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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE.

THE WAR NEWS FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

From the N. O. Picayune, May 1.

The brig Apalachicola, Capt. Smith, arrived at this port yesterday from Brazos Bay, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. and reports that on the 22d she left Point Isabel, where Major Thomas, the acting Quarter-Master, informed Capt. Smith that the body of Col. Cross had been found about 4 miles from Gen. Taylor's Camp on the Rio Grande.—From the wounds upon the body it seems evident that he was killed by a lance.

It was farther reported that a person in Matamoros had acknowledged that he was the murderer, and had the watch and clothing of Col. Cross in his possession.

Gen. Taylor, it is reported, had made a formal demand for the murderer.

All open communications were permitted to pass by the Commandant at Point Isabel between that post and Matamoros.

The Mexican schooner Juniata, from this port for Matamoros, was taken into Brazos Bay on the 22d ult. by the pilots—no doubt by permission of the blockading force.

STILL LATER.—The schr. Cornelia, Capt. Stark, arrived last evening from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the evening of the 24th inst. She reports that about three hours before she sailed an express arrived from General Taylor, stating that the Commander of the Mexican forces had made a formal declaration to Gen. Taylor that if he did not move his army from the position he then occupied within thirty-six hours, the Mexican batteries would be opened upon them.

The same express also stated that at that time a body of 2000 Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande near Boretta—a small town about eight miles below Matamoros, on the West bank of the river—and taken up a position between Point Isabel and General Taylor's camp. The design of this movement is evidently to cut off the American troops from their supplies.

A private letter was also received last evening from an officer in Gen. Taylor's camp, confirming in part the above report of the Mexicans having crossed the river, but stating the number at 1000 only. There had previously been so many rumors to the same effect in the camp, that little reliance was placed upon this one, which was first communicated by a Mexican, who was prudently detained, by order of Gen. Taylor.

The accounts by the Cornelia confirms the melancholy news given above as to the fate of Col. Cross. He was found entirely stripped and wounded, as before stated.

We have a letter from an officer in the camp, dated the 21st ult. the postscript to which states, what we had no doubt of, that the Americans "had not retired one foot from the bank of the river, nor does the General mean to do any thing that *can look like it.*" "Our flag waves *over* the Rio Grande, and we have a fixed battery of 18-pounders that can 'spot' anything in Matamoros.

While upon the subject of the army, we may state that the steamer Col. Harney, which left here on Wednesday for Brazos Santiago, took with her a battery of ten long 12 pounders, and a quantity of munitions of war, and that she was to take in more at Galveston for the same destination.

The New-York, which sailed yesterday, for the same point, had a detachment of 180 men on board for the army, under the command of Lieut McPhail. Four companies of infantry are expected here in two or three days, who will be dispatched immediately for the same destination.

The steamer Gen. Worth, twelve hours later from Brazos Santiago, and bringing, it is said, one day's later intelligence from Gen. Taylor's camp, was in the river last night, eight or ten miles below the city waiting for a tow. It is said a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Taylor was on board.

Col. Hunt immediately dispatched a boat to bring her up. Mr. Marks, attached to the American Consulate at Matamoros, is on board the Gen. Worth.—There was a rumor brought by one of the schooners last night, that our Consul at Matamoros, apprehending imprisonment from the Mexicans, had left his post and repaired to Gen. Taylor's camp.

Minutes of an interview between Brig. Gen. W. J. Worth, U. S. A., and Gen. Romulo Vega, of the Mexican Army—held on the right bank of the Rio Grande, 28th March, 1846.

On exhibiting a white flag on the *left* bank of the Rio Grande, a boat with two officers—represented as cavalry officers—with an interpreter—the same who appeared at the crossing of the Colorado—and a fourth person, crossed from the right bank of the river.

It was stated through an interpreter—Mr. Mitchell—that a general officer of the U. S. Army had been sent by his commander general, *with dispatches*, to the commanding general at Matamoros, and to the civil authorities; and that an interview was requested.

After some conversation explanatory of the above, the Mexican party recrossed the river, to report to the Commanding General at Matamoros and return with his reply. An open note for the American Consul at Matamoros, with an endorsement on the back in pencil, was delivered to the Mexican officer. He replied that he should hand it to the Commanding General. "Certainly, of course," was Gen. Worth's remark in reply.

On the return of the same party, Gen. Mejia sent word, that if the commanding general of the American forces wished a *conference* with the commanding general of the Mexican forces, it would readily be acceded to; but as a junior to the commanding general, on the part of the American troops, had requested a *conference*, Gen. Mejia could not entertain such a proposition; but that an officer of corresponding rank and position, in the Mexican forces, would be ready to receive any communication sent by Gen. Taylor.

