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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

New Publications.

LITERARY STUDIES: A Collection of Miscellaneous Essays by W. A. JONES, New-York: E. Walker, 1847.

Mr. Jones, a native of New-York, and a well known contributor to the Whig and Democratic Reviews of papers on purely Literary subjects, has here made a collection of his articles under a modest title, which would admit of some enlargement. The papers are something more than literary studies. A part of them are devoted to the illustration of neglected periods of English Literature, but even these are improved by suggestions and reflections drawn from the writer's marked individual experience and independent of the bookish text under consideration. Such are the chapters on Elijah Fenton and Pope and his Friends. Another portion relates to men rather than books, such as the Essays on the Morality of Poverty, a finely conceived paper, worthy the pen of Dr. Dewey; on Notoriety, a profitable subject in these days of the abuse of true reputation; and the independent remarks on Preaching.

At least in the minor departments of Literature there is a steady progress in American letters. If great poets of the epic order are still wanting, very respectable progress is making in the department of classic history; for books of travels American writers have long been in the foreground, while in criticism we are fast paying off the debt due to the English D'Israelis, Hazlitts and Coleridges.

Works of the kind undertaken by Mr. Jones receive little pecuniary reward from the trade, and make far less reputation with the public than they deserve, but when, as in the present instance, they are the genuine product of sound literary culture and a candid, ingenuous, original mind they are among the most useful and honorable contributions to literature.

After Mr. Jones's Essay on Jeremy Taylor, whom he appropriately christens anew "The Spenser of Divinity," in place of the old title "The Shakspeare," and the frequent choice of topics like 'Church Music,' 'Religious Biography,' &c. the following tribute to the literary merits of THOMAS PAINE alongside of Edmund Burke will not be suspected of a penchant in the writer for infidelity. It occurs in an interesting paper on the subject of Titles:

TITLES OF THE ARISTOCRACY.

Not to dilate upon obvious truths, we shall conclude this sketch with an extract from the Rights of Man on the abolition of titles in France at the framing of their new Constitution—a masterly passage, equal to certain of Burke's loftiest efforts, and which contains the spirit of the whole matter. "Titles are but a nickname, and every nickname is a title. The thing is perfectly harmless in itself, but it marks a certain toppery in the human character that degrades it. It renders man diminutive in things which are little. It talks about its fine riband like a girl, and shows its garters like a child. A certain writer of some antiquity says, 'When I was a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things.'

"It is properly from the elevated mind of France that the folly of titles has been abolished. It has outgrown the baby-clothes of Count and Duke, and breeched itself into manhood. France has not levelled, it has exhalted. It has put down the dwarf to set up the man. The insignificance of a senseless and noble Duke, Count or Earl has ceased to please. Even those who possessed them have disowned the gibberish, and as they outgrow the rickets have despised the rattle. The genuine mind of man thirsting for its native home, Society, contemns the gewgaws that separate him from it. *Titles are like circles drawn by the magician's wand, to contract the sphere of man's felicity. He lives immortal within the Bastille of a name, and surveys at a distance the envied life of man.*

"Is it then any wonder that titles should fall in France? Is it not a great wonder that they should be kept up anywhere? What are they? What is their worth, nay, what is their amount? When we think or speak of a Judge or General, we associate with it the ideas of office and character; we think of purity in the one and bravery in the other. But when we use a word merely as a title, no idea accompanies with it. Through all the vocabulary of names, there is not such an animal as a Duke or a Count; neither can we connect any certain idea to the word. Whether they mean strength or weakness, wisdom or folly, a child or a man, or a rider or a horse, is all equivocal. What respect then, can be paid to that which describes nothing and means nothing? Imagination has given figure and character to centaurs, satyrs, and down to all the fairy tribe; but titles baffle even the powers of fancy, and are a chimerical nondescript."

As the sense, enlivened by antithesis, and condensed into the form of pointed maxims, cannot in pungency and effect transcend this spirited tirade. Indeed, there are not many passages, even in Burke's celebrated Reflections, which called forth this reply that surpass the above episode, in compressed power and epigrammatic point.

