THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1845.

☞ "THE HARBINGER: Devoted to Social and Political Progress," a weekly octavo, takes the place of 'The Phalanx,' and will be printed henceforth at Brook Farm and published in this City by Tuttle & Dexter, 30 Ann-st. and in Boston by Redding & Co. It will be the general organ of the Associative movement, (the subscription lists of the Phalanx and Social Reformer having been transferred to it,) and will contain original articles by W. H. Channing, G. Ripley, C. A. Dana, A. Brisbane, P. Godwin, &c. &c. But while its main purpose will be the great Social change of which it is the champion, it will not be exclusively devoted to any single idea. On the contrary, Literature, Politics, Science—all that can interest and benefit Mankind—will be freely discussed in its pages. An original translation of '*Consuelo*,' a far-famed and unexceptionable novel by Geo. Sand, is commenced in this, and will be carried through succeeding numbers. Prof. Lewis's 'Plato,' Dr. Cheever's 'Vestiges of Creation,' Dr. Hempel's Hahnemann, and other works are reviewed; 'The Oregon Question' is commented on; and there is an essay 'On Synthesis, or the Unity of the Sciences,' which will arrest and reward the attention of thinkers. Crowded as our columns are, we must have room for the following extract from the 'Introductory Notice':

"In meeting our friends, for the first time, in the columns of the Harbinger, we wish to take them by the hand with cheerful greetings, to express the earnest hope that our intercourse may be as fruitful of good, as it will be frank and sincere, and that we to-day may commence a communion of spirit, which shall mutually aid us in our progress towards the truth and beauty, the possession of which is the ultimate destiny of man. We address ourselves to the aspiring and free minded youth of our country; to those whom long experience has taught the emptiness of past attainments and inspired with a better hope; to those who cherish a living faith in the advancement of humanity, whose inner life consists not in doubting, questioning, and denying, but in believing; who, resolute to cast off conventional errors and prejudices, are hungering and thirsting for positive truth, and who, with reliance on the fulfilment of the prophet's voice in the heart of man, and on the Universal Providence of God, look forward to an order of society founded on the divine principles of justice and love, to a future age of happiness, harmony, and of great glory to be realized on earth.

"We have attained, in our own minds, to firm and clear convictions, in regard to the problem of human destiny; we believe that principles are now in operation, which will produce as great a change on the face of society, as that which caused beauty and order to arise from the chaos of the primitive creation by the movings of the divine Spirit; and to impart these convictions and principles to the hearts of our readers, will be our leading purpose in the columns of this paper.

"It will be, then, in the light of positive ideas, not of fanciful conceptions, that we shall criticise the current literature, the political movements, the social phenomena of the day; and without inquiring how far we may be in accordance with the prevailing standards of fashion or popular opinion, speak our minds on the subjects we shall discuss, with entire independence of outward authority.

"Our faith in the high destiny of man is too profound to allow us to cherish the spirit of antagonism; we would not destroy but reconstruct; and if our readers expect to find in these pages the fierce ebullitions of Jacobinical wrath, to be entertained with the virulence of invective against the evils which we condemn, or to be stimulated with the sallies of personal abuse, they will certainly be disappointed. Those who wish to indulge a taste for such condiments, must look elsewhere for its gratification. We trust that ruffian and reformer are not contovertible terms;—if they be, we lay no claim to the title of the latter.

"We mean to discuss all questions of public interest, with the utmost freedom, and with a single eye to the finding of the whole Truth, being well assured that the whole Truth and the highest Good, are connected in indissoluble union. But we have no desire wantonly to violate any cherished convictions, nor to maintain what is new simply because it is new. It is our belief that there is much good, mingled with much error, in all the parties and sects both of the Church and of the State, and it is the duty of all persons who sincerely desire to aid in the progress of the human race, not to abandon themselves blindly to one particular doctrine, but to try all and to hold fast that which is good. The time has come for politicians and philanthropists to break the restraints of a barren, one-sided sectarianism, to assume some higher and broader ground, which will enable them to select the good of all partial creeds, to combine it in a consistent and glorious whole. Nor can this process degenerate into a meagre and barren Eclecticism, when ever we take our stand on the broad and universal principles, which the true science of human nature unfolds.

"With a deep reverence for the Past, we shall strive so as to use its transmitted treasures, as to lay in the Present the foundation of a better Future. Our motto is, the elevation of the whole human race, in mind, morals, and manners, and the means, which in our view are alone adapted to the accomplishment of this end, are not violent outbreaks and revolutionary agitations, but orderly and progressive reform."