It was perceived that the relation of the parties was misapprehended, they supposing that a conference was requested; this was corrected immediately, and it was reiterated that Gen. Worth was merely *bearer of dispatches*, with authority to relate verbally certain matters of intest to the commanding general at Matamoros.

The proposition of Gen. Mejia was then acceded to, with the remark that this was a mere question of form, which should not be permitted to interfere with any arrangements necessary to the continuance of the friendly relations now existing between the two Governments.

The Mexican party recrossed to the right bank, and after a short absence returned, stating that Gen. Romulo Vega would receive Gen. Worth on the right bank of the river—their own selection—for the reception of any communication which Gen. Worth might have to make from the commanding general.

Gen. Worth crossed the river, accompanied by Lieutenant Smith, *Aid-de-Camp*; Lieuts. Magruder, Deas and Blake, attached to his staff; together with Lieut. Knowlton as interpreter. On arriving at the right bank of the river, Gen. Worth was received by Gen. Vega with becoming courtesy and respect, and introduced to the "authorities of Matamoras," represented in the person of the Licenciado Casares. On the Mexican part were present, Gen. Vega, the Licenciado Casares, two officers—represented as cavalry officers—an interpreter, with a person named Juan N. Garza, *Oficial de Defensores*.

After the usual courtesies on meeting, it was stated by Gen. Worth that he was the *bearer of dispatches* from the Commanding General of the American forces to Gen. Mejia and to the civil authorities of Matamoros. A written and unsealed document was produced, and Gen. Vega desiring to know its contents, it was carefully read, and translated into French by Lieut. Knowlton, and afterward translated into Spanish by the Mexican interpreter. Gen. Vega then stated that he had been directed to receive such communications as Gen. Worth might present from his Commanding General, going on to say that the march of the U. S. troops into a part of the Mexican territory, Tamaulipas, was considered as an act of war.

Gen. Worth.—"I am well aware that some of the Mexican people consider it an aggressive act, but [interrupted by the Mexican interpreter, and after a light discussion of the international question on the part of Gen. Vega]. Gen. Worth repeated the above remark, adding that it was not so considered by his Government; that the army had been ordered *there* by his Government, and *there* it would remain; whether rightfully or otherwise, *that* was a question to be settled between the two Governments. Gen. Vega, still disposed to argue the merits of the case, was told by Gen. Worth that "he came to state facts, not to argue them."

Gen. Worth then stated that he had been sent with dispatches from his Commanding General to Gen. Mejia; that Gen. Mejia had refused to receive it from him personally, adding, with emphasis and some degree of warmth, "I now state that I withdraw this dispatch, having read it merely as an act of courtesy to Gen. Vega; that in addition to the written dispatch to Gen. Mejia, I am authorized to express verbally the sentiments with which the commanding General proposed to carry out the instructions of his Government, in which he hoped to preserve the peaceable relations between the two Governments, leaving all questions between the two countries to be settled between the two Governments; and if hereafter Gen. Mejia wished to communicate with Gen. Taylor, he must propose the means—assuring Gen. Vega that, should Gen. Mejia present himself or send his communications by a subaltern officer, in either case he would be received with proper courtesy and respect. The question of right of territory was again opened by Gen. Vega, who asked how the United States Government would view the matter should the Mexican troops march into or occupy a portion of the territory of the United States.

Gen. Worth replied that General Vega might probably be familiar with the old proverb, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," and that it "would be time enough to consider such matters when the act was perpetrated."

This proverb did not appear to have been translated by the Mexican interpreter, but was received by Gen. Vega with a smile and slight shrug.

Gen. Worth.—"Is the American Consul in arrest or in prison?"

Gen. Vega.—"No."

Gen. Worth.—"Is he now in the exercise of his proper functions?"

Gen. Vega, after apparently consulting with the Licenciado Casares for a moment, replied that he was.

Gen. Worth.—"Then as an American officer, in the name of my Government and my commanding General, I *demand* an interview with the Consul of my country."

No reply.

Gen. Worth.—"Has Mexico declared war against the United States?"

Gen. Vega.—"No."

Gen. Worth.—"Are the two countries still at peace?"

Gen. Vega.—"Yes."

Gen. Worth.—"Then I again demand an interview with the Consul of my Government, in Matamoras—in presence, of course, of these gentlemen, or any other that the commanding General in Matamoros may be pleased to designate."