☞ "ZENOBIA: Or, The Fall of Palmyra: A Historical Romance, in Letters of L. Manlius Piso from Palmyra, to his friend Marcus Curtius at Rome: By WILLIAM WARE, (two vols. in one) *Seventh Edition*," has just been beautifully issued by Munroe & Co. Boston, forming an elegant 12mo. of nearly 600 pages. We do not deem the form of Letters agreeable or natural for a work of imagination, but these are signally pure, vigorous and flowing in diction, forming a remarkably good specimen of a singularly ill-chosen kind of novel. The main use of Romance at all is to present things as they appear not to one observer but to many; and when one person is represented as narrating what every body thinks and how every body acts, we may as well go back to History at once. That this work has reached its seventh edition, in spite of this organic fault, attests its rare merits.

☞ WILLIS'S POEMS, STREET'S POEMS, OSGOOD'S POEMS—All beautiful holiday editions in scarlet and gold, and in binding, typography and paper an honor to American art. The best English presses turn out few editions more beautiful in every respect than these charming volumes. They are gotten up by CLARK & AUSTIN, a firm of enterprising publishers who have recently taken the store No. 205 Broadway, and are highly creditable to their Press. Of the matter of these volumes of course nothing need be said. The Poems of these writers are too widely known and admired to need at this day any criticism. Nothing could be more appropriate or more acceptable than one of these volumes as a present to some fair friend at this festal season.

☞ "THE LIVES OF THE PRINCIPAL FATHERS, MARTYRS, AND OTHER PRINCIPAL SAINTS, by the Rev. ALBAN BUTLER," Nos. 17 and 18, have just been issued by D. & J. Sadlier, 58 Gold-st. The lives of the Great Augustine, Louis IX. and St. Bernard, are included in these two numbers.

☞ "THE PICTORIAL LIFE OF REV. GEO. WHITEFIELD by Rev. D. NEWELL" is a cheap 18mo. of 218 pages. The Life is very interesting and profitable, but the 'Pictorial' feature is of small account. (25 cts. Wm. H. Graham, 156 Nassau.

☞ THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL AND THE GRASSHOPPER'S FEAST. Wiley & Putnam: New-York. A collection of nursery tales, old favorites with the juveniles, prettily illustrated, and capital for a holiday present.

THE MURDER OF DR. GOSS—CORRECTION.—The paragraph which was published by us on Monday from the Geneva Gazette, stating that the body of Dr. Goss had been found, proves to be without foundation. The Gazette says:

We, in common with our citizens generally, were imposed upon by the story in relation to the discovery of the body of Dr. Goss. We learned yesterday, from good authority, that no discovery relative to the cause of his disappearance has as yet been made. The whole story was a wickedly foolish hoax, and its author should be exposed.

☞ The Clarksville Chronicle learns, from 'good authority,' that Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER will probably visit Nashville about the 20th of March next, "in fulfillment of a promise made several years ago upon the occasion of his visit to Louisville, Ky."

Interesting from Mexico.

LETTERS FROM SANTA ANNA AND ALMONTE.

Offer of English Mediation withdrawn.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of yesterday contains some interesting particulars respecting the affairs of Mexico—brought in private letters. Among those are one from SANTA ANNA and one from ALMONTE, to friends now in New-York. The first is dated San Luis de Potosi, November 24, and the second, Mexico, November 29.

The letter of SANTA ANNA (says the *Courrier*,) is of itself a contradiction to the rumors which we mentioned in our last number—according to which the Mexican General had quitted San Luis, and was on his way to Victoria. No such movement seems to have entered into his plans, which, it is asserted, are conceived with great prudence and caution and a profound sagacity. He seems to entertain the greatest confidence in their success, and, in the unreserve of friendly correspondence, thus expresses himself: "I firmly believe now that the probabilities are decidedly in our favor.—The whole letter bears strongly upon it the marks of dignity and nationality. It expresses his unalterable determination to prosecute the war to the last extremity and to die rather than accept a dishonorable peace.

