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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE.

Awful Fire at St. John's, N.Foundland.

FIFTY LIVES LOST

THE WHOLE TOWN IN ASHES—18 VESSELS BURNED.

From the Quebec Gazette, June 24

We learn from Capt. Scarrow, of the brig Blucher, arrived here this morning, from Harbor Grace, N. F. that just before he left that place a mail arrived at St. John's, bringing the dreadful account that the *whole of the city* of St. John's, Newfoundland, except two stores, had been burned down on the 9th inst. and that fifty soldiers were killed in blowing up a house to arrest the fire. Eighteen vessels were also burnt in the harbor.

The loss must be severely felt by its inhabitants, it being the business part of the town, and being at a season of the year when the merchants are engaged principally in the manufacture of their oil, a large quantity of which must have been in the vats.

The loss will also fall heavily on the fishermen, as they will find great difficulty in procuring provisions to prosecute the cod-fishery the present season.

St. John's, N. F. contains a population of about 20,000 inhabitants. The town was burnt twice before—once in 1824, when most of the inhabitants took refuge on board the vessels in the harbor for safety—and again in 1840. It seems to be an ill-fated town. The buildings were principally of wood.

☞ This story looks rather improbable, but we 'tell it as 'twas told to us.' [*Ed. Trib.*

From Mexico.

By the arrival of the British brig Lady of the Lake, Capt. Wingwood, we have advices *via* Bermuda from Vera Cruz to the 2d inst. This is no later than we published on Tuesday last, though we find a few additional items of news. The Royal Mail steamer Tay had arrived at Bermuda, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 2d. She brought $2,000,000 in specie and bullion and $500,000 in produce. The Bermuda Gazette states that

The packets will not be allowed to carry Mexican passengers from port to port within the Republic. Fifteen days were allowed to all neutral vessels to clear out; and as this term expired on the 5th instant, all the principal families were leaving the town, expecting an attack would be made on the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa.

Yturbe, the new Minister of Finance, suspended temporarily all payments in the Custom House, and proposed to the creditors to cede one-half, to be divided among them, but as the various contending interests could not agree upon the proportions, no arrangement was effected, and the minister resigned. Antonia Gary was appointed the new Minister the day the express left Mexico, and General Mora, Minister of War.

The President Paredes, it was said, was to leave Mexico with 10,000 men for the North, to endeavor to effect some arrangement with the Americans. There was much said about a revolution in favor of Santa Ana.

It was reported that Matamoros was taken possession of by the Americans on the 17th May.

Very Cruz was very sickly, and there were probably as many as 500 troops in the Military Hospital, and a proportionate amount of sickness in the town.

Altogether there were about 2,200 troops in the Castle and in the town, under the command of Gen. Bravo.

The American bark Eugenia broke the American blockade, and placed herself under the Mexican fort. She was repeatedly fired on by the American corvette, but being a quicker vessel, she ran under the Castle, which was immediately manned for her protection. The Collector of the Customs would not permit her to load her cargo until he received instructions from the city of Mexico.

H. M. S. Rose was the only British ship of war at Sacrificios.

YUCATAN.—The Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract of a letter dated

"LAGUNA, May 28, 1846.

"Since I wrote you last, I perceive by the papers, that our Government intends to respect the neutrality of Yucatan. This is as it should be; as the authorities all seem disposed to conciliate the favor of the United States, and the opposition in this respect is as firm as when wrote you last. The want of a Consul is much felt here, as we experience a great many difficulties now, in being obliged to do our business with a native Mexican. We cannot avoid it as long as he is left with the seals of office—still I think that the Government might remedy this evil now, as the ports are to be kept open."

From the above extract it will be perceived that the seals of the Consulate have been left in the hands of a Mexican, and that our countrymen are subject to some vexations, which necessarily accrue under such circumstances. There is now no *American* Consul in Yucatan, and those who are in the habit of doing business there, know the difficulties with which we have to contend in such a state of things.

FROM VALPARAISO.—A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Valparaiso under date of April 21, says "the elections are over, and President Bulnes is again elected. We had some excitement here the last night of the election days—some sixty wounded and nine killed. This I have from one of the *medicos*. There were several stores robbed, and quite an attempt to raise a revolution. The ship Hortensia of Baltimore, had sailed, having on board Señor Carvallo, Minister from Chili to the United States, and several young Chilenos, who were to finish their education in this country. Don Felix Kenna, one of the candidates for the Presidency, had been arrested and was with some forty others sent as a prisoner on board the frigate Chili. Business was dull when the Edward Smith (by which the letter arrived) sailed.