Gen. Vega reiterated that he was in the proper exercise of his functions; that he was not in arrest, nor were any Americans in Matamoros in arrest; that he would submit the *demand* to Gen. Mejia, adding that he thought there would be great difficulty. This *demand* was repeatedly made, in the most emphatic manner, and a reply requested, Gen. Vega stating that the Consul continued in the exercise of his functions, and that the demand would be submitted to Gen. Mejia.

Here the interview was suspended, while the Licenciado left the party, to submit, as we understood, the demand for an interview with the Consul to Gen. Mejia. While engaged in friendly intercourse, Gen. Worth stated to Gen. Vega, in an informal manner, as an evidence of the good faith, intentions and dispositions of his commanding general, that he was well aware of the importance of Brazos Santiago to the commerce and business community of Matamoros; that he would respect their laws and customs, and freely grant entrance and exit to all Mexican and other vessels trading with Matamoros on the same terms as before its occupation by the United States, leaving all questions arising therefrom to be settled hereafter by the two Governments. At the expiration of about a quarter of an hour the Licenciado returned, and reported that Gen. Mejia would not accede to the request for an interview on the part of Gen. Worth, saying nothing, however, relative to the question of the Consul.

Gen. Vega was then again informed that the dispatches intended to be delivered to General Mejia by General Worth in person would be returned by him [Gen. W.] to his commanding general, considering any other disposition of them as disrespectful to him, repeating that they had been read to Gen. Vega in courtesy to him, and that General Mejia must take his own means of communicating with Gen. Taylor; that whether Gen. Mejia sent a superior or subaltern officer to Gen. Taylor, at all times accessible, he would be received with becoming courtesy and hospitality presenting, at the same time, a written and sealed document for the civil authoritis of Matamoros, which was received by Gen. Vega and immediately transferred to the Licenciado Casares.

Gen. Vega.—"Is it the intention of General Taylor to remain on the left bank of the Rio Grande?"

Gen. Worth.—"Most assuredly, and there to remain until directed otherwise by his Government."

Gen. Vega remarked that "we" felt indignation at seeing the American flag placed on the Rio Grande, a portion of the Mexican territory. Gen. Worth replied, "that was a matter of taste; notwithstanding that, *there* it would remain." The army had been ordered to occupy its present position by its Government; it come in a peaceful rather than belligerent attitude, with a determination to respect the rights and customs of those on the right bank of the Rio Grande, while it offers protection to all on the left bank within their own territory.

No reply having been received from Gen. Vega relative to the demand for an interview with the American Consul, the question was again introduced by Gen. Worth, and the demand for the last time reiterated.

Gen. Vega promptly refused to accede to the demand, replying, without waiting for the interpretation, "No, no."

Gen. Worth.—"I have now to state that the refusal of my demand to see the American Consul is regarded as a belligerent act, and in conclusion I have to add, that the commanding General of the American forces on the left bank of the river will regard the passage of an *armed* party of Mexicans, in *hostile array*, across the Rio Grande, as an act of war, and pursue it accordingly."

The interview here terminated, and Gen. Worth and staff returned to the left bank of the river.

The above contains the substance of the interview between Generals Worth and Vega, and, as far as possible, the exact words and expressions used on the occasion. Lieutenants Knowlton and Magruder, of the 1st Artillery, of the Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. Smith, of the 5th Infantry, were present at the interview.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE RIO GRANDE.—We learned last evening that formal protests had been made before the British Consul by the English houses which had shipped cargoes on board the schooners Equity and Floridian, for Matamoros, which were turned back by the United States brig Lawrence, off the mouth of the Rio Grande. [Picayune, 1st.

THE SECRET SERVICE FUND.—The correspondent of the Herald says that, notwithstanding the denial of the *Union* that ex-President Tyler has sent a letter to the Investigatin Committee of the House, exonerating Mr. Webster from all improper use of the public moneys, there is such a letter in their possession. The letter states that when Mr. Van Buren's Administration went out of power, it left a legacy of some $15,000 upon the succeeding Administration, in the form of private contracts with individuals for services for the Government, which it had to pay. This letter of Mr. Tyler will make part of the published proceedings of the Committee, after they shall have reported the result of their labors to the House of Representatives.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The Joint Resolution for the Amendment of the Constitution, extending the Elective Franchise to negroes, women and foreigners, all together, was yesterday lost in the House. A proposition to submit these separately to the people was cut off by the previous question. [Detroit Adv. 5th.