The other letters which have been communicated to us, (continues the Courrier,) and which emanate from well informed sources, although not from persons in the administration, state that the army concentrated under SANTA ANNA, at San Luis really numbers twenty-five or thirty thousand men—ten thousand of whom are excellent cavalry.—The greatest harmony reigns among the leading and influential men throughout the country. Congress appears to have a decided Federal aspect, and SANTA ANNA continues to declare that he renounces all ideas of the Presidency—ALMONTE being the candidate who possesses his sympathies and his vote.

The English Minister had withdrawn the offer of mediation, made under the authority of his Government. The reason of this is supposed to be the little favor with which the offer was received at Washington some months since.

An act of unusual severity had been committed by SALAS, President *ad in.* He has formally deposed Señor HAROY TAMORIZ, Minister of Finance, for having sanctioned, without consulting the President, the usurious and burdensome arrangement made in London by Señor ESCAUDON for the settlement of the Anglo-Mexican debt. SANTA ANNA had approved this act of summary justice.

Letters from Havana state that SANTA ANNA had threatened to abandon San Luis and retire upon Queretaro unless $2,000,000 were immediately sent him.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

There are several of the members of the Legislature in town previous to the meeting of that body.—The Whig policy, as marked out by the Press, is to have a short session, occupy the time on the interests of the State, and leave all political capital to be made on the stump. I trust this plan will be adhered to, as the time and money of the people have heretofore been shamefully frittered away in our Legislature.

The weather, which was very pleasant yesterday, has again changed, and rain to-day retards sales. There has been a very limited demand for Flour, as the scarcity of vessels and high freights interfere with the views of the exporters. It is held at 4½ to $5. Last sales of Corn Meal at 3 50; none left in first hands, and wanted, as is Corn. Wheat inactive; Rye no sales; Oats steady; Provisions dull; Groceries limited sales, and firm.

The Reading Artillerists, Capt. Loeser, left for Pittsburgh this morning. The Stockton Artillerists from Mauch Chunk will leave to-morrow, probably by way of Baltimore. I see that a Virginia Company is recruiting in our city, at Col. Lee's armory.

Nearly 18,000 tons Coal were sent down by the Reading Railroad last week. The prices are steady and freights for Eastward still continue very high.

SALES OF STOCKS.—*First Board*—50 Nor Nit. b5 74; $1,500 State 5s 69; $6,000 State 5s b5 69½; 50 Harrisburg b5 25. *Second Board*—$1,000 State 6s 78; 25 Trenton Banking Co. 31; $1,200 State 5s 69. *After Second Board*—$1,700 Wilmington 6s, 1858, 80; 50 Mech. Bank Pg 10.

Bribery in Iowa.

It will be seen by the following statements, which we copy from the St. Louis Republican, that the Loco-Foco politicians of Iowa are resorting to bribery to secure the election of United States Senators in that State:

"On the 10th inst. immediately on the assembling of the House, Mr. King, a Whig member from Keokuk, a Loco-Foco County, informed the House that Mr. Marshall, a lawyer from Lee County, had been negotiating with him, from the second day of the session up to that time, to vote for General Dodge—that his first offer was a suit of clothes and $100 in cash, which was increased as he held off for higher wages, to the promises of a 'fat office,' and as 'much money as he wished.' He stated also, that Marshall told him 'there was six thousand dollars there to secure Dodge's election,' and that on Tuesday Marshall gave him fifteen dollars to 'bind the bargain,' which he (King) by the advice of friends took.—These are leading facts. When King took his seat, Clinton and Conlee, Loco-Foco 'possums,' rose and stated that they too could 'a tale unfold' whenever interrogated. The House at once raised a committee to investigate the facts, and the Sergeant-at-Arms took Marshall into custody. During King's speech, it is said that some of the 'royal family' were present, and that they looked black as a thunder cloud. To give Mr. King an excuse for voting for Dodge, a set of instructions were procured directing him to vote for Loco-Foco Senators. Mr. King made allusion to these instructions in his speech—said that every man who signed them 'voted against him;' that he 'received his instructions at the ballot box;' that he was 'elected as a Whig' and should vote with his party."

