Poland, which England and France ought to have prevented. All nations not concerned in such an act of robbery have a common interest in resisting it, and it is their duty to use all moral and peaceful means to avert the meditated wrong.

Such is the state of our Foreign Relations in which our Government has seen fit to assert a claim to the *whole* of Oregon as 'clear and unquestionable,' after having twice offered to divide it and take half.—A bill to take Military possession of the whole is likely to pass this winter; whereupon Great Britain will doubtless be found by our troops to have taken similar possession of a part. What will follow doubtless depends in great degree on the progress of events in Texas, Mexico, &c.

Such being the prospect before us, ought not the People to be fully apprised of it? Ought they not to consider well the grounds on which they are threatened with War, and study the subjects of dispute, not merely as the demagogues of the day may choose to present them, but as impartial men and impartial History must view them? We certainly think they should, and, so thinking, act.

—On the other hand, the *Morning News* says:

"The papers in the *foreign* interest now say they think the 49th 'the fairest and best line,' but if England *will* have the river and the only harbor on the coast, why let her have it 'for the sake of peace.' Fortunately no American responds to this insidious counsel."

Here The Tribune is aimed at, and a gross falsehood is manufactured to defame us. We say, if Great Britain will not run the line through on lat. 49°—where we think it should be—let us *arbitrate* the question. If we cannot agree on a Government to which to refer it, (and we have heard that England offers us a wide range for selection) let us each designate one power, which two shall choose a third. We have long believed that National disputes may thus be settled without bloodshed if the *will* but exist. And we hold it the blackest of crimes to resort to War until all hope of a peaceful redress has disappeared.

—Now hear the *Evening Post*—that once dignified and honorable journal, which but recently declined noticing our answer to its attack upon us because it could not stoop to personal controversy:

"With the exception of the Tribune, *a paper fed on vegetable diet, and therefore averse to war at any sacrifice*, there is not a press in the Union which does not say OREGON IS OURS, and must be maintained."

The meanness of this fling is only equaled by its falsehood. We defy the Post to name three Whig papers in the Union which insist that we shall assert and maintain at all events a claim to all Oregon. On the other hand, many of the most influential journals which supported Polk's election palpably discountenance the idea of going to war with England, if need be, to carry our boundary North of lat. 49°. We may name the Charleston Mercury, for one; and we believe every paper in South Carolina, with nearly every one in the South, arrays itself either by open speech or (in their case) equally significant silence, on the side of conciliation and peace. So of many elsewhere.

New-York Statistics.

The New York State Register contains a mass of information valuable to all classes of our citizens, from which we may borrow some items of interest from time to time.

The number of Colleges in the State is 12. Students, 985; of Academies and Grammar Schools, 501; Scholars, 34,563; of Primary and Common Schools, 10,871; Scholars, 501,156; Scholars at public charge, 26,266. There are 48,715 white persons over twenty years of age who cannot read and write.

Mill Tax on valuation, 592,008 57; Fees of Treasurers and Collectors, 30,881 40. Nett proceeds of Mill Tax, 561,127 17.

There are 391 periodicals published in this State. Of these there are 13 Daily, 6 Semi-Weekly, 2 Tri-Weekly, and 83 Weekly Whig Newspapers.—There are 8 Daily, 3 Semi-Weekly and 95 Weekly Loco-Foco papers. There are 9 Daily, 5 Semi-Weekly, 1 Tri-Weekly and 83 Weekly papers which are Neutral, Religious, Literary, &c. There are 2 Daily and 1 Weekly Native papers in the State.

In glancing over the list we notice 5 Agricultural, 5 Temperance, 5 Abolition, 4 Irish, 4 German, 2 French, 1 Welsh, 2 Odd Fellows, 1 Masonic, 1 Miller, 1 Mormon, 1 Fourier, 2 Tailors', 1 Military, and 3 Bank Note Publications. There are also 5 Republications of British Magazines and Reviews in this City.

It is difficult to find the exact number of publications issued at any one time, owing to the mortality among newspapers. We have made some corrections of Mr. Holley's list, some papers having died since it was made out.

There are 85 incorporated Banks and 65 Banking Associations, making in all 150 Banks in the State, with a capital of $43,734,833. In the Counties of Alleghany, Clinton, Cortland, Franklin, Hamilton, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Schoharie, Sullivan and Wyoming there are no banks. There are 14 Savings Banks in the State.

There are 40 Foreign Consuls resident in this city.

There are 638 3-4 miles of Railroads in operation in the State which cost for construction $19,606,737 30, for repairs and running $799,752 81. The receipts have been $1,893,658 59.