Extract of a Dispatch received at the Department of State, from the Legation of the United States at Constantinople, dated May 7th, 1846.

"I take this occasion to remark that, in all probability, the harvest of grain throughout Turkey in Europe, and the Northern part of Asia Minor, will, in consequence of the wetness of the season, be abundant—Wheat and Barley are diminishing in price, and the demand for England has much subsided. [Union.

COMFORTS OF WAR.—We take the following from the N. O. Tropic. It is an extract of a letter written by a volunteer to a friend in New-Orleans, and is a graphic picture of the accommodations afforded in camp:

"After a stormy passage we arrived on the 19th of last month at Point Isabel, where I passed my first Bivouac night, sleeping on a blanket in the grass, which was infested by red-bugs, by ants, and by ticks—the air full of musketoes. Some rain fell during the night.

We saw some droves of mustangs in our journey; and though we have been marched far in the hottest weather, bivouacking sometimes in the rain, and sometimes in the mud, our officers, and the men generally, are in good health and spirits. In a few days we start again. The officers of the army promise us an opportunity soon to share the glory of the American arms.

Lest I should seem only to see the favorable side of the picture, I must inform you that this country has a greater number and greater variety of insects of all kinds than I ever saw in all my life before—ants, lizards, worms, and black spider, said to be as poisonous as the rattle-snake. I killed one in my tent last night. But worst of all are the flies that swarm about us. For the first time in my life I have seen fresh meat fly-blown in a few minutes.

Our Chaplain's horse was jalled on his side yesterday morning; the poor creature was on the injured side a mass of maggots. A man of the camp went a hunting, he returned almost crazy, he was fly-blown in the ear. Another soldier has suffered in the same way. Woolen blankets are fly-blown. The wild horses in this part of the country always die when attacked by the flies.

TOO TRUE.—An African preacher speaking from "What is a man profited if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" mentioned among other things that they lost their souls by being too charitable! Seeing the congregation astonished beyond measure at his saying, he very emphatically repeated it, and then proceeded to explain his meaning.

"Many people," said he, "attend meeting, hear the sermon, and when it is over, they proceed to divide it among the congregation—this part was for that man, and that part for that woman; such denunciations for such persons, these threats for you sinners—and so" continued the shrewd African, "they give away the whole sermon and keep none for themselves."

New-York Constitutional Convention.

FOURTH WEEK—XXIIId DAY.

Some Visible Progress—Aristocracy of Birth discarded—American Citizens to be one People—Equal Rights—On Choosing Governors—A Blunder—Education—Chancery Returns Robert Owen—Slow Printing.

ALBANY, Friday, June 29, 1846.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: At length some visible progress is made in the framing of a new Constitution. The Convention were nearly two hours in Committee of the Whole, as it is called, to-day, with Mr. Chatfield in the Chair, on Mayor Morris's Report on the election and duties of the Governor, &c. They adopted the first section, in which it is provided that there shall be a Governor and a Lieutenant Governor elected by the People, for a term of two years; and there was an animated and exciting debate on a proposition to strike out the word 'NATIVE' from the second section, which ended in its expulsion by a loud and general chorus of Ayes. Its only friend that I heard, was Mr. Du Bois of Dutchess, an intelligent and worthy farmer of French extraction. He voted against extending equal rights to citizens by choice. Mr. Morris, having shown his real wishes by his report, remained perfectly silent. I think it improbable that any adopted citizen will be selected to fill the Executive Chair—nor ought such a choice to be made unless dictated by extraordinary qualifications—but if the hour of trouble should come upon this State and Nation a third time, and I pray that it never may, the the opportune, practical illustration of a honest adherence to the Whig doctrines of 1776 this day afforded, will nerve hearts for the struggle, and prevent the factions from banding the citizens by choice into a party, to make head against those who would injure their feelings by placing on their foreheads the constitutional brand of incapacity, inferiority, and a want of trustworthiness. Practically the vote will make little or no difference, but a return to the principles of the Revolution, and a rebuke to faction in one of its most dangerous forms, is indeed a triumph. The *original* report was in conformity with the policy of Messrs. Polk and Marcy's administration, than which no Government in my remembrance has shown a greater distrust of citizens of foreign birth.