The resolution had previously passed the Senate by a large majority, where the amendment including women was moved for the purpose of defeating the extension of Suffrage to the Blacks. *Ed. Trib.*

LOCKPORT.—By a census just taken, it appears that the population of this place numbers 6,905—a gain of more than 1000 in a single year. The place is evidently in a prosperous condition.

☞ We are gratified to learn, as we do from all sections of the surrounding country, that the wheat crops never looked better. The only fear is that in the low grounds the stock may be too heavy. Other crops look equally well, and the meadows and fruit trees promise abundantly. [Wheeling (Va.) Times.

Committee to Investigate Canal Frauds—Erie Railroad Bill—State Prison Bill, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

ALBANY, May 8.

The Assembly passed this afternoon a resolution on the motion of Mr. VIELE of Washington, appointing a Committee to sit during the recess and examine fully into the frauds—enormous beyond conception—perpetrated by officers upon the Canals. This will probably be the most important investigation ever instituted in this State.

The Senate amend about every bill sent to them by the Assembly—some of them by the important alteration of crossing a *t* or dotting an *i*. I was amused at a suggestion made by one of the Members of the Assembly upon one of these bills. The Senate had struck out the whole act and substituted another, which, among other provisions, established a pound in a certain village in which "sheep and swine" should be impounded. A motion was made to insert "Senators" after "swine," but though many thought it a very proper proposal, it was not pressed!

You will perceive the very flattering vote which the Erie Railroad received to-day. But its fate, notwithstanding, is very dubious. There are so many wheels within wheels in the Assembly, connected with this and all other matters about the House, that no one can tell what will be the result. A certain runner, who has spent the whole winter here lobbying for every body that would pay him most, was heard swaggering very loudly that *this* bill should *not* pass, unless the Senate agree to a certain other Railroad bill! This is a sample. If the bill fails, however, it will be owing more to the outrageous slander of the Courier and Enquirer upon certain members, than to any other cause.

The Assembly have this afternoon passed a most important bill in relation to the State Prisons, a copy of which (with the exception of one or two slight amendments) I send you.

The Senate have spent the whole afternoon in considering the bill for a new Railroad from Schenectady to Utica on the South side of the Mohawk. It has been sent to a Committee to report complete. Yours, &c.

General Conference of the M. E. Church South.

TUESDAY, May 5th.

Bishop SOULE submitted the following letter from the Book Agents at New York:

"NEW-YORK, May 2, 1846.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the M. E. Church:

DEAR BRETHREN,—As various and conflicting opinions have been entertained respecting the payment of the annual dividends to the Conferences within the bounds of the M. E. Church South, the Agents of the General Book Concern considered it their duty to lay the subject before the Book Committee for their counsel and advice. Accordingly, at a meeting held at the Book Room, March the 26th, (all the members being present except Rev. M. Force,) the Agents proceeded to inquire.

1. Whether the Book Committee would advise them to pay the annual dividends to the Conferences within the bounds of the M. E. Church, South, up to the next session of the General Conference of the M. E. Church in 1848?

2. If the dividends are not paid, whether they would advise the Agents to retain in their hands a sum equal to the portion of those Conferences, subject to the disposal of said General Conference?

3. Whether they would advise the Agents to pay the table expenses of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, up to the time of the said General Conference in 1848?"

On the first and third of these questions, the Committee were unanimous in the negative.

On the second, they were unanimous in the affirmative.

The Agents, in view of all the circumstances, have concluded to act in conformity to the advice of the Committee, and to invest, in available funds, the whole amount that would fall to the share of the Southern Conferences, subject to the disposal of the General Conference of the M. E. Church in 1848.

Very affectionately, your brethren in the Lord,

G. LANE & C. B. TIPPETT."

The letter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Dr. Winans had leave of the Conference to visit New-York for the purpose of delivering an address to the American Colonization Society on the 12th inst.

A resolution providing for the preparation of a new hymn book was offered and laid on the table.

Drs. Bascom and Winans were appointed a Committee to respond to the Address of Bishop Soule.

The Committee on Episcopacy were instructed to institute special inquiry into the character and grounds of the charge so repeatedly preferred by the Editors and correspondents of the Western Christian Advocate and the Christian Advocate and Journal against Bishops Soule and Andrew, to the effect that they have in numerous instances, not only constructively infracted, but grossly violated both the spirit and the letter of the General Conference Plan of Separation in appointing Ministers to Border charges, stations, or Societies, where the people, or members of the Church, had not adhered South, by a vote of the majority, as directed by the General Conference, and to report the result of such inquiry to the Conference during its present session.