HORROR OF DUELING—The Loco-Focos of Coosa Co. Ala. lately held a meeting in reference to a candidate for Congress, and adopted the following resolution, which we find published approvingly in '*The Union*:'

"*Resolved*, That we consider it no disparagement to the claims of any other of the distinguished democrats of this district, that we express our unqualified preference for our late distinguished Representative in Congress, the Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, of Autauga, as the candidate to represent this District in the 29th Congress; that we have viewed with satisfaction his course in the last Congress of the United States; that his noble bearing and gallant defence of democratic principles and Southern rights in the Halls of Congress and '*elsewhere*,' give him a claim upon our approbation and support, which we take pride and pleasure in rendering."

The distinct and applauding reference here made to Mr. Yancey's Dueling operations last winter, is of a piece with Polk's appointments of A. Labranche, G. W. Jones and other eminent Duelists to lofty stations, but it is *not* consistent with the punishment of a powerless Lieutenant for fighting a Duel, nor with the ferocity with which Mr. Clay was assailed as a Duelist last year.

Gov. Van Ness.

From the (Washington) Constitution.

"Mr. Van Ness is a New-Yorker of the old Democratic stock, born in the mansion now occupied by ex-President Van Buren at Lindenwold. He was educated in that State, and began his political career as an able exponent and zealous advocate of Jeffersonian doctrines. During the War of 1812-15, he held with high reputation the office of Collector of Vermont, when its duties were of a most responsible character, both in a military and commercial point of view. He was afterwards Chief Justice of that State, and acquired for its Supreme Court an elevated reputation for sound legal discernment and equity. He was subsequently nominated by the Democracy of Vermont for Governor, and was triumphantly elected, thus redeeming the State from Federal misrule, and was again elected for a second term to the same office. He was one of the earliest friends of Gen. Jackson in Vermont."

We trust Mr. Bancroft will be wary of making such materials as the above the basis of his History of the United States. Mr. Van Ness was chosen Governor of Vermont as an *Adams* man, and served as such throughout. But in 1826 or '7, he took a notion to be U. S. Senator from Vermont, in place of Hon. Horatio Seymour, whose term then expired. Mr. Van Ness was the abler man of the two, of greater mark and influence in the State, and barely failed of an election. He *did* fail, however, because the People distrusted his professions of attachment to the principles and measures of Mr. Adams's Administration. There was no tangible reason for distrust except Mr. V.'s known intimacy with the Albany Regency—with Van Buren, Wright, Flagg, &c.—a body never popular in Republican Vermont, and just then in particularly bad odor. That Mr. Van Ness was the champion of a Protective Tariff and the other great measures to which Vermont was invincibly attached, nobody questioned; but what affinity could an honest, true-hearted Vermonter have with the Albany Junto? The 'white heap' might be meal, and then again it might not: Vermont declined to take the risk and reelected her tried and faithful if not brilliant Senator, Horatio Seymour. Hereupon Mr. Van Ness justified the suspicions of his adversaries and falsified the assurances of his friends by turning the shortest kind of a corner and coming out for Jackson in a long winded Address! Therein he took especial pains to assure the Federalists that Gen. Jackson was a no-party man, supported by the most eminent of their number throughout the Union, and disposed to disregard all former lines of demarcation. He endorsed Gen. J. as a Protective Tariff man, and urged the People to elect him, and thereby establish the wholesome and necessary principle of never thereafter reelecting a President. (Four years afterward, he was supporting Gen. Jackson for a reelection; eight years after that, he did the same kind turn for Van Buren; and, four years still later, he was professedly anxious to get Mr. Tyler reelected!) So wags this wicked world!

Mr. Van Ness has enjoyed more of the sweets of exalted station, seen more of the world and spent more public money ('a little too much, by a darned sight,') than he would probably have done had he remained faithful to his old friends and shared their adverse as he partook largely in their prosperous fortune; but we doubt whether he has been happier; we know he has not been and is not so truly honored. But what impelled us to write this paragraph is the circumstance that he has just been screwed out of a most responsible and lucrative post by that very Albany cabal who were suspected of first seducing him from his integrity, and whom he long and faithfully served. The moral is obvious.

☞ About 10 o'clock Wednesday night, a fire broke out in the Academy of Fine Arts, in Philadelphia, in Chestnut st., near Eleventh. From the difficulty of reaching the fire with a sufficient supply of water, much damage was done. "Death on the Pale Horse," "Christ Rejected," and another subject by West, several by Allston, some gems by the old masters, &c. were in the building. The rare collection of statuary was much damaged, and we fear also many fine paintings were destroyed or injured.