When the Convention went into Committee on Mayor Morris's Report, Mr. Dana proposed to strike out the proviso for the office of Lieutenant Governor, as useless, and that the Senate should fill up a vacancy in the office of Governor, by his resignation or otherwise. Mr. Marvin thought that to place in the stead of such Governor a person elected (by an eighth, or if the single district principle is adopted, by a 32d part of the people,) to a legislative office, would not be that extension of the direct elective principle which many contended for. Mr. Dana's amendment was lost, as was another offered by Mr. Hunt, to elect the Governor for three years.

Mr. Stow said that he would like to see the affairs of the State Government left as unconnected as possible with those of the Federal Administration, and proposed as one means to effect that object, that an election for Governor should be held for a year, *once*, which would throw the elections for Presidents and Governor into different years.—Messrs. Worden and Tilden did not seem averse to the principle, but it was negatived for the present, and the first section agreed to.

The 2d section was read as follows:

"§ 2. No person except a NATIVE citizen of the United States SHALL BE ELIGIBLE to the office of Governor; nor shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been five years a resident within this State; unless he shall have been absent during that time on public business of the United States or of this State."

The moment the Clerk had done reading, about a dozen of member rose up at once and Mr. MURPHY, having been first observed by the Chairman, proposed to amend by striking out the word NATIVE.

He said, that under the new Constitution the Governor's office would be purely administrative—that his patronage would be taken away—that the tendency of the Convention was to give the people the election of all officers—that this word NATIVE tells the people, that though capable of choosing every other officer, they had not sufficient intelligence to choose a Governor, and that, therefore, they must be restricted to a particular class of citizens from which to choose that officer. The chief power hereafter would probably be in the Legislature, and yet it had not been proposed to exclude citizens of foreign birth therefrom. There was some restriction on the choice of a President of the United States, but he was appointed by an Electoral College composed of agents chosen by the people, and not by the people themselves—agents might be corrupted, the people never! A foreigner may be King of England, but, according to this proposition, he cannot be Governor of New-York. The report is wrong in principle—it directly distrusts the intelligence of the people—it says that the Electors are unfit to choose their own Governors, and if that were true there were members in that Convention who ought not to be there; and a mark of distrust would thus be placed on some of the most eminent among the citizens. In the Constitution of 1777, the fathers of the Republic, had recourse to no such disqualification as this; in the first Constitution of the State no such word as NATIVE was placed—their ancestors adopted no such principle, and yet in the Convention of 1821 it seemed to have been adopted without debate or opposition. To have different qualifications for the Elected and Electors was at variance with the principles of this Government.

Mr. PATTERSON intended to have offered this amendment, in which he very heartily concurred. He asked why there should be any difference made, or distinction drawn, between the rights of the citizens, Electors of this State? Why should this Convention show distrust in the intelligence of the people, and tell them they were unfit and incapable to choose the most worthy candidate for the office of the Chief Executive of their Government? He did think the keen and penetrating eye of the Chairman [Morris] coming from the quarter he did, would have seen and struck out this word as he had copied this section. If a majority of the Convention were disposed to retain that word [Native] there, a very great number of his [Morris's] intelligent and highly respectable constituents would be refused those equal privileges which the Constitution would secure to the rest of their fellow-citizens. And why should they be thus marked out as a peculiar class and disqualified? He knew many gentlemen in this State, valuable and honored citizens, now to be disfranchised, any one of whom he would rejoice to vote for for Governor—he knew a distinguished Member of Congress who had represented Ontario County, and been longer a citizen of this State than he [Patterson] had lived in the world, who would be distranchised; and, he asked, why should the people be excluded from offering as a candidate for Governor that able and honorable citizen? He thought that their forefathers who came to America to find a home, were as pure men as themselves, and what member would say that they, in their day, merited disfranchisement? If this principle had been adopted at the commencement of the Government who would they have found qualified for the office of Governor? His grand father, who came from the other side of the water, [the North of Ireland,] was, he believed, as patriotic as any of his descendants, and why deprive such men, at this day, of the rights and standing before the law, which others would possess? He would also strike out "30 years," and leave it to the qualified electors to choose from among themselves the fitest candidate, whether young or old—they would take care to choose a capable man, and that was sufficient. Mr. Patterson farther alluded to his friend, Gen. Kernan of Steuben, Mr. Shaw of Cayuga, and other honorable and useful members of the Convention, whom Mr. Morris's report would place upon a different footing from a majority of their worthy and liberal-minded constituents.