And yet one more extract—a brief but most expressive article—to show that the spirit of the Introductory truly animates the succeeding columns:

"BUILD UP AND NOT DESTROY.—Let this test be applied to all enterprises and projects that are presented for our approval. Be not deluded, Oh friends, with the vain hope of benefit from any plans that are merely destructive in their nature and violent in their operation. The universal nature, the kind and blessed mother of us all, removes an evil by gently supplying its place with good. Silently does the warmth of Heaven creep over the brown and frozen earth, sweetly do the gales of the South breathe upon the icy fabrics, whose massy strength threatens to endure forever; and behold, we are in the bosom of a new summer, we are surrounded with all green and shining things, and our own spirit receives a fresh life with the regenerated earth. Fit emblem this of the progress of truth and good in the course of ages. Take to heart the lesson, O man, filled with the spirit of heroic reform; let no impatience possess thee; let no haste disconcert thee; with a soul ardent as the central fires of the globe, revolve in thy orbit with the peaceful might of the planets; be as strong and as benignant too:

"Like as a star,
That maketh not haste,
That taketh not rest,
Let each one fulfil his God-given best."

The price of this paper is $2 per annum, and we know not where any one can do more or secure so much good as by enclosing that sum to "The Harbinger, West Roxbury, Mass."

INDIANA.—Col. JOSEPH C. EGGLESTON of Switzerland Co. is the Whig candidate for Congress in the IIId District, (now represented by Thomas Smith, Loco.) The District gave Clay 8,010, Polk 8,089 votes last Fall. It ought to go Whig this year, and we trust it will.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY Whig) is proposed for Congress in the 1st (Ahson) District, where Jonathan Worth is the regular Whig candidate. No Loco as yet.

In the VIIIth (Newbern) District, RICHARD S. DONNELL, Whig, is announced, whereupon Mr Toole declines, leaving the field to Clark, the regular candidate.

☞ Hon. JARED W. WILLIAMS of Lancaster, formerly Representative in Congress, was nominated on Thursday by the Loco-Focos of New Hampshire as their candidate for Governor at the election in March next. Gov. Steele, like some other Governors that we wot of, will go out of office with a greatly diminished popularity in the ranks of his party.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.——A resolution passed the House of Representatives in Connecticut on Thursday, appointing FRANCIS PARSONS of Hartford, Assistant School Fund Commissioner. This important Fund has been for a long time under the control of S. P. Beers alone.

The bill chartering the Danbury Railroad passed the House by a vote of 111 to 61. The Senate has also passed it, and ere this it is a law.

The Legislature probably adjourned yesterday.

TEMPERANCE LAW IN CONNECTICUT.—The new Temperance bill introduced in the Senate in place of that previously passed by the House and rejected by the former, passed the Senate on Thursday, 14 to 7. It provides for the appointment in each town of three Commissioners, on whom is conferred the whole power of granting or refusing licenses. This will put the whole matter in the power of the people; if a majority are opposed to granting licenses, they will of course elect Commissioners to carry out their views. We hope the bill will pass the House and become a law.

ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES.—We have been furnished with the following extract of a letter from Schoharie, dated June 12:

"The Sheriff with his *Guard* of 100 armed men has been on the 'disputed territory' for several days in the vicinity of the '*Fly Summit*,' serving landlord's warrants, writs, ejectments, &c. and fishing for pickerel, at an expense of $100 per day to the county."

We also learn from another source, that a detachment from the Guard paid a flying visit to a residence on the manor a few nights since, and after obtaining an entrance, which was effected through a back window, the doors being firmly barricaded and admittance denied them, succeeded in taking prisoner its occupant, who was found secreted in a small back room. He was lodged in jail, being undoubtedly, the person who fired upon the Guard a short time since with a rifle, the ball from which struck within two feet of one of their number. Other prisoners have also been arrested and committed.

The Writer of "The Mystery of Iniquity," in reply to the Calumnies of the Courier & Enquirer.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

In seeking the favor of a place in The Tribune for certain matters of public importance, it is the writer's wish to avoid encumbering your crowded columns with anything of merely private interest, knowing well that there is nothing of which an impatient public so soon weary as the details of *personal* controversy—the complaints, accusations and recriminations of individuals who desire to make the world spectators of their disputes. It is a crying nuisance of the American Press, that Editors, (whose quarrels are of no more consequence than those of any other persons in private life,) continually annoy and disgust their readers with their various private squabbles and with the utterance of their several personal grievances and prejudices. Much more then, should one, whose approach to the public through the columns of a newspaper is obtained only as a matter of favor, beware of abusing the privilege of publishing the truth to the world and claiming justice of it.

The omission of any prolonged notice of those portions of the comments of the Courier and Enquirer, which consist of nothing but ungentlemanly impertinence and scandalous falsehoods against the private character and position of the object of those blackguard assaults, will therefore be assigned to the proper cause—a doubt of the willingness of the public at large to hear many particulars of the personal history, affairs, prospects or intellectual condition of an individual whose situation can interest none but those friends with whom he has other abundant means of communication.