We learn by a slip from the *Native American*, that the Library was not much injured. Among the paintings destroyed the North American names Murillo's great picture of the Roman Daughter, valued at $3000, and Dugald Stuart, by Raeburn.—Most of the pictures were removed from the Rotunda and North Gallery. Allston's picture of the Dead Man Restored was saved, and Death on the Pale Horse, in a mutilated condition. Many of the large paintings, including the great picture of Death on the Pale Horse, and others of nearly equal value, were saved, but in consequence of their large dimensions had to be cut from their frames. The loss of property was very great, and from a probable estimate will reach at least $50,000.

TO-DAY'S OUTSIDE

FIRST PAGE.—The Irish Heart—a True Story, by Mrs Child; New Publications: Towns within thirty miles of New-York; Weather, Crops, &c. Several Miscellanies.

FOURTH PAGE—The Moral Warfare—a Poem, by J. G. Whittier; Commercial and Money Matters; Marine Journal, &c.

"The Mystery of Iniquity."

The Courier and Enquirer of Wednesday morning devotes four of its large columns to the article which appeared under this title in the two last numbers of the American Review, having previously given nearly a whole column of editorial matter about a month since to a highly laudatory notice of the same. On yesterday morning, (Thursday,) it furnished about half a column more on the same subject, making a grand total of five columns and a half upon a single article of thirty-six octavo pages.—About two columns and a half of this large space are occupied with extracts from the article under discussion, the remainder being principally devoted to editorial comments upon it. The impressions of the importance of the subject of abuse—naturally derived from the extent of this labored criticism—will be justified by a perusal of it; and it is to be hoped that the effective notoriety thus given to "The Mystery of Iniquity" may secure to it that public attention and wide circulation so desirable for the accomplishment of its objects.

WM. H. GRAHAM, (Tribune Buildings,) has "The Mystery of Iniquity" for sale, and can supply orders to any amount. It may be found also at other book stores and publication offices throughout the city.

An article prepared by the author of this already famous production, in reply to the notice which it has received from the Courier and Enquirer, will appear in the Tribune of to-morrow morning. It is excluded to-day by the press of matter previously in type.

☞ We were rather harshly treated, some weeks since, in a Card from the proprietors of the "*Patent Paratoptic Permutation Bank Lock*," dilating on the ignorance of Editors and their readiness to give their worthless opinions on matters they did not understand. We made no reply then, and we trust we do not now provoke a fresh rebuke by merely asking those interested in Bank and Safe Locks to read the certificates of Cashiers advertised in another column.

☞ The Evening Journal says—Once it was the sole province of the *Whigs* to condole with the State Printer and his echoes, whenever the Guillotine clipped off the head of one of the Regency's faithful followers. But we have now a formidable rival in the field. It would be difficult indeed to crowd more crumbs of consolation in a single paragraph, than will be found in the annexed from the Utica Democrat. (L. F.):

The Argus and Observer could see nothing wrong in the removal of those "capable and efficient Democrats," Col. YOUNG and Mr. FARRINGTON, and yet they complain most piteously over a few changes which are being made in the Auburn State Prison. These journals should recollect "what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander." It might, perhaps, comfort them in their afflictions.

☞ A general order has been issued from the War Department tomount the batteries of the various fortifications for the protection of the Atlantic coast.—We learn that the officers and troops at Fortress Monroe are actively engaged in executing the order. The whole complement of guns—and among these are 42 pounders—for the fortification of this garrison, amounts, we believe, to the number of nearly three hundred, constituting with the battery at Fort Calhoun, a weight of metal sufficient to resist any attempted invasion of the fleets of the most formidable European powers. [Norfolk Beacon.

☞ There were no party nominations for the City Officers at the election in New-London, (Ct.) on Monday, and the vote was small. Mr. John P. C. Mather was elected Mayor.

☞ The Troy and Greenbush Railroad goes into operation to-day instead of the 15th, as heretofore stated.

☞ The Sicilian frigate Urania was to sail from Boston yesterday. She is to visit the principal ports in Europe before returning home.

☞ The dry goods store of W. Sears & Co. of West Troy, was robbed of $200 worth of goods on Tuesday night last.

City Items.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—'DICKENS PLACE' BURNT OUT.—About 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a small stable in the rear of McBride's Grocery, on Orange street near Leonard. The loft was filled with hay, and the adjoining building was the large carpenters' shop of Baldwin and Mills. These were both burnt in a few minutes, and they sent up such a broad sheet of flame-light into the hazy atmosphere that people rushed in thousands to the scene, blocking up the narrow streets and seriously obstructing the engines. Beside the two buildings mentioned, the coopers' shop of Mr. Lynch was destroyed, and Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, 51 and 53, on Orange-street, all more or less damaged. In the basement of the carpenters' shop of Baldwin and Mills was the notorious den of Pete Williams, known since the visit to our shores of a distinguished London author as 'Dickens Place,' which was completely cleaned out—a process that nothing short of fire could have ever accomplished.