A STEAMBOAT RUN INTO THE BANK.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following account of an accident that happened to the steamer Charles Carroll, a short distance below Natchez:

"We left St. Louis 12th inst. on this boat, bound for New-Orleans, and came on comfortably till 3 o'clock this morning, when she run her bow 22 feet into the Bank on the Louisiana side, and she being so *blind large* at this distance from her pilots' cut water, could not conveniently go any farther in that direction, though she was under full headway with both engines, going down the river with a current of 5 or 6 miles, and 550 tons of freight to help her along. It was a tremendous crash, and had she not been an unusual strong boat for this river, she would have gone to pieces. As it is, her timbers are greatly strained and broken. The water here being 50 feet deep they knocked her off and ran for the opposite shore, where we are now, and the water is shallow. Soon after leaving the bank the tiller rope parted, and great, very great fear was apprehended of not reaching shallow water ere she sunk. Nearly all on board expected and prepared as well as they could for the event. The Captain ordered the lead thrown, and the answer was "*no bottom.*" He has since stated he scarcely ever had such feelings, as the water was gaining fearfully.

For myself, though I had under my charge three ladies and three children, and two servants, and expected the boat would sink, I take some credit to myself for not for a moment having lost my self-possession—and prepared all I could for the event, of the result of which I could not form any idea. Neither did I wish to. The conduct of the passengers was various, as in all cases. Some were men—some were not. But who can blame them? Were they not so constituted?

The moment of starting from the bank the Captain ordered the cattle, about sixty in number, thrown over, and till within a short time the poor animals have been paddling about and struggling for their lives. After the dumb beasts, went thousands of bushels of corn and wheat, and barrels of beef, pork and flour, so that in about half an hour when we had reached the opposite shore, near or quite 75 tons of *food* had been destroyed. At this time, six hours after the accident, bags of corn, pigs of lead, flour, madder, hams, are being thrown overboard, and there is a prospect of saving the boat. The lives of the passengers are safe from the disaster, and some of them are looking on the work of destruction, others are helping.

Telegraphic Dispatch of Phila. North Amer. of 29th ult.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28—9 o'clock, P. M.

The remains of the late Lieut. Cochran arrived here to-day, on board the bark Montgomery, from New-Orleans. They will be deposited in the Armory of the Eagle Artillerists to-morrow afternoon, with military honors, to await preparation for conveying them to Columbia, Pennsylvania.

Senator Barrow, of Louisiana, is dangerously ill at Barnum's Hotel. It is feared that he will not live till morning.

The Pennsylvania Volunteers had all arrived at Cincinnati, and departed on their way down the river.

The Pilot-boat Baltimore has been lost at the Capes, and nine of those on board perished.

☞ The body of James P. Durst, who was lost in the steamer *Maria*, has been found 40 miles below where the disaster happened.

From the Boston Atlas.

The Expedition of General Flores against Ecuador.

In our foreign intelligence, both by the last and preceding steamers, allusions have been made to the expedition that has been prepared in Europe—in Spain, with the undisguised favor of the Spanish Government, and in Great Britain at first with hardly any more interference—the professed object of which was to re-conquer that province. The best account of the revolutions that led to his expulsion, and the present posture of public affairs in Ecuador, is contained in an article in the Paris Presse, which we give below, in a translated form, from the original:

SOUTH AMERICA—EXPEDITION OF GENERAL FLORES.—General Flores has organized in Spain, and is now recruiting in England, a small army, at the head of which he intends to return to his country, and recover by force the power which he lost by revolution. In order to appreciate, with exactness, the character and object of this expedition, which has alarmed many and respectable interests, it is necessary to recur to past events.

At the commencement of 1830, General Juan Jose Flores, of Venezuela, governed the ancient Presidency of Quito, uniting in himself all the powers of government—military, legislative and executive. At this time Venezuela, having separated itself from Colombia, and Bolivar, on his way to Europe, having died at St. Martha, Flores, his friend, proclaimed the independence of Ecuador, of which he was appointed President for four years. He had at first to struggle against many and grave difficulties. New Grenada, contesting the right of Ecuador to constitute itself into an independent State, declared war against it at the same time that the army, intoxicated by its triumphs at Ayacucho and at Tarqui, was in a state of mutiny. After a hard campaign, in which his life was often in danger, Flores succeeded in reestablishing order in the country, and forced New Grenada to acknowledge the independence of Ecuador. This success, which promised Flores an undisputed power, and to his country a lasting tranquillity, was disturbed by Vincent Rocafuerte, who, driven from Mexico on account of his intrigues and conspiracies, came to Guayaquil, where his presence was followed by an insurrection.