Mr. PERKINS said that if 'native' was struck out he would move to strike out the whole of the Section. There were, and there would continue to be, people continually arriving from Europe among us with their families of little children, some of whom might render distinguished service to the Commonwealth. Was it just to frame a Constitution in which it would be said to many citizens, that although they had never known another country, and might discover extraordinary and suitable talent for administering the Government here, they were forever ineligible because of the accident of birth? Was it not also inconsistent to say, as the Report does, that a naturalized citizen may be our Lieutenant Governor, and that in case of the Governor's death the Lieutenant Governor shall be our Governor, and then provide that no naturalized citizen shall be Governor?

Mr. CORNELL appeared to dislike the restrictive clause as much as the others. There was a reason why there is a restriction in the United States' Constitution which did not apply here. The President might be brought into contact with Foreign Governments, especially the one under which he was born, with reference to Treaties, &c. and there might be cases where a bias or leaning would be supposed.

Mr. RHOADES reminded the Convention that when their forefathers struggled for liberty, many years ago, they invited the friends of liberty from every land to come hither and help them—that very many came, but that all such, and their children and relatives, if born beyond the limits of the Republic, were by this Section proposed to be excluded from equal rights—that this State and Congress had been holding out invitations to Foreigners—that it was a fixed fact that this country is destined to receive still larger accessions of immigrants from the Old World—that these men, who come here to be citizens in reality, he would treat as our brethren, and raise up no distinction like this, as if needlessly to remind them that they had had another country and known another Government. The only fear he had was, that by adopting a course of legislation which would deprive them of rights, honors and privileges reserved for others, not more deserving, this country would drive them together, as a distinct organized class or party, with just complaints of having been unfairly treated. No cause should be given for such organizations—they should be made in all things our equals, and have one interest with us in the prosperity of their and our common country. He did not so well like to see military corps have foreign names as that they should be all known as American, and that all should have reason to feel that they were treated as Americans.

Mr. BASCOM would not vote to give all equal privileges now, because (as Mr. Murphy had said,) Governors were to have far less power than heretofore, but because the word 'native,' if left in the section, was an abridgement of the rights of the whole people.

When the vote was taken, there was a roar of Ayes, for striking out 'native,' and I heard but one audible No—Mr. Dubois.

Mr. Patterson's amendment to strike '30 years' out, was carried, after Mr. Russell had suggested that the Section should read so that any citizen of the United States who was a qualified elector of this State should be eligible for the office of Governor.

[I sometimes have to send my letters without reading them; but although your learned compositors can decipher the crab-stick characters of an odd, uncouth autograph, I do not expect them to correct such a blunder as I made last Tuesday. Mr. Patterson happily illustrated his argument in favor of allowing the people of a county to choose their judges directly instead of having them selected by a partisan clique, by relating an anecdote in which it was shown that Governor Marcy nominated two Whigs who were confirmed by a Loco Senate, as Judges of Franklin County, neither Governor nor Senate knowing any thing about them, and being deceived by an account of an imitation Loco Caucus sent from Franklin. The point of the story, which Mr. Flanders, the very able and intelligent Delegate from that county, did not contradict, was the appointment of Whigs they did not know, on the recommendation of persons they did not know, by a Loco Governor and Senate. In my letter all this is reversed, and Mr. Marcy is made to select two Democrats.

The returns from County Clerks and Surrogates are nearly all in, and an abstract will soon be printed. The Secretary of State sent in this morning a return showing the condition of the Common School Fund, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Henry Nicoll, a New-York lawyer, aged 33, who is married, received 26,299 votes as a Delegate, was on the Whig and Loco tickets, and stood next to Mr. O'Conor, or 23 votes of being at the head of the poll, is Chairman of the Committee on Education. I am told that that Committee will ask to have engrafted, as a fundamental principle of the Constitution, that provision be made by this great community for the MORAL and intellectual education of all its youth. I hope it will be so. A friend to freedom, under the signature of *Randolph*, shows that as early as 1811, the Commissioners, through whose efforts the Common School system was afterward partially organized, proclaimed the great truth, that a people whose Government is Elective, must possess "intelligence to perceive what is right, and virtue to do what is right"—all must be educated! Thirty-five years have elapsed, and the proverb of Solomon, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is more and better understood and enforced among us. Let its operation be universal, limit the quantity of land which one man may hold, make the laws clear and plain, open the bar to every citizen, let jurors be fairly and discreetly selected, destroy the centralism which has corrupted both Legislative and Executive, and give the people a wise and well-considered Constitution: if this be done, it seems to me that more happiness within and more strength without will be obtained for the country, and that life and property would be more secure, and those terrible institutions called State Prisons have fewer occupants.]