In the rear of the buildings on Orange-street were some twenty or thirty small shanties, occupied by a family in every apartment, numbering perhaps a hundred families in all. These were swept clear, and their occupants—a motley and wretched looking crew whose like exists nowhere in this world—turned into the street. It was impossible to obtain any thing like a correct list of the sufferers, as the streets were packed for many blocks with such a mass of human beings as cannot be described.—'The Boys' were there—black, white, blue, brown and yellow—men, women, and children, all were there—every cellar vomited forth monstrous masses of reeling wretches disturbed in their disgusting orgies—the yelling, hooting, screaming, smoke, firemen's calls, the crowding, squeezing, running and fighting, mingled with the roaring of the flames and cracking of timbers—constituted such a scene as may be imagined but which an artist would be mad to attempt delineating.

We could not ascertain that any body was seriously injured, excepting a poor fellow whose hands were badly burnt in getting out five or six horses from the stable where the fire originated.

☞ The Great Western sailed yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, with ninety-four passengers, and a very large number of letters and newspapers. Among the passengers we noticed Gen. Armstrong and family, Mr. Henry Phillips, Signor Sanquirico, Mr. Anderson, D. S. Kennedy, Esq. and Mr. Cobb, French Consul to Texas. Henry Warr, the fugititive from justice arrested here a few days since, was sent back in the Western in charge of officer Champ.

☞ Mr. WEBSTER appeared in the U. S. Court yesterday, and argues a case there this morning. Hon. Wm. S. Archer is also in the City.

☞ Those STRAWBERRIES we received yesterday from Messrs. Wm. R. Prince & Co. Flushing, were far the largest and finest fruit we had seen this year without exception. The accompanying Bouquet was elegant and tasteful, but the taste of the Strawberries was indisputable, and their fragrance and beauty ditto. They *were* what Flowers would fain *represent*. Their very memory is a pleasure.

FRENCH OPERA.—M. Arnaud, the new tenor, will be introduced to us in Rossini's Opera of *Guillaume Tell* on Monday evening—sustained by Mde. Casini, Mde. Couriot, M. Couriot, Garry and Douvroy. We hear good accounts of these artists. We believe that Tell will be followed by *Les Diamans de la Couronne*, in which Mdlle. Calve made herself so popular in New-York on her first visit.

☞ A very beautiful and ingenious piece of mechanism, evidently self-propelling is to be seen at 149 Broadway. It carries a clock, which keeps excellent time. The affair is worth a visit.

☞ Burglary is the vice just now most prevalent in our City; and the audacious villains seem to have taken a particular fancy to robbing the clergy. Within the last two days Rev. D. Bellamy's house, No. 3 Stanton-street, was robbed of a quantity of plate and clothing, and Rev. Mr. Pound was robbed of a number of silver spoons. There were no arrests in either of these cases.

☞ A meeting was held yesterday in Albany to consult in regard to the immediate construction of the Telegraph from that City to Boston. We understand also that it is in contemplation to embrace New-York, Albany, Springfield and Boston in a magnetic circle.

The New Jersey Railroad Company, who have heretofore declined all negotiation with the Magnetic Telegraph Company, have submitted a proposition to the latter, which it is likely will be accepted. In that case the wires will be laid at once.

It was said, some time ago, that a system of writing with letters by the Telegraph had been invented; but Amos Kendall says he has heard nothing of it. Something of the kind was attempted in England some time ago, but abandoned on account of its slow operation.

☞ An interesting suit was commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday, brought by Dr. Brockaway, of Albany, against the New-York and Fulton Ferry Company, to recover for injuries received, the damages laid at $50,000. It is reported at length under our Law Court head.

☞ Mrs. SIGOURNEY is at the Astor House.—BRANCH T. ARCHER, Texan Secretary of State, and Gen. Thomas I. Green, a leader at the battle of Mier, are in the city, at the National Hotel. Prince Joseph Bonaparte and Mr. Maillard are at the Globe.

☞ Mr. WILLIAM KEMBLE, Jr. son of William Kemble, Iron Merchant in this city, and nephew of J. K. Paulding, left on Tuesday for Baltimore to attend his sisters home, who were there on a visit. On arriving at his friend's in Baltimore he was suddenly taken ill, fell from his chair and died immediately. His remains were yesterday received by his family here.

☞ Ooley Moore, a notorious dropper, was arrested yesterday and held to $500 bail, for assaulting a gentleman with a club because the latter interfered between the dropper and one of his intended victims.