No man in the community has so often outraged propriety in this respect or so completely disgusted the public with the repeated exposure of his private grudges, domestic difficulties and family quarrels as the unhappy editor of the Courier and Enquirer, who deals as harshly with himself in displaying his own personal and social misfortunes to the vulgar gaze, as he does with the various individuals who have interfered with his plans of gain, wounded his vanity, humbled his insolence, or brought upon him public condemnation for his numerous flagrant violations of truth, honesty and decency. Possessed of a most absurd and inordinate conceit of the importance of his huge lumbering journal, (whose real value is derived from its many square feet of advertisements, presenting a good daily exhibition of the markets and saleable commodities of New-York,) and ignorant of the fact that his tedious prosy editorials might be written and printed in Cherokee instead of English, without diminishing the usefulness of his paper to those subscribers who actually support it, he makes it a vehicle for his own pitiful spite, and unprincipled fictions and libels, designed solely for his own personal gratification or gain, without regard to the interests of the community or of the party which is, at this time, disgraced by his nominal connexion with it. Varying in political association, with every moment's notion as to his pecuniary interest, he has alike defiled by his praise and honored by his abuse, in turn, almost every man who has been eminent in the City, State or Nation, within the last sixteen years. From Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams and Daniel Webster down to the most obscure citizen, male or female, who may have happened to offend his malice or mortify his pride, there is hardly a person that he now favors, whom he has not vilely traduced and belied,—hardly one that he now abuses, whom he has not flattered and fawned upon, when he deemed it for his interest to do so for a moment. His name has for many years been a very by word for shameless tergiversation, changeling profligacy and rank venality. There is not a horse in the city that has been bought and sold so often, or for prices (under the most successful jockeying) so monstrously disproportioned to the real value of the animal.

There are few who, within the past two years, have so thoroughly aroused the vindictive hate of the Editor of the Courier & Enquirer, so completely thwarted his wicked plans, defied his power, scouted his pretensions, exposed his absurdities, and so often convicted him of falsehood, as the writer of "The Mysteries of Iniquity." No one has more willingly faced him, or more contemptuously humbled him. No one knows him better, or despises him more heartily, or more pertinaciously confronts him in every new device of his reckless malignity. To silence his calumnies, has been to that writer a frequent task, partly pleasing and partly painful. To renew the successful contest with him under the present provocation is a duty, disgusting only from the revolting character of such a mass of corruption, and tedious only from the difficulty of experiencing sufficient irritation under the assaults of an adversary so contemptible, to furnish the needful excitement and interest in the undertaking. One can not but feel a dread of the contagion of dullness and vulgarity in approaching such a subject, associated thus with a want of interest in "a thrice-told tale."

The reader of the Courier and Enquirer's article cannot fail to be struck with the unconscious impudence and absurdity of the editor's implied assumption of dignity of character and station in society, and with the ridiculous nature of the comparative position which he assigns to the person whom he attacks. Of that person, it is enough to say, that he is (what no intelligent man would like to pronounce the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer) by origin, cultivation, pursuits, tastes and habits, a respectable and educated man. His associations have ever been with men to whose companionship that editor could never aspire,—with gentlemen and scholars,—with the most eminent, learned, revered and honored of this and even of other countries,—with those whose conversation and pursuits would be altogether above the capacity and information of that editor's vulgar sordid mind,—with society from which he would be excluded not only by his ignorant and unmannerly coarseness, but by his personal depravity and infamy. That editor has often been tolerated among his betters from simple dread of his vindictive abusiveness; and political life, which forces many into novel and preposterous associations, has sometimes brought him in contact with distinguished men, who have suppressed their natural loathing and contempt for such a being, out of a vain regard to his supposed temporary uses.

No gentleman compelled to endure his society could ever forget for a moment that he was dealing with a vulgar, ignorant and impudent man—a brutal soldier, whose education had been among a mere *gens d'armerie* in some frontier garrison, who had brought with him among respectable and peaceable people all the vices of the camp, the manners of a ruffian, and the habits of a street-bully.

And this is the creature who, having disgraced the character of the editorial corps of this city, which was, before his time, free from such stain, and was composed of gentlemen, scholars, and others respected and honored for intelligence, honesty and good order—now talks so pertly of a man who never owned connection or companionship with one who was not in every respect that Editor's superior, whose occupations have always been honorable, and whose reputation is above his ambition—denouncing him as an 'ignorant' adventurer, one of a multitude "who constantly inundate our city to establish a residence, or secure wealth or a *subsistence*." Of that, let those who know him judge. He has been constantly, laboriously, studiously employed during the years of his residence in this city; but whatever his objects or duties, it so happens that he has not toiled in any instance either to "secure wealth or a *subsistence*."

The conclusions which the Courier and Enquirer has scattered over several square feet of type are principally the following:

1. "The Mystery of Iniquity" is a highly instructive, valuable and well-written article.

2. It is a "very labored and badly-written article."

3. "It is said to have been paid for by the ex-General Committee."