Dr. SMITH presented a Report from the Finance Committee, declaring the expediency of establishing a Book Concern under the control of the Conference. The report was adopted, leaving the question of the location of the establishment open for farther consideration. The remainder of the proceedings is not of general interest.

☞ THE GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT sent his Message to the two Houses on Friday. It is particularly savage against the Registry Law, which is pronounced unconstitutional and an infringement of the rights of voters. His Excellency recommends the passage of a stringent law to prevent the employers from controlling the votes of their laborers by threats of dismission, &c. He also recommends the passage of a law limiting the number of selectmen in each town to six, (or such other convenient number as the Legislature may prescribe) and providing that in their choice each elector shall deposit a ballot containing four names only, and that the six having the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. This he thinks would secure to the minority in every town the voices of at least two members of this important board, to be heard whenever oppression, injustice or partiality should be practiced.

The license Law is assailed with great unfairness, coupled with specious professions of regard for the cause of Temperance!

The School Fund of the State is $2,070,055, the interest of which, during the year—$119,385—has been appropriated to the benefit of 85,275 children, between the ages of four and sixteen. The Governor recommends the abolition of the office of Assistant School Fund Commissioner.

The State Prison has yielded over its expenses the sum of $7,000, which the Governor thinks ought to be appropriated for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb, or to some other beneficial purpose.

Various Judiciary changes are also proposed, with a view to economy.

There is a balance in the Treasury of $14,704 73. The Governor thinks, notwithstanding that it will be necessary to borrow money to pay the debentures of Members of the Legislature, and he takes occasion to expatiate with the usual Loco-Foco pathos on the inequalities of taxation, the burdens of poor men, &c.

The Banks are said to be in a sound condition, but the Governor thinks they should be closely watched.

On the subject of the Tariff and Sub-Treasury the Governor talks after the fashion of his party. The Annexation of Texas is dwelt upon with the usual emotion. In relation to Oregon his tone is somewhat bluttering, but he goes for compromise on the parallel of 49°.

THE STATE PRISON BILL.—The bill which passed the Assembly Friday unites in one the offices of Agent and Principal Keeper of the Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons, and fixes the salary at $1,200.—The number of Inspectors is proposed to be reduced from five to three after the first of June—the Governor to designate which of the members of the present Board shall continue to serve. A provision requiring all the Inspectors to reside within fifteen miles of the prison was struck out. The compensation of the Assistant Keepers is reduced to $500, and that of the Guards to $350 per annum. The salary of the Matron of the Female Prison it reduces to $500, and that of the Assistant Matrons to $300; and the Inspectors are prohibited from employing more than one Assistant Matron for each 25 prisoners. The law prohibiting the employment of prisoners at Sing Sing in the business of stone cutting is repealed. The Senate has not yet acted on the bill.

Appointments by the Governor,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

May 1st.

ALBANY—John V. L. Pruyn, Dennis B. Gaffney and Albert D. Robinson, asters in Chancery, reappointments. William A. Young, Master in Chancery, vice Henry Q. Hawley, term expired. Hiram Van Arnam, Inspector of Lumber, reappt. Robert J. Watson, inspector and Measurer of Wood at Albany, vice Abraham of 4th Brigade of Riflemen, vice George Graham, resigned.

DUTCHESS—Alfred Deuel, Commissioner of Loans, reappt.

KINGS—John Lawrence, Inspector of Flour and Meal, reappt.

NEW-YORK—William W. Fox, Commissioner to supervise the expenditure of money collected and received by the Health Commissioner and others, for certain charitable Institutions in the 1st Senate District, reappt.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Afternoon Session. ALBANY, Thursday, May 7.

In the SENATE, the act to incorporate the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New-York was passed.

The bill to prevent fires along the track of the Long Island Railroad was recommitted for amendment.

Various bills were passed to their third reading.

The bill extending the time for Railroads to go into operation or forfeit their charters, was passed; also, that in relation to the imprisonment of attorneys and others in certain cases; also, that to stay proceedings by bills of exception in actions of ejectments.

The bill to establish an Asylum for Idiots was passed—ayes 11, noes 10—as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Backus, Barlow, Chamberlain, Emmons, Folsom, Hard, Lott, Mitchell, Sedgwick, Sanford, Wheeler—11.

NOES—Messrs. Beekman, Beers, Burnham, Dennisten, Deyo, Johnson, Lester, J. B. Smith, Talcott—10.