The following proposition, by Mr. Stow, was referred to Committee No. 6.

Resolved, That no person holding any civil office under the government of this State shall hold any civil office under the government of the United States, or any office from any foreign State or Government, and the acceptance of any such office from the United States, or foreign State or Government, shall vacate any office held under the government of this State.

Mr. Rhoades offered a resolution requiring information as to all moneys under the control, or in possession of, the Court of Chancery, on the 1st of January last. After some observations by Messrs. Tallmadge, Ruggles, Worden, Baker, Strong, and the mover, as to the most suitable form in which the inquiry could be made, it was adopted.

Mr. Morris moved that the use of the Assembly Chamber be granted this evening to the distinguished philanthropist, Robert Owen, (father of Mr. Robert Dale Owen, the Congressman for Indiana,) who desired to deliver an addresss on matters, I believe, connected with subjects before the Convention. It was granted, none dissenting.

[I am sorry that the Journal of the Convention is kept in arrear, by Messrs. Carroll & Cook, the contractors. I have seen nothing later than the beginning of the 7th day, and this is the 23d sitting. There are three active Secretaries—a continued reference to the whole proceedings of past days is absolutely necessary to a right understanding of what is before the Convention and its Committees. No report will furnish a substitute, and some 48 leaded octavo pages in 24 days is *very slow* printing indeed. Messrs. Harpers, Redfield, Taylor, Burgess, and the other New-York publishers would admit that.]

Mr. Swackhamer proposed to refer to Mr. Stetson's Committee, a Resolution of Inquiry, as to the propriety of prohibiting the Legislature from granting extra compensation to any officer, agent, servant or public contractor, after such public service shall have been performed or contracted for; also, prohibiting the payment of any money out of the Treasury when the same shall not have been provided for by preëxisting law: and, also, to provide that every person having claims against the State may sue for such demand in like manner as is now the practice between individuals in similar cases. K.

SWINDLING TRANSACTION.—A swindling transaction of quite a bold character came off in this city yesterday. Early in the morning, a man giving his name as Eli Leavey Worthington, and alleging that he was from the country, entered the establishment of Mr. Hope H. Slatter, in Pratt-st.* accompanied by a negro man about 23 years of age, whom he represented as his slave, stating that he, with twelve others, had run away from him about six weeks ago, but that he caught this one, whom he called Jim Brown, and now wished to sell him. The negro stood near during this statement, and acknowledged the truth of it, saying that he had only run away because he wanted a little holiday. Mr. Slatter's agent finally concluded to purchase the negro for the sum of $550, which was paid, and the man departed. Shortly after the mother of the man came to Mr. S.'s and said that he was a free negro, and that he had lived in the city all his life.—Inquiry was immediately instituted, and the facts stated by the woman proved to be true. An active search was then made for the man, who was found on the road a considerable distance out in the country. He was arrested and brought to Mr. Slatter's office, where he was searched, and the money, with the exception of about $4, wrapped in a piece of paper, found concealed in his boot. He was immediately recognized by a number of persons as having lived in the Western part of the city for a number of years, and as being named Eli Leavey. The name of the negro man proved to be Richard Williams. They were both taken before Justice Showacre and committed to appear at the September term of the City Court. [Balt. Am.

* Slatter keeps a large establishment for the purchase and sale of slaves.

THE USES OF THE TELEGRAPH.—Some time in May, a Mr. Thurber of Utica was robbed of $195 on board of a packet boat between that place and Syracuse, by a cabin boy named James Caton. The money was subsequently divided between two or three others, a portion of it passing into the hands of a boy named Lot Davis, residing at Utica. A few days since, Caton was arrested in Auburn, and gave a history of the whole affair. Information was immediately forwarded to Utica, and in a *few minutes* after it was known that Davis was connected with the robbery, he was in the custody of the Utica officers, and the $50 received by him obtained!—When the lightning express got after the rogues, they might as well give up. [Roch. Daily Adv.

☞ Rev. Mr. Watson, Rector-elect of Grace Church in this city, we learn by a Boston paper, has received the generous donation of $6,700 from the people of Trinity Church, Boston, as a mark of their regard and affection, and in testimony of the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of an Assistant Minister among them, for the term of ten years. [Newark Daily Adv.