4. "It is said to have been paid for by *that portion* of the LATE General Committee, [dissolved Dec. 31, 1844,] who disliking the name of Whig prefixed to it the term of Democratic, [in 1841,] and who advocated the election of Dudley Selden [in April, 1845] *because* he repeatedly avowed his deliberate conviction that it was the duty of this country to encourage immigration," &c.

5. "The very money which purchased this article was furnished by Mr. Webster's friends and the 'Pipe-layers.'"

6. This money was *not* furnished by the General Committee, (either "*Ex*," "late" or present, in 1841, 1844 or 1845,) but by the Central Clay Committee which met at No. 112 Broadway, in 1844.

7. "The author is known to be the same person who wrote a series of pamphlets against the Colonization Society," which were most favorably noticed and vehemently commended by the Courier and Enquirer.

8. "He boasts of having prepared the resolutions passed in October, 1843, in fifteen Wards of this City, subsequently ratified by the General Meeting in National Hall, and re-affirmed by the Whigs of the interior Counties of the State in numerous meetings.

9. He is a "temporary resident," but nevertheless "confident of establishing a residence and securing wealth or *subsistence*" in this City. Yet he is "ignorant of our citizens, their habits," &c. &c.

10. "The Mystery of Iniquity" is "the work of an unsettled and wandering imagination, and of a brain laboring under a most unhappy hallucination"; is the "production of a deranged intellect," and "does not belong to a *sane* mind."

11. The author is a "*madman*," "an unfortunate dreamer," whose condition "calls for the prompt interference of kind friends to prevent more disastrous consequences," as well as to secure the money of the "Pipe-layers" from being squandered on him, and to forbid his further employment by the General and Central Committees to abuse the Pipe-layers.

12. The article "holds up Daniel Webster as a traitor to and deserter from his party, and his friends as political cheats and knaves." "One of the great objects of the article was most unquestionably the injury of Daniel Webster and his friends."

13. "It contains gross contradictions," &c. &c.

This analysis of the comments of the Courier and Enquirer makes it evident that a reply in detail (if necessary) would be extremely tedious both to the author and the reader, and would require more space than can be easily obtained in the crowded columns of a daily newspaper. Brevity in reply is enforced not only by the character of the assailant but by the exigences of space, time and public patience.

For these reasons, no attempt will be made, at present, to decide which of the Courier's two opinions as to the style and literary character of the article is the correct one. The question of the sanity of the writer may also be adjourned as one rather embarrassing in discussion, and more interesting to the individual than to the public.

But the various, contradictory, half retracted charges of the Courier as to money given to the writer of the Mystery of Iniquity by the General Committee and Central Clay Committee, as an inducement to the production of the article or a compensation for it, require notice. The Courier has made this charge in every possible conjectural form—has stated once on its personal responsibility, and as of its positive knowledge, what it was compelled to retract the next day and confess to be an actual falsehood; and has then made the charge in a new form, as positive and as wilfully false as the first.—There is but one term by which this silly, baseless fiction can be fully and properly characterized. It is a lie—a wilful, wicked, malicious lie. The Courier is defied to name one person who ever stated to it that the writer was paid to write the article by any Committee or Association whatever, or by any person, except the Editor of the American Review, who gave for it merely his usual rate of compensation for political matter.

The complete history of that article, with the occasion of its preparation, and the causes which induced the author to consent (after much solicitation) to publish it first in the American Review, contrary to his first intentions, will show this, and will be given on Monday Morning.

TO-DAY'S OUTSIDE.

FIRST PAGE—Modern British Essayists; United States Farm Book; Phonography; Another Mammoth Cave, and various other Miscellaneous articles.

FOURTH PAGE—Battle of Blenheim; Commercial and Money Matters; Marine Journal.

City Items.

☞ A cheerful, handsome boy from the country yesterday got tired while walking through the hot streets, and taking off his thick, heavy shoes, set them carefully beside his clumped stick and laid himself down on an iron grating in William-street—his head on his cap and his face sunward—and slept peacefully and well, undisturbed by the noise and rush of the trampling crowd.—Many a hard, stern face corrugated with care, grew mild and expanded into a kindly smile at the sight of this brave boy sleeping securely with his wealth of new shoes unsuspectingly beside him, just as if all the world were honest. Poor boy! there is not a rogue in this great, wicked City who would have dared to rob thee.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock a horse attached to a swill cart became frightened at a fire-cracker in Houston street near Laurens, and dashed off at full speed; when turning into Broadway at the crossing, he knocked down one of our most estimable citizens, Gen. P. Van Zandt, striking his head violently against the flag-stone and both wheels passing over his legs. He was removed to his residence, No. 135 Greene street, in a state of insensibility, the blood gushing in a stream from his lacerated head, where surgical aid was quickly summoned. The venerable gentleman is near 80 years of age, and so severe an injury must necessarily shatter his system—even if it does not prove fatal.