A motion to reconsider was lost—ayes 9, noes 12.

The bill in relation to the appointment of Superintendents of the Poor in Westchester Co. was passed.

The bill to provide for calling a Convention to revise the Charter of the City of New-York passed—ayes 22, noes 1—as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Backus, Barlow, Beekman, Beers, Burnham, Chamberlain, Dennisten, Deyo, Emmons, Folsom, Johnson, Jones, Lester, Lott, Mitchell, Sedgwick, Sanford, J. B. Smith, S. Smith, Talcott, Wheeler, Young—22.

NOES—Mr. Hard.

The Bill to provide for the compensation of town officers in the County of Kings was passed.

In the ASSEMBLY the Bill to abolish the office of County Superintendent was discussed at length and referred to a Select Committee of eight.

The Hudson River Railroad Bill came down from the Senate with *thirty-five* amendments.

On Mr. STEVENSON's motion the Bill and amendments were referred to the Railroad Committee.

The House concurred with the amendments of the Senate to the Bill incorporating the Ocean Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. W. S. SHERWOOD, from a Select Committee, reported a bill for a reform in the Militia System, as a compromise between the two bills of Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Hall.

Mr. HARRIS said the Bill as reported was a vast improvement on the present system, and would work great good. We must pass it now if we intend to do it all—for there is no time for amendment or alteration. He hoped the Bill would now be read a third and final time.

Mr. HALL explained that the basis of the Bill now reported, was the one introduced by the gentleman from Livingston, (Mr. FULLERTON.)

Mr. STEVENSON believed the present military system very defective, but he doubted whether it ought to be abrogated entirely before another and a better was substituted.

The debate was continued by Messrs. HALL, PERKINS, W. S. SHERWOOD, and WOODRUFF.

The latter two gentlemen contended that if the non-payment of the fine or commutation money was not enforced by imprisonment, the whole Militia system was gone.

Mr. HARRIS moved to amend so as to provide that nothing in the act should be so construed as to authorize the imprisonment of any person for the non-payment of any fine or commutation money.

Mr. STEVENSON contended that the notice provided for in the bill would be found to be utterly insufficient to be made useful in a city as large as New-York.

Mr. HAYNER took a similar view of the bill.

Messrs. HARRIS, FULLER, C. DRAKE, WALBRIDGE, W. S. SHERWOOD, BAILY, PIERCE and HALL took part in the debate.

Mr. HARRIS's amendment providing that no person shall be imprisoned on account of the non-payment of any fines and commutation—amended by Mr. J. MILLER so as to make all property liable for the payment of the fine or commutation—was passed.

The bill was half read through, when the House directed the reading to be suspended, and the bill was *read by its title*, under the Previous Question.

The House was too impatient to do any thing but vote on the bill—and it passed by an overwhelming vote; and then the House took a recess.

The bill in relation to the city of Brooklyn was taken up. An amendment was offered by Mr. LUDLOW and modified by Mr. TILDEN, providing that nothing contained therein should in any manner effect the rights of New-York or of any citizen thereof, and adopted.

A section providing that no power therein granted shall interfere with the excise law of May 14, 1845, was debated by Messrs. CORNWELL, J. YOUNG, TILDEN, BLOSS, PERKINS, COE, WORDEN, PIERCE, HARRIS and COOPER.

The debate on this question involved the principle of the excise law, and its effects on the morals of the community.

At half past 10 a section was adopted in accordance with the existing excise laws, and then the bill being perfected the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 8.

In the SENATE, Dr. BEEKMAN introduced a bill amending the excise act of last year, so that a Mayor or Supervisor could grant a license to sell liquor for Sacramental, medical, mechanical, or chemical purposes. After some discussion it was referred to be reported complete.

A bill of relief for Fitzsimmons and Brady, contractors, was lost by the casting vote of the LIEUT. GOVERNOR. A motion to reconsider was negatived in the same manner.

An act incorporating the Brass Association of New-York was passed.

Some others of a private and local character were also passed.

Mr. CLARK reported with amendments, the bill relative to the Marine Hospital Society. It proposes an equalization of taxation on the sailors entering the port of New-York, imposes $1 50 on those from a voyage beyond the Cape of Good Hope; those from the coast of Africa $1; those from Europe 50 cents; and home coasters from 37½ cts. to a less sum. Passed to a third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Unitarian Society of the City of New-York was passed; also that to incorporate the St. David's Benevolent Society of New-York; also that to incorporate the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society of the City of N. York.