☞ The new packet ship *Fidelia*, intended for the old Blackball Line of Liverpool packets, just launched is 166 feet in deck length, with 35½ feet beam and 21½ deep. She is of a beautiful modern model, and the fine and convenient cabin has large and airy state-rooms for 30 passengers. She is commanded by the popular Capt. W. G. Hackstaff, and sails hence on the 1st July.

☞ The Cricket Match between two picked 'elevens' from the North and South of England, was won by the Northerners. The Southern score amounted to 89, the Northern to 90.

☞ Some time late on Tuesday evening the office of the Fulton Ferry Company was entered by the rear by some scoundrel or scoundrels, who stole about $200 from one of the drawers in which the ferry masters deposit their money after dark.

☞ Great complaint is made of the cab-men, baggage smashers, &c. at the Brooklyn Tunnel.

☞ There is some prospect that the Common Council will suppress the old-furniture auctions in Chatham Square.

☞ Extensive preparations are making by the Odd Fellows to celebrate the Anniversary of the revival of Odd Fellowship in Massachusetts, on the 19th inst.—There are 75 Lodges, 7 Encampments, Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, in this State, numbering about 19,000. Delegations from all the Lodges and Encampments in the other States in New England will be present, swelling the number of which the procession will be composed to 20,000. This will, perhaps, be the only grand display by this Brotherhood for many years. Their Banners, Emblems and Insignia will all be brought out on the occasion.

☞ True bills have been found against Leonard R. Hodgkins and Daniel Livingston, charged with murdering John Lee Burtis by throwing him overboard from a boat. These lads, says the Courier, for they are mere boys, were originally arrested for breaking into and robbing several Churches in various parts of the city, and it was through the vigilance and activity of Justice Taylor that the charge of murder has been preferred against them.—They are bright, intelligent looking lads, quite respectable in appearance and manners, but apparently perfectly hardened, and exhibiting no signs of care or anxiety as to the probable termination of their career in villany.

☞ The members of the Bar in the City have raised by suscription nearly one thousand dollars for the relief of the widow and family of the late Rivers S. Wilson, whose suicide, committed in the Park a few weeks since, caused so much excitement. They were left in a most destitute condition, which is now happily alleviated by this most praiseworthy generosity.

☞ We have been told by one of the passengers, that the steamship Hibernia, in her recent passage across the Atlantic, was *three several times on fire!* Now this is a thing which could not have happened, we think, without the most culpable carelessness. [N. Y. Evangelist.

ON DIT.—It is not true that at the weekly dinner given at the Alms House, yesterday, our two Superintendents ate so much *for the good of the poor*, that it required two yoke of oxen to bring them back to the city. [Brooklyn Adv.

☞ The village of Ithaca has again been the scene of a destructive fire, the work of an incendiary. It took place early on Tuesday morning, and extended over nearly all the square bordered by Cayuga, Oswego, Geneva and Green-sts. Twelve buildings burned, besides barns and other outbuildings in the centre of the square. Loss about $12,350—insured about $3,750 in the N. Y. Contributionship, Etna, Hartford and Saratoga Companies. Damages in the removal and loss of furniture not included. Three persons have been arrested and are in jail. The Trustees offer $500 reward for the discovery of the incendiaries. A previous attempt to fire the village had been made that night.

☞ The trial of Orrin De Wolf, for the murder of William Stiles, in January last, commenced at Worcester, on Tuesday, before Chief Justice Shaw, and Judges Wilde and Dewey

Mr. Polk's Sorrows.

The following extract is from a Loco-Foco letter in the *Herald*. It corroborates so exactly the statements of one of our Washington correspondents that we deem it worthy of attention:

"It is now said that, like Faust, there is a political Mephistopheles, who claims the political soul of Col. Polk, under a terrible bond, from which the unhappy victim cannot escape; and that the President of the United States is a subject of the most dreadful oligarchy ever known, except, perhaps, that of the Council of Ten.

"It may not be known, but such is the fact, that Col. Polk was, before the assembling of the Baltimore Convention, an aspirant for the Vice Presidency. Himself and friends, during last winter, regarding it to be settled that Mr. Van Buren would receive the nomination, opened a correspondence with the renowned sorcerer of Lindenwald, and his friend the modern Cato. In this correspondence, it is stated, the President that is coincided with Mr. Van Buren in his views on the Texas question, and promised large favors to the clique now centred at Albany. In order, also, to make sure of the nomination, Col. Polk prepared a letter, it is asserted, *against the annexation of Texas*, and, in company with Cave Johnson, went to the office of the *Nashville Union* and asked Harris to insert it. This, when he was acquainted with its contents, Harris refused to do. In the meanwhile, other counsels prevailed, and Mr. Polk's opinions underwent a radical change. But it is furthermore said, that a copy of this letter, properly authenticated, is in the possession of the modern Cato, together with the other letters from Mr. Polk, on various subjects.