The rebels demanded the convening of a new Congress, to revise the Constitution. Flores marched resolutely upon Guayaquil, but he was less fortunate than upon the former occasion. Notwithstanding his skill, his valor and the devotion of his troops, he was unable, from want of proper vessels and artillery, to reduce at once an insurrection which mainly depended upon the support of the fleet. The war was therefore prolonged with great bitterness during the years 1833, 1834, and the commencement of 1835. In the end, however, the government was successful. Some determined men having embarked in canoes, succeeded in boarding, and after a combat of eleven hours, captured Rocafuerte. On the other hand, Flores at the head of 800 men defeated 3500, at the affair of Minarica.

An extraordinary event followed, an act which seems almost fabulous, when we take into consideration the habitual characteristics of civil war in South America. Flores, conqueror and surrounded by his partisans, who were prepared to use victory as it is for the most part used in that country, gave in his resignation and named Rocafuerte as his successor. He was then in prison, under sentence to be shot as head of the insurrection.

This incredible piece of magnanimity produced great enthusiasm, and one of the first poets of the country, Almedo, published an ode in honor of Flores, which is among the *chefs d'oeuvres* of South American literature. Rocafuerte having become the supreme head of the republic, convoked a constitutive Congress, which met at Ambato. This Congress, known under the name of the Convention of Ambato, published a Constitution which was rejected by all parties, even by that which had triumphed with Rocafuerte, and who protested against the new code, in the drawing up of which he pretended he had not, either directly or indirectly, agreed. The struggle of parties, which had been calmed for a moment, recommenced then with more violence than ever. Flores kept himself apart, living in the midst of his books, for which he seemed to have renounced political affairs. He was suddenly withdrawn from his literary leisure by the provinces of Loga and Manabi, who named him a member of the Senate. He was President of the Senate during the session of 1837, when an insurrection broke out against Rocafuerte. Flores gathered a body of volunteers, marched against the insurgents, and reestablished order so completely that Rocafuerte reached, without any farther difficulty, the close of his Presidency in 1839. When the citizens met to choose the new Presidency, he was the popularity of Flores, that he was elected by a very great majority.

He soon had to contend against a difficulty as grave as it was unexpected. The Parliament of Ecuador convoked for the session of 1841, annulled the election of a majority of its members, and the Republic was deprived of a number of its representatives. The Council of State, the tribunals and the municipalities, were consulted upon this subject, and decided that the only means of extrication from this embarrassment was to convoke a new Convention, which would prevent the republic from being governed by the existing authorities.—This unanimous decision was prompted by the opposition papers, who contended with all their power against the Constitution of Ambato, the work of a clique, they said, and which they demanded should be revised conformably to one of its articles. Flores, who had not ceased to protest against the course of the Democratic party convoked a new Congress, but at the same time gave in his own resignation.

The Convention which assembled published a new Constitution, and again gave the supreme magistracy to Flores, who this time believed, more seriously than ever, that he would find in his apparent, and to some extent real popularity, elements of strength and permanence. His illusion, which at first seemed to be affirmed by the facts, did not last long. Vicent Ramon Roca, acting President of Ecuador, put himself at the head of an insurrection which burst forth at Guayaquil, with the cry of—*Liberty forever! down with foreigners!* This cry clearly explained to Flores the cause, or rather the pretext, of the revolutions of which his coming into power had ever been the signal. As we have before said, Flores was from Venezuela, and he had given the best offices in the State to men of whom Ecuador was only the adopted country.—Thence arose the opposition to foreigners, which was and still is the rallying cry of the Democratic party, of the personal enemies and all the political adversaries of General Flores, accused of aristocracy, and of wishing to introduce into the young republic a kind of feudal system.