In the ASSEMBLY, the Erie Railroad was reported from the Railroad Committee, and after a long discussion and the rejection of certain amendments offered by Mr. BAILY, the bill was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 54 to 30. The Hudson River Railroad bill was also reported and laid on the table for the present.

A long discussion was then had on a bill proposing to revive some of the former occupations of the State Prison convicts—stone-cutting, &c.—which, without taking the question, continued until the hour of adjournment.

General Notices.

☞ **To Ladies.**—MRS. GOVE continues to give advice and directions with respect to the application of Water Cure in all diseases of women and children, at her residence, 261 10th-st. my7 3m

☞ **Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company,** No. 11 Wall-st.—It is now a year since this Institution commenced the business of Life Insurance on the liberal plan then first announced in its prospectus. That the principles therein contained have met with the approbation of those who have sought the advantages which such an Institution affords in making provision for a family, needs no other proof than the statement of the fact that 1701 Policies have been issued, and that premiums to the amount of $134,269 25 have been received during the period.

The amount of funds received for premiums has already established a large capital, which must rapidly increase by the payments of the second year's premiums, the accruing interest and the current receipts for new policies. The accumulation from these sources enables the Directors to fulfil their promises to lay up a reserve fund to meet the increasing ages insured—equal to re-insuring every life—pay all demands for losses, and to divide large profits among the insured.

☞ **April Statement**—Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.—Office No. 11 Wall-st.—Policies issued:

To Merchants & Traders	95	To Sea Captains & Mariners	5
Manufacturers	16	Farmers & Planters	9
Mechanics	27	Inn-Keepers	4
Clergymen	10	Engineers	3
Physicians	13	Cashiers	3
Lawyers	2	Accountants	7
Professors	7	Clerks	10
Editors and Printers	5	Students	3
Public Officers	7	Ladies	26
Officers of Navy	3	Gentlemen	3
		Servants	5
Total			272
Policies issued from 1st May, 1845, to 31st March, 1846, (11 months)			1429
Whole number policies 1st year			1701
Whole amount of premiums first year			$134,269 25

This Company has met with but two losses, amounting to seven thousand dollars.

ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Secretary.
Jos. L. LORD, Actuary.
JAS. STEWART, M. D. No. 621 Broadway. my11 1f

☞ **Important to Citizens and Strangers.**—Dr. CHRISTIE'S Galvanic and Magnetic Depot is removed to 152 Broadway, between John-st and Maiden-lane—This is the only place in New-York to obtain the genuine Galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid, the great cure for Rheumatism and all Nervous complaints. A new work by Dr. A. H. Cartiste, on Galvanism is now in press and will be published in a few days. Remember that 152 Broadway is the only place and Beware of Counterfeits. my9 6t

☞ **For Boston via Norwich and Worcester.**—The steamer *Cleopatra*, Capt. Williams, will leave South side of Pier No. 1 North River every *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*, at 5 P. M. connecting with the cars at Allyn's Point. [my5tf] CALEB PRATT, Jr. Conductor.

Patent Medicines.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SALE of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has excited the cupidity of certain quack nostrum venders—they are attempting to deceive the public and palm off an article which they advertise as superior, &c. Look out for Mr. Humbug in the shape of sugar-house molasses. Please to remember that

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

is a pure extract manufactured from the very best Honduras Sarsaparilla, and is not a syrup but a pleasant extract, which contains but a very little sweetening indeed, and that one bottle contains more of the Sarsaparilla than six of any other, which are generally two-thirds molasses or more.—We invite the attention of the readers of the Tribune to the following extraordinary cures recently performed by this truly wonderful medicine. The thousands of certificates we have received and published, prove its unrivaled efficacy in diseases of the blood and female complaints. It is acknowledged to be one of the greatest, as well as the cheapest and safest remedy for consumption.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

READ THE PROOF.

Dr. Townsend: I had been afflicted for months by a dry, hacking cough; at least I raised great quantities of bad matter, and experienced a severe pain in my left side, accompanied with a distress on my lungs—my cough very much increased, and I had cold night sweats. Learning that you had a remedy for such cases, I concluded to try it. I purchased a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla—before I had finished taking it my cough, raising, and the pain in my side left me, and I have now regained my general health. Believing your medicine to be a very valuable one, I cheerfully recommend it to those who are similarly situated. I found the medicine pleasant to the taste and strengthening to the body. WM. H. McKINSTRY, 284 Grand-st.

New-York, April 20th, 1846.