"The magic which controls the President, then, if this be the fact, is the dread of exposure; and by this wand, held *in terrorem*, has Mr. Polk been moved of late. The magician must have his bond—the soul, and the political soul, of a President is his prerogative of appointment. Hence the selection of Baker, Purdy and Hoffman—hence the removal of Van Ness—and hence what what will yet take place—the removal of Morris, Moore, and ultimately, of Cornelius W. Lawrence."

Green, the Reformed Gambler.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

BUFFALO, June 10th, 1845.

The ruffled shirt gentry of our city, known as *sportsmen*, sometimes vulgarly termed *blacklegs*, have had their slumbers very much disturbed by the recent visit of the hydra-headed monster, in their sight, J. H. Green, the Reformed Gambler. A few days before his appearance might have been heard the bursting forth from the lips of hundreds, oaths against the protracted interference of the Reformer against a profession which could not be doubted, *particularly* by men of their own stamp, to be useful in the way of amusing the strangers of Buffalo and other cities, though at the expense of not only the loss of property and reputation, but actual loss of life, and the ruin of themselves and families. Yet those *honorable gentlemen* would learn him better than to visit Buffalo, as it was not a place he could be encouraged, and his walking papers should be ready when he arrived. Yet the scene changed—instead of Green's leaving might have been seen hundreds taking leave for different parts. Some, on leaving, pleaded ill health—others had particular calls abroad—others declared they left to prevent their personal interference with the reformer. Be that as it may, he lectured on Sabbath, the 8th inst. at the First Presbyterian Church to a crowded audience, composed of the most respectable citizens, and gave satisfaction. At half past seven it was announced that he would speak at the Baptist Church in Washington-street. At seven o'clock the house was crowded—aisles, galleries, pews, windows and pulpit were filled, and throngs leaving that could not be admitted; in a word, it was the largest audience that has been convened in this city. At some periods of his lecture, his audience would appear as so many statutes of marble in breathless silence; at other times scarcely a dry check could be seen in that vast assembly, partly composed of some of our most hardened characters. Monday evening he lectured at the M. E. Church, where he again riveted the attention of a large audience.

His lectures are bound to do lasting benefit to the rising generation. They have had many Temperance lecturers who have been heralded for weeks before their arrival; none have drawn such houses. His plain, truth full narrative goes farther to portray the evils of Intemperance and Gambling than all the burning eloquence founded upon imagination or fiction. The Gamblers curse him, but come to hear him and weep over his fearless discourse. We will say in conclusion, we wish him, as every man does who has a moral spark left within him, God speed. Yours, &c. J. D. F.

Minor News of the Day.

HEALTH OF MR. CLAY.—The Louisville Courier of the 6th inst. says—"Mr. Clay was slightly indisposed from the effects of a bad cold, when he arrived here last week, with the intention of visiting St. Louis. Exposure on the river at French Island bar, where he was detained several days, increased his cold and indisposition so much, that he deemed it prudent to return, and to postpone his visit to St. Louis for the present. We are happy to learn, that although not entirely recovered, his health has much improved. His general health was never better, we learn, than it has been for several months past, and he now looks and walks as firm, erect, and vigorous, as he did fourteen years ago, when we first saw him."

☞ The United States Journal of Wednesday evening says: We are sorry to learn that the President is so much indisposed to-day, as to be unable to see company. Nothing serious is apprehended.

☞ The Secretary of War (Gov. Marcy) and Gen. Wool, of the Army, went up in the day boat from West Point to Albany on Wednesday.

☞ Francis Dwight, Esq. has resigned the office of Superintendent of Common Schools for Albany County, and Gen. Rufus King has been appointed to supply the vacancy.

☞ We learn from Captain Clift, of the steamship Florida, arrived this morning in nine days from Apalachicola, that Key West was visited by a terrible thunder-storm on the morning of the 5th instant. The Government schooner Hunt was struck by the lightning, which shivered her main-mast, but hurt no body on board. The slate roof of the new marine hospital was also struck and considerably damaged. [Commercial.

☞ The University of North Carolina, at its annual commencement on the 5th inst. conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon the PRESIDENT of the United States; Rev. F. S. HAWKS, of Mississippi; Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, Attorney General of the United States, and Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, late President of the U. S. Senate, all of whom are alumni of that institution.

☞ A laborer, named Andrew White, died suddenly on Tuesday at Albany, while at work upon the city banks. Verdict of the Coroner's Jury, that he came to his death in consequence of drinking cold water immediately while in an extremely heated state.

☞ The steamer Henry Bry, in yesterday from the Missouri river, brought down ten hundred and forty-eight bales of hemp, upwards of fifty hogsheads of tobacco, and sundry lots of hides and skins. When she left Weston on the 28th ult. the river was at a stand. [St. Louis Reveille, June 1.