☞ The Directors of the Mechanics' Institute have placed in the Library Room a Bulletin Board for the use of Mechanics and others wishing information, and invite the mechanics and manufacturers of New-York to avail themselves of its advantages. The object of this measure is to afford the journeymen and master mechanics and manufacturers of the city of New-York, the advantages of a central point of correspondence, where they may communicate to each other their wants, and publish all general information relating to trade—rates of wages—wanting employment, &c. Institute Rooms always open from 12 o'clock at noon, till 10 at night.

☞ The fire last midnight, was in a building at the foot of Catharine-street, which was only very slightly damaged.

☞ The letter-bags of the Steamer Cambria close in this City this afternoon. She sails on Monday for Liverpool.

☞ Considerable amusement has been furnished on 'Change within the last few days by the appearance of two of the leading dealers in barreled meats, dressed in sober brown coats fashioned after the formal straight cut of the Friends. It was at first believed that these Porkopolists had deserted the World's people and joined the silent sect, but it was soon discovered that the coats were obtained of another gentleman in the same line of business, who offered to make the presents provided they were worn on 'Change. The offer was at once accepted, and when he found he must bear the Brunt of the cost, he became a quaker himself.

☞ The lower Board of Brokers hold highly important sessions on the steps of the Exchange, during which they get up displays of Pyrotechny which would take off the edge of Edge, and which are hugely applauded by large audiences of newsboys.

☞ The beautiful new steamer Niagara, Capt. A. De Groot, will be open for visitors this evening, between 3 and 6, at the foot of Franklin street. The Niagara goes on a pleasure excursion to West Point on Monday—leaving Franklin street at 9 o'clock A. M. This is among the first of these delightful excursions with which our metropolitan summer is embellished.

☞ Two recreation excursions will be made tomorrow by the steamboat *Mutual Safety* to Coney Island, where Captain Lowber will give passengers ample opportunity for bathing in the surf. A pleasanter trip, a more comfortable boat and more polite commander, are scarcely desirable. See advertisement.

☞ FREEMAN, 289 Broadway, corner of Reade-street, has combined the poetry of sentiment with the most gorgeous luxury of taste in his beautiful jewelry and fancy establishment. The ladies who go there consider themselves fortunate, and their husbands particularly favored when they come away.

☞ The Philadelphia Cadets, a corps highly spoken of, are to visit their military friends in this City early next week. They will remain about a week.

☞ The Mayor and Common Council will visit Mr. Cantelo's Egg-hatching Establishment at Wehawken. We hope they will succeed in hatching a Chief of Police against their meeting in the evening.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.—At the first regular meeting, the office of President, for the second time rendered vacant by the decease of Mr. Cornell, was filled by the election of Mr. H. P. Peet, who has been connected with the Institution, as its executive head, for the last fifteen years. The post of Vice-President is held by P. M. Wetmore, Esq., and Mr. B. L. Woolley, long a parishioner and intimate friend of Dr. Milnor, was designated as the second. Mr. George J. Cornell, the only son of the late president, was elected a director as a tribute of respect to the memory of his late father as well as of regard to his own merit.

☞ Professor Gourand has returned to the City from Boston.

☞ The Steamer Narragansett went ashore yesterday morning, in Hell Gate, near the "Hen and Chickens." After remaining there about half an hour she was towed off by the Astoria ferry boat.

☞ We learn from the *Commercial* that Rev. William Richmond, of this City, has, at the unanimous request of the Vestry, resigned the Rectorship of Zion's Church.

DEDICATION OF DR. POTTS' CHURCH.—This beautiful edifice, at the corner of Tenth street and University Place, was dedicated on Thursday; a very large audience was in attendance.

☞ A Dutchman was so badly burnt at the fire in Orange-street, that he died yesterday at the Hospital. Three other persons were very severely but it is believed not fatally burnt.

☞ The *Courier* has discovered the existence of a new committee in the Common Council. It is called the 'Tasting Committee,' and their first duties were performed on Wednesday evening, in one of the rooms of the City Hall, in testing the quality of a five gallon bowl of punch, prepared as a sample of that which is to be furnished on the Fourth of July. The report will probably be made to the Board on Monday next."

The Coroner was yesterday called to hold an inquest on the body of Sarah Sayre, who was shockingly burned on Wednesday night about 12 o'clock, by the bursting of a spirit lamp.

Tom Jones was fully committed for stealing the best bonnet belonging to Miss Eliza Crane.

On Thursday night the house of G. W. Staples, in 13th street, near 3d Avenue, was entered by burglars, and the silver spoons carried off.