Roca and his friends had taken a favorable moment. It was the rainy season. Guayaquil, covered then by the overflowing of its principal river, remained several months separated like an island from the whole surrounding country. This prevented the Government from immediately attacking a city thus protected by water, and which was also protected by the vessels of war, upon which the insurgents had seized. They confined themselves to collecting, not without some difficulty, a body of troops near Elvira, a kind of farm, situated on the left bank of Guayas. It was here that encouraged by the superiority which their vessels and their heavy artillery gave them, the insurgents attacked Flores. They were unsuccessful, and it cost them 300 men killed and wounded. This check not having discouraged them, they engaged in a new action, in which they were in like manner repulsed, after the most determined efforts, and a firing which lasted seven hours. Convinced then of their inability to effect anything by force, they put themselves on the defensive, awaiting from time and discontent, the victory which their arms had been unable to obtain.

This was a good calculation, and Roca, like a prudent man, improved the advantage of a position which he had at first taken from chance. While his emissaries were arousing the country to rebellion, by the cry of "Down with the foreigners!" he was secretly negotiating with Flores, whose position inspired him with serious anxiety. The negotiation was by no means complicated. Roca proposed to Flores to resign the Presidency, promising him in its stead the situation of Commander-in-chief of the army. "Ecuador," he wrote to him, "knows how much it is indebted to General Flores, whom it loves as its founder and champion; but as a foreigner, he cannot with propriety occupy the highest office in the republic. It is also important to revise the Constitution and render it more democratic. The revolutionary movement of the country can leave no doubt in this respect." It was clear Roca wished, for himself, a repetition of what had happened in the case of Rocafuerte.

The reply of Flores was as short as it was to the point. "Insurrection," said he, "inspires me with no fear. I have always triumphed over it, and the present step of its chief is the best proof of its weakness and discouragement. Why should I, yielding to the wishes of a faction, abandon the Presidency? The Convention had the right to elect me, and I had also the right to accept its appointment. Now, if it is no longer a question of principles, but only of persons—if all this love and respect for my person conceals only a decided opposition to the exercise of my legal authority—if this offer of a more limited, but yet important power, serves only to hide a project of intended treachery, the source of new commotions and new effusions of blood—I will show by my conduct how great is my love for this country, which, it is be not that of my birth, is that of my wife and my children—the one to which have been consecrated all my efforts, and which has received all my services.

Roca, frank even to bluntness, replied that in truth, it was not a question of principles, but of men—that, with him, the end of the struggle was the Presidency—and, for his friends, the offices now filled by foreigners. Flores did not hesitate. Accepting the proposals of the insurgents, he signed a treaty, known as the Treaty of Elvira, which secured protection to the life and property of all his partizans; after which, he disbanded his troops, and left the country. The insurgents, now masters of the power, did not prove themselves worthy of so much generosity. Valdivieso, a rich proprietor, who had filled the place of Flores, while the latter was at Elvira, was thrown into prison, and compelled to pay a large sum to the new powers, who condemned him to exile. The same tyranny, also, pursued a large number of citizens, the most unfortunate of whom was the Venezuelan General Otamendi, whom they assassinated before the eyes of his wife and children. It was in the midst of this reaction that a new Convention, composed of the most ardent revolutionists, headed by Roca, assembled at Cuenca. It commenced by two acts, well calculated to continue the agitation of the country, and to terrify for the future all those who had not taken an active part in the insurrectionary movements. In the first place, it annulled the treaties which had facilitated and crowned the triumph of the revolution. It then turned out of office all who had defended the legal authorities in their struggles against the insurgents. This done, it turned its attention to the Constitution, which is a model of confusion, and in which the most absolute ignorance of all principles has confounded, in a strange amalgamation, the ideas of the most radical democracy with those of the most absolute and despotic power. It was at length necessary to think of choosing a President. Roca, who supposed himself sure of an overwhelming majority, met with so much opposition, that his election after a struggle of three days, was carried only by a single vote, openly bought.

We have deemed it a matter of sufficient interest to review these preceding facts, of which we have given a summary recapitulation, avoiding details, before we proceed to speak hereafter of the expedition which Flores is preparing.