Weather, Crops, &c.

FROST—DROUGHT.—The almost unprecedented dry weather of the past few weeks, has so much injured the crops of *wheat* in this county that the average yield cannot exceed *half* a crop. The corn, generally, has been much injured, and on many farms entirely killed, by the combined operation of frost and dry weather.—The oats and grass have suffered much from the general drought. The gardens have not presented so poor an appearance for many years. [Bellefontaine (Ohio) Gaz.

WHEAT AND TOBACCO CROP.—The wheat crop in this section of the State does not promise a very abundant yield. Generally it is too thin upon the ground, and, although low and uneven, is heading out. If however, the season between now and harvest time be favorable the crop will be greatly improved. Yet in no event will there be as much raised as a full crop. Tobacco growers are complaining loudly of the smallness of the plants, and rain is very much needed. [Columbia (Mo.) Statesman.

☞ Mr. Joshua Wilson and several others, have left long stalks of Rye at our office, measuring from 7½ to 8 feet. This shows how *high* these things can grow; but we beg to remind our friends that it is not because a man is tall, that he possesses an unusual quantity of brains; and the same rule may be applied to the vegetable kingdom. If our competing farmers for excellence in their productions, were to send us a *bushel of the grain*, and such kind of specimens, we would pass a very deliberate judgment upon their respective merits; and then the winner would have something to crow about! [Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.

STRAWBERRIES.—There are about twenty-five days of full sale of strawberries in this market. At 4000 quarts per day this gives one hundred thousand quarts of strawberries sold in this market in one season. They average 8 cents per quart, which makes *eight thousand dollars* paid in a little more than three weeks for strawberries.

☞ The Montreal Herald of Tuesday says: "We regret to have to announce to our readers the sudden death of Lieut. General Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K. C. B. commander of the forces in British North America. This melancholy event took place yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, in this city. Sir Richard had attended the morning service at church in perfect health, and walked home with Col. Campbell, R. A. Having partaken of lunch soon after, he complained of the heat while in church and retired to his room. A short time afterward one of the aid-de-camps, having occasion to see him, desired a servant to call him. The servant immediately returned with the information that Sir Richard was seriously ill. Capt. Talbot hurried off for a surgeon, and having returned, Drs. Shortt, Cruikshank and Jackson were soon assembled, and almost instantly their patient was seized with convulsions, which, after three hours, terminated in apoplexy. Sir Richard continued in a state perfectly insensible until twenty minutes to five o'clock yesterday morning, when he expired.

BURNING FIELDS OF GRASS AND GRAIN.—We learn that on Saturday last the sparks from a locomotive on the State Railroad set fire to a field of standing clover, in Lancaster County, which was entirely consumed, and the fire only arrested by cutting down a strip of wheat in the adjoining fields.

We see it stated that a spark from a locomotive on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, on Monday week, set fire to a field of *green Wheat*, which by the most active exertions could not be subdued until about ten acres were consumed. [Harrisburg (Pa.) Tel. 11th.

☞ It has been ascertained that the whole number of houses destroyed by the late fire in Quebec is *sixteen hundred and thirty*. The insurance on these buildings amounted to $411,340. The insurance companies have made arrangement with the banks to meet all claims against them for losses.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

☞ The Southern Mail, due yesterday at one o'clock, has not yet arrived. The Western Train of Cars due at Baltimore on Wednesday evening at six o'clock, had not arrived at 10 P. M. We have no papers this morning South of Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, June 11, 1845.

Information has been received from the Consul of the United States at Guayama, P. R. that by a decree of her Majesty of the 27th March last, the duty on exportation of Sugar has been reduced to 31½ cents per 100 lb. and Coffee 18 cents per 100 lb.; Molasses and Rum free. The colonial duty of 3 cents per 100 lb. for weighing Sugar and Coffee, still exists, which makes Sugar pay about 11 cents per 100 lb. and Coffee 21 cents per 100 lb.

Information has also been received from the Consul of the United States at Havana, that the government at Madrid has approved of the proposed tax of four dollars on each vessel that enters the port of St. Jago de Cuba, other than those engaged in the coast trade, for the maintenance of the light.

☞ JONATHAN E. FLETCHER, of Iowa, has been appointed Sub-Agent for the Winnebagoes and Sioux of Wahsha's band, in place of James McGregor, Jr. removed.

☞ The Philadelphia train of Cars was detained an hour and a half on Wednesday night in consequence of running against two cows (which were killed) near Elizabethtown, which threw the cars off the track.

☞ The Indiana Republican announces the death of the Hon. James McKennan, one of the associate Judges of Indiana. He died at his residence, of consumption, in the 42d year of his age.