☞ DR. BODINIER, whose Card appears in our columns to-day, is commended to special regard by letters (which we have seen) from M. Guizot, Prime Minister of France, Dr. Orfila, President of the Medical Society in Paris, Ricard, &c. &c. Having for eight years walked the great Hospitals of Paris, viz: the Necker, the Hotel Dieu, the Charité, the Pitie, Bicetre and St. Louis, and been for five years regularly attached to them as a house surgeon and assistant to the eminent Professors who have charge of and daily lecture in those Hospitals. He has taken the degree of Doctor both in Surgery and Medicine, having thoroughly mastered both sciences, and takes his place among as with every claim to consideration which profound study, tested skill in the most critical operations of Surgery, and the highest personal recommendations can give. He proffers his services to the Poor in free consultations at certain hours, after the excellent manner of the most eminent practitioners of Paris and London.

THE SPREAD OF ALLEGHANIANISM.—A new sign has recently been hung out in the upper part of Broadway, bearing this startling inscription:—THE ALLEGHANIAN. *Best of Liquors 3 cents per glass.*" This is the most encouraging *sign* for the Alleghanians that we have met with. An Alleghanian "smasher" for 3 cents is cheap enough. The proprietor will reckon as a matter of course, on the entire patronage of the amateurs in national nomenclature. [Broadway Jour.

Court Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 64, 65, 76, 7, 9, 58, 37, 79 to 89.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Monday—Nos. 64, 95, 99, 110, 111, 112, 125, 334, 126 to 132.

COMMON PLEAS.—There will be a recess at this Court next week.

GOINGS IN OUR LAW COURTS YESTERDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Alexander Carpenter vs. Peter E. Rowland*—An action of Trespass brought by the plaintiff's to recover damages for an Assault, Battery, &c., committed upon him by the defendant in the month of December last. The Plaintiff is a seaman, and was employed by the defendant, on board of the brig Almeda, of which the defendant is master and part owner, in the month of October last, to go a voyage from the port of New-York to St. Marks in Florida. While the brig was lying at New Port in Florida, a difficulty occurred between the plaintiff and defendant on board, and the defendant had plaintiff taken ashore and whipped with great severity, by a person employed by defendant for that purpose.

The Counsel for defendant insisted that the plaintiff had been punished no more than he deserved, and that the master had a right to inflict chastisement upon his crew, by whipping, for disobedience of orders. The Counsel for plaintiff insisted before the Jury that the master could not delegate his authority to any other person to inflict punishment, except to the mate and officers on board and in his immediate presence; that the master under no circumstances had a right to send a man on shore to be flogged; that the punishment was excessive in this case, if any had been deserved by the seamen, which he denied.

The Court charged the Jury to like effect, and the Jury retired and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of $200 damages and costs. Marsh & Manchester, Att'ys for plaintiff; Thayer & *Jones*, Att'ys for defendant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Waldron and wife et al, vs. Chasteney.*—Action of ejectment in relation to the property N. W. corner Broome-street and Bowery. (referred to yesterday.) A large number of persons assembled to hear the expected summing up of Mr. Webster, but they were disappointed—a verdict, by consent, having been given for plaintiffs for two-thirds of the premises, the case to be argued on a point of law, with liberty to the court to change the verdict for defendant.

Francis P. Smith vs. John Errickson.—Action to recover damages for alleged infringement of patent for a propeller for ships, the plaintiff having obtained a patent in 1841, commencing from the time he obtained a patent in England, which was 1836. He claims to have secured, by his propeller in the dead wood, or inside the rudder, below water, of the vessel, the location occupied by the propeller of defendant. It is denied that any person can patent such a claim as it would destroy improvement.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*James W. Robinson vs. Jasper F. Cropsey.*—The plaintiff let house No. 34 North Moore street in 1844 to a woman styled in the declaration Emma Walker alias Emaline Weed, at $300 per annum. She did not pay her rent, and was ejected at the end of the third quarter, being indebted more than $100. Mr. Cropsey (a dry goods merchant of Canal-street) recommended her to the agent of Mr. Robinson, saying he knew her to be good for the rent, that she had been a tenant of his and paid him, and he would be glad to let her again if his premises would suit her. She also referred to two other persons, on whom the agent called, but, as he says, mostly as a matter of form, being satisfied to let under the representation of Mr. Cropsey. The present action is brought against Mr. C. to recover the deficiency of rent. Circumstances were given to show that Mr. C. knew her not to be of responsible standing. The Court charged that if three persons make false representations of a party by which to get them credit, the creditor has a right to select either of them, and hold him good for the damages, the one so selected being only responsible for the degree of recommendation he gave. Verdict for plaintiff, $135 and 84 cents.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—*Cooper vs. Stone.*—Mr. Spencer, on behalf of Col. Stone, concluded the argument.

