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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for $15, or 20 copies for $24.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

☞ The Whigs of Essex Co. have nominated HENRY D. ROSS for Judge and JAMES P. BUTLER for District Attorney. The Convention appointed E. S. SHUMWAY Delegate to the State Convention and passed resolutions in favor of Gen. TAYLOR for President. [The offices of County Judge and Surrogate are united in that County—salary $800.]

☞ The *Sarah Sands* having left Liverpool on the 6th inst. will bring advices two days later than those of the Cambria.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvanian states that Almonte succeeds Santa Anna in actual command of the Mexican forces.

☞ S. T. CHAPMAN, Esq. has withdrawn from the editorial chair of the Savannah Republican and is to be connected henceforth with the Macon Messenger. EDWIN DE LEON, Esq. takes the place of Mr. C. in the Republican.

Private Letter from Gen. Taylor.

The New-Orleans Picayune of the 14th publishes a large portion of a private letter addressed by Gen. Taylor to Gen. E. G. W. Butler, of the Parish of Iberville, La. It is mainly devoted to a description of the battle of Buena Vista. We make room for a few passages which will be read with general interest. Of his nomination to the Presidency he thus speaks:

I was aware of the report as well as statements in a few of the public journals, that it was intended by certain individuals to bring Gen. Butler forward as the successor to Mr. Polk, which gave me no concern, and would not even had it been the case, which I did not credit and which had been forgotten. * * * *

I may observe that I have been also named as a candidate for that high office by a few newspaper editors, which has been done without my knowledge, wishes or consent.

This I have assured all who have written me on the subject; assuring them I had no aspirations for that or any other civil office; that my whole energies, mental and physical, were and had been absorbed in such a way as I thought best calculated to bring this war to a speedy and honorable close, believing it was for the interest of both countries the sooner it was done the better—at any rate so far as ours was concerned; and that President-making should be lost sight of until this was accomplished.

After a statement of the principal events which immediately preceded the battle of Buena Vista, and describing the position he had chosen for his army, Gen. T. thus alludes to the severe conflict of Feb. 23d:

In the morning at sunrise he renewed the contest with an overwhelming force—with artillery, infantry and dragoons—which lasted with very slight intermissions until dark. A portion of the time the contest was much the severest I have ever witnessed, particularly toward the latter part of the day, when he (Santa Anna) brought up his reserve, and in spite of every effort on our part, after the greatest exertions I have ever witnessed on both sides, drove us by an immense superiority of numbers for some distance.

He had at least five to one at that point against us. Fortunately, at the most critical moment, two pieces of artillery, which I had ordered up to support that part of our line met our exhausted men retreating, when they were brought into battery and opened on the enemy, then within fifty yards in hot pursuit, with canister and grape, which brought him to a halt and soon compelled him to fall back.

In this tremendous contest we lost three pieces of artillery, nearly all the men and horses having been killed or crippled, which put it out of our power to bring them off; nor did I deem it advisable to attempt to regain them.

The enemy made his principal efforts against our flanks. He was handsomely repulsed in every attempt on our right, but succeeded early in the day in gaining our left in consequence of the giving way of one of the volunteer regiments, which could not be rallied, with but few exceptions, the greater portion remaining about a mile to a large rancho or farm house, where our wagons and a portion of our stores were left. These were soon after attacked by the enemy's cavalry, who were repulsed with some loss.

For several hours the fate of the day was extremely doubtful, so much so that I was urged by some of the most experienced officers to fall back and take up a new position. This I knew it would never do to attempt with volunteers, and at once declined it. The scene now had become one of the deepest interest. Between the several deep ravines there were portions of level land from one to four hundred yards in extent, which became alternately points of attack and defence, after our left was turned, by both sides.

These extended along and near the base of the mountain for about two miles, and the struggle for them may be very appropriately compared to a game of chess.—Night put a stop to the contest, and, strange to say, both armies occupied the same positions they did in the morning before the battle commenced. Our artillery did more than wonders.

We lay on our arms all night, as we had done the two previous ones, without fires, there being no wood to be had, and the mercury below the freezing point, ready and expecting to renew the contest the next morning; but we found at daylight the enemy had retreated during the night, leaving his killed and many of his wounded on the ground, and his camp of—carrying off everything else, and taking up a position at this place.

We did not think it advisable to pursue, not knowing whether he would renew the attack, continue his retreat, or wished to draw us from our strong position; but contented ourselves with watching his movements closely.

* * * * * * *

I hope the greater portion of the good people of the country will be satisfied with what we have done on this occasion. I flatter myself that our compelling a Mexican army of more than 20,000 men, completely organized and led by their Chief Magistrate, to retreat, with less than 500 regulars and about 4,000 volunteers, will meet their approval. I had not a single company of regular infantry; the whole was taken from me.

The road to the City of Mexico from here is now open, and we only want a few thousand of good regulars, in addition to the volunteers, to enable us to reach that place. What effect our late battle will have on Santa Anna and the Mexican Congress, time must determine; but I sincerely hope it will lead to peace. One thing is certain: their principal army has become demolished, and it will be very difficult for them to raise and equip another.