DEATH FROM ABORTION.—On Tuesday morning, in Allegheney City, the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Jane Mitchell, a female of doubtful reputation. The jury rendered a verdict, that "the said Jane Mitchell came to her death from loss of blood adduced by means taken to produce abortion."

DEATH FROM EXPLOSION.—Johnson and Tuttle, who were injured at the late explosion of a boiler at Buffalo, have since died.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 26th, 1846—5 P. M.

In the SENATE, this morning, Mr. DICKINSON made a correction of the report of his remarks made yesterday in the Senate and published in last night's Union. He said that his remark yesterday was that he rejoiced that we (the Loco-Focos) are in a majority in the Senate, instead of that he (Mr. Sevier) was in the majority. With all due deference to Mr. Dickinson, I believe the report in the Union was correct.

In my opinion Mr. Dickinson did mean to say that he, being in the minority of 14, could not be classed with the majority of 41 including Mr. Sevier, who had voted in the affirmative on the great question of the session—Oregon. There is no point in saying that we (Mr. Sevier and Mr. Dickinson) are in the majority. Every one knows that the Loco Focos are in the majority, but every one also knows that Mr. Sevier and Mr. Dickinson did not vote together. One being in the majority of 41, the other being in the minority of 14, else one being a Forty-Niner, the other a Fifty-*Four-terite*.

Mr. CALHOUN, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the memorial of the Memphis Convention, submitted a long report to the Senate to-day, and also a bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Mr. CALHOUN stated that the Committee had had all the subjects embraced in the Memphis memorial before them.

The principal one, however, was the improvement of the Mississippi River, which was in accordance with the constitutional provision regulating commerce between the States. One member (Mr. BARROW, of La.) went farther than the other members of the committee and thought that Congress had the right to make appropriations for harbors, &c. on the line. The Committee, however, only recommend the improvement of the head of the river.

The Report is quite long, occupying some seventy pages of manuscript. 10,000 extra copies are ordered printed.

The Senate was engaged the rest of the day on the private calendar and in Secret Session.

The HOUSE was engaged to-day on the Tariff.—Several speeches were made, among others Mr. ROCKWELL of Conn. made a very able speech in favor of Protection to American Industry.

RICHELIEU.

P. S. The Senate to-day in secret session have been chiefly engaged with appointments of officers to the volunteer forces raised for the Mexican Army—Paymasters, Quartermasters, &c. &c.

I have already mentioned that Abraham Van Buren of New-York, Major Forsyth of Michigan, and Mr. Hammond of Pennsylvania, had been nominated as Paymasters under the new law. Mr. Van Buren was confirmed to-day. The others, I believe, were not confirmed.

Mr. Page has been nominated to the Philadelphia Collectorship in place of Henry Horn, rejected.—The nomination is not yet acted on. RICHELIEU.

New Publications.

☞ GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for July (already briefly noticed) contains contributions from the pens of Longfellow, Hoffman, Arthur, Whipple, J. B. Taylor, Fanny Forester, Mrs. Stephens, Elizabeth J. Eames, and others. We copy from it as follows:

THE BUILDERS.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, nor low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave no yawning gaps between,
Think not, because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see every where.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house where gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of Time,
Broken stair-ways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain
And one boundless reach of sky.

W. H. Graham is the Agent for New-York. This number commences a new volume and the present is a favorable time for new subscriptions.

☞ "RESULTS OF HYDROPATHY; or Constipation not a Disease of the Bowels; Indigestion not a Disease of the Stomach; with an Explanation of the True Nature and Cause of these Ailments, Explaining the Reason why they are so Certainly Cured by the Hydropathic Treatment: To which are added Cases Cured at the Stanston Bury House, with Observations on the Treatment Generally; by EDWARD JOHNSON, M. D. author of 'Life, Health and Disease,' 'Theory and Principles of Hydropathy,' &c." Such is the awkward and uncouth title of a work characterized both by manly candor and professional ability. The author does not wholly discard the use of other remedies than Water. His book will obtain many readers in this country, where so many minds are inquiring for the best methods of curing disease and where so deep an interest is felt in the Water-Cure.