Andrew Warner, plaintiff in Error, vs. The People ex. rel. James Connor, defendant in Error.—Mr. Connor, County Clerk, claims that the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas as a portion of the office for which, as County Clerk, he was elected, and that the law of 1843, giving the office of Clerk of the Common Pleas to another person, to be appointed by the Judges, is unconstitutional and void. Col. Warner, the clerk appointed under the law, contested the claim. The Supreme Court decided the law to be unconstitutional, and Col. W. has made further appeal to this Court. Mr. James T. Brady was heard for plaintiff in error. He will be followed by the Attorney General, (Mr. John Van Buren,) and Mr. Cutting, for defendant in error, and Mr. Geo. Wood will close.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Brockway vs. Fulton Ferry Co.*—Owing to the death of a child of Mr. Butterfield, one of the jurors, the case was postponed till Monday.

STILL ANOTHER DISASTROUS FIRE AT PITTSBURGH!—About half past 3 o'clock this morning, flames were seen issuing out of the stable of Mrs. Verner, corner of Exchange and Brewery alleys, between Liberty and Penn streets, and St. Clair and Irwin streets, and soon spread to surrounding buildings. From Mrs. Verner's stable the fire communicated to the stable of Mr. M'Cutcheon, which was also destroyed. From here, in a direct line along Exchange alley, it burned a stable and partly destroyed W. & M. Mitcheltree's distillery, where it stopped in that direction. Several sheds and outhouses, of one sort or other, were burned on this row. From the distillery the fire worked down to Penn street, destroying a large frame which we could not learn the name of. At this juncture the three-story brick house of Mr. Samuel M'Clean was considerably damaged.

Next, on Penn-street, the Livery stables of Mr. James M'Afee, the frame dwelling of Mrs. Verner and the dwelling of Mr. White, extending to the corner of Brewery alley, were consumed.

The Pittsburgh Brewery, belonging to Geo. W. Smith, and a building next to it, on the West side of Brewery-alley, were on fire several times, but saved by the vigilance of the firemen. The back roofs of several stores fronting on Liberty-street caught also, but were extinguished without much danger.

We have not now room for further particulars. The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. [Pittsburgh Ariel, 10th.

DISGRACEFUL FRACAS.—A boy by the name of James Mercer, an articled seaman on board the U. S. Revenue Cutter Crawford, Capt. Fatio, at Savannah, on the 6th inst. having obtained leave of absence, neglected to return at the appointed time. An officer being sent for him, he was found on board the ship Colombo, brought back to the Crawford and flogged. His brother accompanied him and demanded his release as a British subject, when words ensued, and the brother was put ashore. Capt. F, on going ashore afterwards was insulted by a number of British sailors, who followed him with clubs. After warning them to no effect, he fired one of Col's revolving pistols, and one of the balls struck the ringleader near the right eye, passing out on the other side of the head. He then threatened the life of Capt. Fatio, for which he was arrested and imprisoned.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

☞ The following is from the Union of Thursday evening. Will the Evening Post and Morning News endorse the sentiments? Is it not polite?

"IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Van Ness has resigned the Collectorship of New-York—the resignation to take effect on the 1st of July next. The President has accepted his resignation, and appointed Cornelius W. Lawrence to this most important office. It is believed no appointment could be made, more satisfactory to the Democracy of all classes, than that of Mr. Lawrence. It is due to Mr. Van Ness to say, that he has discharged the duties of the office with great ability. He retires with the best wishes for the success of the Administration, of which he has always been an efficient supporter, and retains, in his retirement, the respect and confidence of all our friends at this place."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—Official.

CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, Collector of the Port of New-York, to take effect on the 1st of July next, in place of C. P. Van Ness, resigned.

Navy Department, June 11.—Lieut. H. C. FLAGG, to take passage in the Southampton, for duty in African squadron.

☞ The President is still indisposed, though better this evening. [Union of Thursday.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13—P. M.

An election for Commissioners of the District of Spring Garden is now going on. Up to the hour of closing, no disturbances have occurred, as far as I can learn, except a knock-down or two.

The body of a woman, named Kelly, was found drowned this morning, floating in the Delaware. The Coroner, who has justly been censured by the County Board, refused to hold an inquest or bury the body. Some difference between $4,000 and $1,500 per year.

FROM BARBADOES.—A private letter received this morning, from Barbadoes, dated May 28th, says:—"This island is suffering much from drouth. The sugar crop for the present year has been nearly reaped, and the greater part shipped to the British markets. The expectation of the planters will not be realized as regards the aggregate quantity. Native productions are scarce, and command a high price, and were it not for the ample importations of American produce the distress among the rural classes would be felt to a distressing extent.—There is no new feature to notice in the American produce market, except Pork, which commands $16@$18 per barrel. With the exception of a few cases of fever, the island is healthy."

About 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a large three story building, on Broad-street near Filbert, occupied as a machine shop and sash manufactory, which did considerable damage before arrested.

In reference to the destruction of the Academy of Fine Arts, I have no additional particulars of interest to communicate. There is not the slightest doubt but the fire was the work of some demon in human shape. A look upon the ruins is enough to make one's heart sick, particularly the Statue Gallery, where all the fine casts and busts, including the colossal marble bust of Napoleon, by Canova, and Goethe's Mephistopheles, by Pedrick, are entirely destroyed.