CITY ITEMS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Thomas Leslie, otherwise Thomas Henry, plead guilty to a charge of picking the pocket of James Woodruff of a wallet, and was sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years and 6 months. The trial of Calvin Russ, for the murder of his wife, was set down for Monday next. The defence is insanity. Argument as to whether certain letters found among her effects, and other papers, shall be submitted to the examination of counsel for defence (Messrs. David Graham, Jas. M. Smith and Henry L. Clinton), is to be heard to-morrow forenoon.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE MEETING.—Another meeting explanatory of the 'Evangelical Alliance' was held last evening in Rev. Dr. Potts's Church, at which was present a highly respectable audience. The Pastor of the Church officiated on the occasion and offered the opening prayer. A chapter from the Bible was then read by Rev. Dr. Peck of the Methodist Church, and another prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Skinner.

The first address of the evening was delivered by Rev. Dr. De Witt, of the Dutch Church. He spoke of the oneness of the true Church Evangelical as it existed in the primitive times, and upon that oneness or holy unity depended its success.

The second speech was delivered by Rev. Dr. Mason of the Bleecker-st. Church. He wished to enlist the feelings of the American public in behalf of the Christian Union, and desired to extend its principles. There was no such thing as union without harmony, and he wanted harmony to reign throughout all the borders of Christendom. Unity was what he wanted—not uniformity; the former related to principles and feelings, but the latter merely to external rites.

Rev. Dr. Patton and others also addressed the meeting but we have not room for their remarks.

ALMS HOUSE STATISTICS.—From the Alms House Report for the last month, we gather the following particulars. The number of individuals who have been supported by the city—is 6639; 2140 of whom are in the Bellevue Alms House; 472 in the Bellevue Hospital; City Prison 195; Lunatic Asylum 415; Nursery, Farms 869; Penitentiary 578; Hospital 176; Prisioners 1100, and Transient Paupers 500. Total amount of supplies furnished is $22,582 25.

Law Courts......[Deferred.]

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judge Edmonds and Ald. Foote and Hart.—A Grand Jury was empanelled and charged by the Court. The case of Thomas Henry, who was paroled out of the State's Prison about a year ago, but recently detected again picking pockets and arrested, was referred to by the Court; also two cases of fraud, where a party had been arrested under the Stillwell act. The Court and the Jury were bound to pass upon the charges against all the prisoners now in jail. Should they not do so, it will be for this Court to discharge them.

CASE OF CALVIN RUSS.—This individual, it will be recollected, stands charged with the murder of his wife. The District Attorney, Mr. McKean, said in answer to a question from the Court, that he was ready to proceed with the trial. Messrs. Graham and Smith have been retained as counsel for Russ. The Court will decide upon the time for trial this day.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Before Commissioner A. Gardiner—*Case of William H. Wiener.*—The examination as to the charge of purloining a draft belonging to Tweedy, Johnson & Co. from the mail, was continued. The forged letter requesting the Bank of Newburgh to remit the amount of the draft to T. J. & Co. Port Jervis, was written on paper precisely like that used in the Post-Office where prisoner was engaged—a portion of the direction, &c. is said to look like his writing. The Otisville post-mark and way-bill were shown to be forgeries. It was shown by prisoner's father, who lives in the same county, at Unionville, about 10 or 12 miles to Port Jervis, that at five different times anonymous letters came to his (the father's) direction, with enclosures directed to the prisoner, and containing money. Three of the letters purported to come from New-York, one from Bagdad, and the others from some other places—the five contained nearly $1,200, most of which the father let out to different persons and took notes in favor of his son. His son said he did not know whence they came. The fact of such letters and money being received was known in the neighborhood. After the draft had been sent to the bank, and the attempt to get the money, the bank, by direction of the Post Office agent, wrote to Dr. Hardenburgh, the Postmaster at Port Jervis, saying he must arrest the person who called for a letter for Tweedy, Jennings & Co. Two days afterward they sent a letter directed to T. J. & Co. The Post Office agent went to Port Jervis, saw the Postmaster himself, and asked for a letter to T. J. & Co., which the Postmaster, in looking round, found. The agent turned to go away, and said to the Postmaster, "Why you don't attempt to arrest me—didn't you get a letter from Newburgh telling you that you must arrest the person that called for this letter?" The Postmaster replied that he had received no such letter. Next day the prisoner produced the letter to the Postmaster, which had been opened. He professed to have just taken it from the Newburgh mail. The money enclosed at the different times by prisoner, through an envelop to his father, were in bills of different places, varying in size from $5 to $50. The examination will be resumed to-day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Ingraham.—*Amos S. Foster vs. Kimball & Rogers*—Action on a note, the defence to which was usury in country money being given for a check dated 10 days ahead, and that Mr. K. did not know of the note. (It was in the firm note book.) Verdict for plaintiff, $245.