☞ "CHRISTIAN NON-RESISTANCE, in all its Bearings, Illustrated and Defended, by ADIN BALLOU," has been published by J. Miller McKim, 31 North-Fifth-st. Philadelphia. It presents the arguments against all Violent Resistance of Evil in the clearest and strongest light and in a spirit that perfectly accords with the doctrine it inculcates. While we do not concur in all the opinions of the writer, we yet regard his work as exceedingly interesting and valuable and earnestly commend it to general perusal. We are not at all afraid that the world will become too peaceable or cherish too deep an abhorrence of War. The book is sold by W. H. Graham, Tribune Buildings.

☞ "SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, with Sketches of Travel, by FRANCIS SCHROEDER, Secretary to the Commodore commanding the U. S. Squadron in that Sea in 1843-45, with Engravings, in two volumes," has just been issued by the Harpers. It is an exceedingly entertaining work. The author is evidently a man of quick perception and a well cultivated mind—one who knows both how to see and to describe. His style, though lively and familiar, is always dignified, and his pictures of scenery and life are characterized by a vividness and reality that renders them charming.

☞ "MEXICO: BEFORE AND AFTER THE CONQUEST: By Michel Chevalier. Translated from the French by FAY ROBINSON." A clearly printed, interesting pamphlet of 91 pages octavo, just issued by Carey & Hart. It is a compendium of Mexican History dating from the embarkation of Cortez—and exhibits the condition of Art and Science in Mexico, her Literature, Political and Social Condition, and the Priesthood. It will naturally attract attention in the present unsettled state of affairs with the neighbor Republic. Graham has it for sale.

☞ "MEMOIRS OF HIS OWN TIME, with Reminiscences of the Men and Events of the Revolution, by ALEXANDER GRATDON, Edited by John Stockton Littell, Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," has been published at Philadelphia by Lindsay & Blakiston.—This work was first published in 1811, but under circumstances so unfavorable that it never attracted the attention due to its unquestionable merits. It is a goodly octavo volume of 500 pages and far enough from being a dull book.

☞ "SINFULNESS OF SLAVEHOLDING in all Circumstances, Tested by Reason and Scripture, by JAMES G. BIRNEY," is a pamphlet which may be obtained of William Harned, No. 5. Spruce-street. The writer defends his views with great force and ability and presents an array of facts which have an important bearing on the question and are too often overlooked. Persons whose views of Slavery are not clearly defined will do well to read this pamphlet.

☞ 'THE GUEST,' is the title of a Literary Journal published every two weeks in Cincinnati, and edited by Mrs. R. S. NICHOLS. We have received the eighth number and find its contents quite interesting. The poetic articles are of a high order.

☞ THE NEW-YORK FARMER AND MECHANIC for June is issued, filled, as usual, with matter useful to agriculturists. W. H. Starr, 135 Nassau-st.

☞ Harpers' Illustrated Edition of The Wandering Jew has reached its 15th number.

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—The Wheat harvest in this neighborhood has fairly commenced, and although the fields are covered with an unusual quantity of straw, we fear very much, from accounts from all parts of the County, that the grain has been very seriously damaged by the late rainy and damp weather. The Corn crops look well; and we venture to say more abundant Oats crops have never been raised. [Martinsburg Gaz.

FIRES.—A store occupied by Mr. Mercer, opposite the City Hotel, in New-London, Conn. took fire on Tuesday last, and was consumed. Loss estimated at between three and four thousand dollars. Insured at the Protection Office, Hartford.

The large and extensive flouring mill in Fauquier Co. near Salem, owned by Mr. John Baker, and in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Heffebower, formerly of this Co. was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, the 17th inst. consuming some eight hundred barrels of flour and five hundred bushels of wheat. Charlestown (Va.) Free Press.

CAPTAIN WEBSTER.—The election of officers to volunteer company D, just raised in this city, took place Wednesday, and Edward Webster was elected Captain, J. Kendall Tyler 1st. and G. W. Kelly 2d Lieutenant. [Boston Transcript.

VIVA VOCE VOTING IN TEXAS.—The Galveston Civilian of the 6th inst. says: A law passed by our State Legislature, at the session just closed, declares that at all popular elections holden hereafter in this State, each voter shall express his preference at the polls by a *viva voce* vote.

General Notices.

☞ **May Statement** of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. No. 11 Wall-st. issued during the month of May 267 new Policies, viz.