S. N. CONANT, Esq. 444 Bowery, assures us that he has been cured within the past few months, with a distressing cough of 18 years' standing, which was very severe, and he despaired of ever being relieved. He was very much debilitated but is now enjoying good health.

I feel it my duty to give the public a simple statement, respecting the astonishing results I experienced in taking Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and as they are so miraculous, I prefer attaching to it my affidavit, that they may be believed and relied upon. About one year since, I became debilitated, by over exertions and a very severe cold which settled on my lungs. I tried a number of remedies, but was unable to remove it. I then employed the celebrated consumption doctor, Mr. Keler, who gave me one of his medicated wrappers, and went through a course of his medicine, but continued to grow worse and worse; I then employed one of our most respectable and regular physicians, who attended me a long time. After trying a number of remedies, among others mercury, he gave me up as incurable. A consultation of physicians was then called and they came to the same conclusion, and agreed that I had the consumption. A few days elapsed, when losing all hope, we sent for Mr. Van Wie, a professional gentleman, and Commissioner of Deeds, to settle my business. After doing the business, he advised me to try Doctor Townsend's Sarsaparilla, recommending it very highly, assuring me that he had proved its efficacy. I was induced to obtain it, without hope, however, the least idea that it could or would cure me, for I was in the last stages of the Consumption; and was so far reduced that I could not shut my hand entirely to; I had a constant cough, and was greatly distressed for want of breath, raising at the same time great quantities of yellow, bloody, colored matter, with a severe pain in my side, &c. But as marvelous as it may appear—and it appears like a miracle to me—from the time I commenced taking it, I began to get better, and have continued to do so until the present time. In less than three months after I commenced taking it, I was able to walk over the city, and expect in a few weeks to resume my work. Feeling deeply grateful to Doctor Townsend, I feel it my duty thus to acknowledge the heroic powers of his medicine; and would advise all who are so unfortunate as to have the Consumption, to obtain his valuable medicine.

TIMOTHY LEARY.

ALBANY, April 20, 1844.

This day personally appeared before me, Timothy Leary, to me known, who, on being sworn, testified that the above statement is true.

LANSING VAN WIE, Com. of Deeds.

ALBANY, May 6th, 1846. I would also add for the benefit of those concerned, that I am the person alluded to in the affidavit, and have no hesitation in stating that I believe the above statements to be perfectly correct.

LEWIS VAN WIE.

Remember that this article is

SIX TIMES CHEAPER

than any sold.

Depot 126 Fulton-st.

NEXT DOOR TO THE SUN OFFICE.

SIGN OF THE BIG BOTTLE.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the U. States, West Indies and Canada, so that every bottle is signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and like no other. my9tf

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,

IS Daily increasing in popularity, and is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best remedy in use for Worms. After every means have failed, it has been used with complete success, in proof of which we present to the public the following certificate from among the many in possession of the proprietors:

BROOKLYN, January 13th, 1846.

Messrs. John Winer & Co. 83 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Sir—I am happy to have it in my power to bear testimony of the good effects attending the use of your Canadian Vermifuge.

My child of two years of age, had been ill for some seven or eight months, and had finally become so emaciated that we despaired of its recovery. Supposing the cause of its sickness was Worms, we gave her various medicines recommended in such cases, but they produced no beneficial effects. We had given her up as past recovery, when we were recommended by a friend, who had heard of your medicine, to give it a trial—we did so without any expectation of its being serviceable, but to our great joy and surprise, after she had taken six doses, and six only, she began to revive, and is now in better health than she has been for ten months.

I can now recommend your Canadian Vermifuge with the greatest confidence, and as a friend to the young portion of the human family, to be free from the sufferings of Worms. I am glad to be able to give you such decided confidence in the success of your medicine, and am willing you should refer to me any persons who have doubt on this point.

Yours truly, GILES MACORD, 18 Tillery-st.

The Canadian Vermifuge is only 25 cents per vial, and is much pleasanter than any in use.

Prepared only by J. Winer & Co. 83 Maiden-lane, N. Y. Sold by Wyatt & Ketcham, 121 Fulton-st.; R. A. Sands, 188 Bowery, cor. of Spring-st.; J. I. Coddington, 303 Hudson, cor. Spring-st.; J. W. Bassett, 544 Broadway, and 8 Division-st.

In Brooklyn, by Mrs. Hays, 139 Fulton-st.; J. Brice, 27 James-st.; F. T. Quirk & Co. corner of Atlantic and Columbia sts.; Dr. Crane, and by Druggists generally throughout the City and Country. m20 MThSm* 2t W My23t6

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

THE TESTI