The large and splendid collection of Curiosities, with the cases, fixtures, &c. belonging to the Philadelphia Museum Company, are shortly to be sold by order of the Sheriff, for payment of a debt exceeding $100,000.

Stocks are less firm to-day. State 5s closing at a decline of ¼; Wilmington Railroad shares ¼; Reading Railroad ¼ from yesterday's rates; Texas 10 per cts were 21 offered, 22 asked; Pennsylvania 6s, 80½ offered, 8- asked.

First Board—50 Reading Railroad, cash, 27¼; 74 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 42; $5000 Tennessee Bonds, 53½; 3 Northern Bank Kentucky, 92½; $100 Chesapeak and Delaware Canal Loan, 73½; 4 Girard Bank, 81; $500 State 5s, 75¼.

Second Board—$1,000 Cincinnati Bonds, 6's, 1850, 96; $1,000 Reading Bonds, cash, 72½; 50 Wilmington Railroad, 17½; 50 Reading Railroad, 27¼; $500 U. S. Bank Notes, 71¾; $500 do do, 71½; $800 do do, 71¾; $1,500 do do, 72; $1,500 do do, 72½.

ASSASSINATION OF LEWIS A. HALL.—A private letter from a near relative of Mr. Hall has been politely placed in our hands by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, from which we are permitted to take the following extracts furnishing the particulars of this most remarkable case of crime. The letter is dated

"MONROE, (Mich.) June 7th.

"I arrived here this morning, and found Mr. Hall surrounded by all his family, still living, and in a condition of surprising collectedness, perfectly rational, and able to converse. The reaction of his system has not yet taken place—no fever or inflammation having yet occurred after the lapse of sixty hours since his wounds were given. The physicians cannot speak with any thing else than discouragement, except that the calmness of the system and the absence of inflammation are symptoms unexpectedly favorable. To-day, in my presence, he made his deposition, and was cross-examined in the presence of the prisoner nearly four hours, and exhibited a collectedness and fortitude that were perfectly surprising.

The perpetrator of this murderous assault is George Wells, son of Rev. N. M. Wells, formerly pastor of the Church in Detroit. He seems to have been alienated in some measure from his father and brothers—one of the latter being a worthy, pious man of this place, a hardware dealer, and in his shop George has worked as a tinman during the winter. He was a boarder with Mr. Hall at the Exchange, and apparently on the best terms, being regarded as a pleasant, rather visionary and inefficient young man. He has for some time been telling Mr. Hall that he wished to go into the fishing business on Lake Superior, and showed him a letter from his uncle, purporting to be permission to draw on him for $8,000 on the 17th May last. About two months ago, Mr. Hall lent him $10, and on the 30th May $150 more, to be repaid on the receipt of his draft.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Hall and a friend had passed an hour at the house of Dr. Landon, and on going out went to an ice-cream recess, and were eating a cream when George West came and asked Mr. Hall to go to the Bank, as he wished to deposit some specie. Having all confidence in him, and being in the habit of accommodating the country merchants at unseasonable hours to enable them to take the cars or boats, he went. There were apparently two kegs of specie in a wagon, which W. said he had brought from Detroit, having received his draft and got it discounted, and received $4,000 in coin. He said, also, that two miles out he had upset, and lost another keg which he was unable to lift into the wagon, and, therefore, had rolled it into the bushes. Having deposited the two kegs, he persuaded Mr. Hall to go with him to look for the other. Arriving at the spot where he said it was, they got out and searched—in vain, of course. While thus engaged, a pistol was fired, and on being questioned about it, Wells said he was afraid to be out with so much money without arms, and that the pistol was accidentally discharged.

Mr. Hall was satisfied that nothing could be done without a light. They, therefore, after attempting to light a paper from the pistol, returned to town and procured a lantern, and again went to the spot, and renewed the search. After a time, Wells suggested that they should look further in the woods. The light was then suddenly extinguished, and immediately Wells shot Mr. H. in the back, about an inch and a half to the left of the backbone. Strange as it may seem, he did not yet suspect any villany, but as he rose from the ground, he said to Wells "You have hit me—get the wagon." Wells did so, and without offering any assistance, got in and drove towards the city. Mr. Hall shoved back the seat and laid down in the wagon. When near the town, Wells tried to drive into the river (as is supposed, to drown his victim) but Mr. H. becoming aware of this movement, asked him what he was going there for? Wells said "Oh, you are faint; I want to get you some water." H. told him he did not want water, and asked him to drive home as soon as possible. They then drove into the city and when near the bridge across the river, Wells, under pretence of giving him more room, got up and passed over behind the seat, and immediately shot H. again, apparently placing the pistol against his head one inch behind the left ear. Both these balls are yet in him—one in his left lung, and one in his head somewhere back of the mouth. Mr.