To Merchants and Traders	85	To Brokers	3
Manufacturers	9	Sec'y of Insurance Co.	1
Mechanics	12	Bank Tellers	2
Clergymen	12	Civil Engineers	2
Physicians	5	Agents	2
Lawyers	4	Bookkeepers	2
Teachers	7	Clerks	14
Students	4	Innkeepers	3
Editors and Printers	5	Ladies	16
Public Officer	1	Gentlemen	5
Sea Capts. & Mariners	4	Servant	1
Farmers	6		
No. Lives Insured			267

ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
BENJ C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent.
JAS. STEWART, M. D. Medical Examiner, No. 621 Broadway. jel 1mod

☞ **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 Allyns' Point. [my25tf] CALEB PRATT, Jr. Conductor.

☞ **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

Patent Medicines.

LOOK AT THE PROOFS!

IT WOULD FILL MANY COLUMNS to publish only a portion of the certificates and testimonials which have been kindly and voluntarily given, by respectable persons who have experienced valuable benefit from the use of the genuine

GALVANIC RINGS AND MAGNETIC FLUID.

The cases which follow have lately occurred, and form a very small portion of those which have been received. It is confidently believed that the genuine articles have never failed to positively and permanently relieve every case of

RHEUMATISM AND NERVOUS COMPLAINT.

☞ The following is from the Hon. W. A. THOMPSON, late member of Congress from the State of New-York, and present Judge of Sullivan county:

TO DR. CHRISTIE—*Dear Friend*—I am now 85 years of age, and I thought I was too old to be helped by medicine, but your Rings and Magnetic Fluid, sent me by my son-in-law, have been of great benefit to me. About six years since I received a severe fall from my horse, which injured my back and brought on pain and constant dizziness in the head. It also weakened my system very much. I have used the Fluid and Rings, and though I had little faith, I followed strictly the directions, and I now inform you that the dizziness has entirely gone, as has likewise all the spinal pain and weakness. Your Galvanic Strengthening Plaster is an invaluable preparation, and I am sure the best Plaster in the whole world for general feebleness and debility. In a word, I feel every way in better health than I have for many years past. I can attribute the result to nothing but your simple and efficacious remedies.

With high respect, sincerely yours, W. A. THOMPSON.
Thompsonville, Sullivan Co. N. Y. March 12, 1846.

A LETTER TO A FATHER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 3, 1846.

TO DR. CHRISTIE'S AGENT—*Sir*: The following is the purport of a letter from my daughter, who has received so much benefit from the use of Christie's Galvanic Rings and Fluid (which I purchased from you) that I have thought proper to give for your satisfaction, as well as for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted. You are at liberty to use it as you think proper. Respectfully, &c.

A. G. HICKROTE.

"FROSTBURG, Alleghany Co., Md.

DEAR P.—I wrote to you some time since, and informed you of the benefit I received from the Galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid you sent me. I have found it the best and only thing that gave me relief. I have quite recovered entirely over my lameness, and never had better health in my life, if as good; and I truly believe, if I had not got the Rings and Fluid, *I would now have been dead*. Before I used them I could not sleep and was falling away to nothing. I had been for eight weeks unable to dress myself, or at times to turn in my bed without help. *The use of Christie's Rings and Fluid have restored me to entire health.* Mr. Bell was also afflicted for two years with the rheumatism in the shoulders; he tried them and was cured at once, when all medical aid had failed. I shall ever regard your galvanic and magnetic presents as my most valued friends. We are all now in perfect health. Your affectionate daughter,

CAROLINE E. BELL."

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.

The following case is of a deeply interesting character, and has attracted the attention and examination of some of the first physicians of New-York and Brooklyn:

Capt. Andrew J. F. Tombs, residing at No. 70 Bridge-st, Brooklyn, L. I., is in his 76th year. He has generally enjoyed robust health, but about three years since it began to fail; a general weakness and lassitude affected him, accompanied with depression of spirits, loss of appetite, inability to sleep, &c. Dr. John W. Francis, of New-York, was consulted. The usual remedies, such as copious bleeding, &c. were recommended, but shortly after Capt. Tombs fell down insensible in the street, with a severe apoplectic fit. On recovery, he noticed that a portion of his side was apparently dead; and on farther examination his physicians pronounced his case to be that of combined Apoplexy and Paralysis. He was now unable to walk without assistance; he could neither feed nor dress himself alone; was unable to articulate distinctly, and his sight was impaired. The family of Capt. Tombs were induced to try the Galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid, and for this purpose procured a pair of the Rings for the hands, a pair of Bands for the limbs, and one bottle of