Before Judge Upshur.—*F. J. Nodine vs. Charles J. Holz.*—Mr. N. was arrested by Mr. H. under a Stillwell warrant, having, it was alleged, obtained of him, under promise of paying cash, two barrels of fat or grease, worth $70, but after delivery, refused to pay, alleging that he was in possession of a judgment against Mr. H. obtained from a third party. It is charged that when Mr. N. entered the Judge's office, after his arrest under the Stillwell warrant (on which he put in special bail), Mr. H. said—"there is the thief now." Action for slander is brought. Verdict for plaintiff, $40.—For plaintiff, Mr. Williams. For defendant Mr. White.

Wm. Gilchrist vs. Jas. H. and Arthur W. Parsons.—Messrs. P. as maker and endorser, gave to Messrs. J. and T. Warren, of Maiden-lane, 12 notes of $400 each, being in renewal of four of $1,200 each. One of the notes of $400 has become due. Messrs. P. have failed in business. Suit is brought on the note in the name of the bookkeeper of Messrs. W. The suit is defended by Arthur W. who originally got the money, and agreed, it was stated by James, (who does not defend) to take up the notes. The defence is usury, in Messrs. W. taking more than 7 per cent. It is also said that Messrs. W. will get $2,500 of the amount at any rate, as Arthur gave them bills of exchange in that sum, which will be paid. For plaintiff it is said that in order to accommodate Messrs. P. Messrs. Warren got Cary & Co. to cash the notes, and only charged what they had to pay themselves, and that Messrs. W. have had to pay Messrs. Cary the amount; that Messrs. W. got them cashed as agent for Messrs. P. &c. To be continued this forenoon.—For plaintiff Messrs. John Cook and Joseph L. White; for defendants, Messrs. Gerard and Platt.

General Notices.

☞ **Western Land Agency,** DETROIT, Michigan, 1846.—Sir: The undersigned continue to devote their attention to the business of this Agency, viz: The purchase and sale of Real Estate, the payment of taxes, reclaiming lands sold for taxes, the purchase of lands at tax sales, the examination of titles, the entry of State or Government lands, the examination and platting of lands, leasing city and village property and collecting rents, collecting bonds, mortgages and other evidences of debt, the purchase and sale of Michigan State stocks, &c.

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Rochester, N. Y.—Messrs. Smith & Perkins, Messrs. Sage & Fancost, Asa Sprague, Esq.

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CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ **Johnson's Toothache Drops.**—The Clove Anodyne for the immediate and permanent cure of pain from decayed teeth, having, from its intrinsic value as a remedy, become immensely popular with those who have used it, many imitations have lately been thrust upon the market by unprincipled persons and sold as the original and genuine article. The object of this paragraph is to caution the public against all such spurious compounds, as no Clove Anodyne can possibly be the genuine article, so long and favorably known by that name, but that prepared during four or five years by A. B. & D. Sands, and for the last year by Henry Johnson (successor to A. B. Sands & Co.) who is now the sole proprietor. The only safety for purchasers is to be sure and ask for Johnson's Toothache Drops, and to examine the wrapper of the vial, as every one of the genuine has the signature of Henry Johnson.

Remember that the True Clove Anodyne is an immediate cure for the most violent toothache or pain in the gums, and that it is manufactured genuine only by HENRY JOHNSON, Chemist and Druggist, No. 223 Broadway, west side, in the Granite Building. Sold also at 120 Fulton-st. 77 East Broadway and 500 Hudson-st. Price 25 cents. d18 tf

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