☞ The General Synod of the Dutch Church, at New-Brunswick, adjourned on Wednesday evening, to meet in Albany next year.

Court Calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 78, 93, 95, 110 to 121, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 76, 7, 9, 56, 57, 79 to 89, inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 55, 60, 115, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 116, 19.

DOINGS IN OUR LAW COURTS YESTERDAY.

UNITED STATE CIRCUIT COURT.—This Court opened yesterday. The first cause called was Benj. Waldron, and Sally Ann, his wife, and John Wilson, vs. Edward Chastenay, in which Hon. Daniel Webster is counsel.—It is an action of ejectment brought on behalf of Mrs. Waldron, as the daughter of Medcef Eden, the younger, to recover possession of the lot and buildings on the NW. corner of Broome-street and the Bowery, she claiming under the will of her father. The suit is similar to one tried last summer in which the same plaintiffs sought to recover possession of the lots adjoining, upon which Mr. Cone's church is built, and which was part of the Medcef Eden estate. The present holder of the lot and buildings now sued for claims to hold a good title. The question involves a large estate. The case will be resumed this forenoon.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Daniel Webster, A. Jordan and J. C. Smith. For defendant Messrs. Geo. Wood, D. Lord, Jr. and L. B. Woodruff.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Josephus Brockway vs. John B. Lasalle and others.*—Action to recover from the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Co. compensation for injuries received by plaintiff—the damage is placed at $50,000. The company is said to consist of 250 individuals, forming an unincorporated Joint Stock Company, and having the Fulton and Whitehall Ferries to Brooklyn. The plaintiff is a surgeon dentist of Albany. In November last he came to the city on business. He had occasion to go to Brooklyn, and returned about 7 o'clock in the evening in one of the Fulton-street ferry boats. The night was very dark and foggy. On arriving at this side, Dr. B. heard the boat, as usual, strike the dock, and the chain from the railings at the bow thrown down, and proceeded, with others, from the saloon to go on shore.—The bow of the boat was about 8 inches from the bridge, and Dr. B. fell, one of his legs (the left) falling in between the bow of the boat and the floating bridge. The boat closed up, crushing his leg for a space of about 8 inches, including the knee, up, before he could be extricated. He was carried into a ferry-house, and a bandage tied round the wound by a physician to prevent excess of hemorrage, from which he was removed in a spring-cart to his boarding house, 84 Broadway. Here physicians attended him, but, on consultation, it was decided that it would be fatal to attempt to remove the limb, his exhausted state of body not permitting it, and he lay, for some days, his situation being considered hopeless. Mortification set in, and on the 8th day, the smell was so offensive that it become necessary to take off the leg at the knee joint, which, being decayed, was done with much suffering to the patient. The flesh soon after fell off from the upper part of the leg. Operations were made and his strength supported by stimulants. His family came to the city, and on the 4th of December, navigation being about to close, he was conveyed to his home at Albany. It was some weeks before, by the use of a crutch, he was enabled to leave his room. Subsequently he obtained an artificial limb, and with crutches was enabled to get about.

It is contended that the injury was caused by the carelessness of the Ferry Company in not having the place or the boat properly lighted, in the boat not being suited to the slip, &c. The Company contend that the accident was caused by a want of care on the part of Plaintiff himself. The cause will be continued this forenoon.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—*Charge of Revolt at Sea.*—Peter Scott, John Rooney, and Samuel Philips, seamen of the ship Modern, from Canton, were examined before the new Commissioner, Nelson (son of Judge Nelson) on a charge of attempt at revolt. It appears that they refused to pump when the vessel was leaking badly. They were held to bail on the ground of having refused to do duty, but not for attempt at revolt.

John Blackwell, a seaman of the barque Tecumseh, from Havre, was arrested, charged with making an assault with a dangerous weapon upon the cook. He was examined and acquitted.

James Williams, one of the seamen of the brig Lawrence Copeland, was arrested, charged with an assault upon the mate.

"National Protestant Magazine."

Mr. Editor:—In the May No. of this work is an article with the caption "Popish Priests in Protestant Families," which contains a slanderous allusion to a Catholic Bishop and a young lady of Detroit, from which I have made the following extract, viz:

"It appears that a Miss Platt, of Detroit, who was barely rescued from the wreck of the Swallow, (and the saving of whom, it is said, cost Mrs. Parker, of Utica, her life,) had *eloped* from her father's house and care, without his knowledge and against his will, to place herself in a nunnery at Baltimore. She is the daughter of a wealthy man, formerly Attorney-General of Michigan and was much admired for her beauty and talent. Since the fright produced by the accident, she has confessed that she was pers