Terms of Peace with Mexico.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1847.

Señor Atocha remarks upon the sketch of his correspondence with Señor Rejon, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, as copied or translated from the *Diario del Gobierno*, that it is incorrect in some particulars. He denies having represented himself as authorized to negotiate for peace or the preliminaries necessary thereto. He also asserts that he could not have made the proposition stated respecting the *twenty-sixth* parallel of latitude as the boundary, as it would have been at variance with the wishes and contrary to the orders of his Government. Señor Atocha farther states that the whole of his correspondence with Señor Rejon, and others in authority, will hereafter be published.

When the correspondence shall appear, it will be communicated probably to the next Congress. It will be seen that Señor Atocha conducted with great prudence that portion of the affair intrusted to his discretion, and that all the assertions, in some newspapers, that he was received with contumely and contempt, are incorrect. The mode in which the subject is mentioned, and his name introduced in the article in question, is sufficient evidence that his reception was not uncourteous, nor his mission sneered at.

So, then, we arrive at the fact that this Government has not heretofore insisted upon the *twenty-sixth* degree of latitude as the boundary, though we do not know what the Government would have proposed as the boundary, if the overtures made through Mr. Atocha had been entertained by the Mexican Government.

The overtures which have now gone out to Mexico are definite in their character. What they are, can only be conjectured. But as to the boundary, I will venture a suggestion, somewhat different from that which I made yesterday, and much more liberal to Mexico.

I am led from various facts and circumstances to believe that the boundary line now proposed is as follows:—From the mouth of the Rio Grande, Westward to Lake Parras; Northward thence to the Rio Grande; up that river to latitude thirty, and thence Westward to the Pacific. The advantages of this line are, that it interposes natural barriers between the two countries, for a great distance, and is, therefore, likely to be a permanent and peaceful boundary. It is a pretty good boundary, anyhow, whether the Government will take it or not. One part of it commends itself to every American, and has, I know, been recommended to the President, viz: the line which gives to the United States the same grounds of Monterey and Buena Vista.

Late from Vera Cruz.

Editorial correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, April 4, 1847.

The expedition to Antigua, under Col. Harney, returned yesterday, completely successful in every way. This side of the place, which is nearly eighteen miles distant from the route they were obliged to take, they found heavy trees felled across the road, and other obstructions thrown in the way, but the dragoons found a way through all, dashed into Antigua, and succeeded in capturing all the lancers then at the barracks. Those of the enemy who were out at the time evidently got wind of the approach of the dragoons, and succeeded in making their escape toward Jalapa.

Two of Col. Kinney's men came in this morning from Santa Anna's estate, Mango de Clavo, whither they had gone in search of cattle, &c. They found the hacienda, which is described as a rich and most beautiful place, entirely deserted—the doors all open, probably to prevent their being broken in, and the furniture and every valuable removed.

The administrador of the hacienda they found concealed at a house two or three miles distant, and to this place he had taken many of the valuables of his master, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Mexican as well as American soldiers.

From the information given by this man, there can be no doubt that Santa Anna has thousands and thousands of cattle between this place and Jalapa, all of which can be driven in and sold to our army for a fair price.—Strange state of affairs, this—Santa Anna making money out of the United States by providing its army with provisions; yet so it is.

The 'Napoleon of the South' is ever ready to make an honest (!) penny, and I have little doubt has all along considered that Gen. Scott's camp would make a most excellent market for his cattle, and, what is more, has connived at their sale.

The accounts brought by Col. Kinney's men would go to show that La Vega has deserted Puente Nacional entirely, and has taken up and is fortifying a strong position at Cerro Gordo, this side of Jalapa. Here, notwithstanding the Mexicans are dispirited and deserting in consequence of the fall of Vera Cruz, La Vega was expecting reinforcements and aid from the city of Mexico and other parts of the interior.

The party who bring this information, as they started last night from Mango de Clavo, were passed by some 300 lancers. The latter were riding with all speed, scattering lances, escopetas and even their caps on the road.

They had evidently but just ascertained that Antigua and some of their friends had been taken, and rode on in the direction of Jalapa as though they fancied Gen. Scott's entire force was after them. It is said that a son of Santa Anna is an active cavalry officer, and has been indefatigable from the first in raising men and taking measures to annoy our army.

Dates from the City of Mexico have been received a little later, but as yet I have been unable to get hold of a paper. From private accounts, notwithstanding their discussions among themselves, all classes would appear to unite in denouncing every idea of a peace with the United States—the majority of them will not even listen to overtures until every hostile foot is removed from the sacred soil of Mexico.

The mission of Atocha is scouted at. Santa Anna, notwithstanding his disastrous defeat at Buena Vista, speaks with confidence of being able to raise an army every way strong enough to resist the advance of Gen. Scott upon the Capital.

They now talk boldly of bleeding, dying and being buried amid the ruins of the City of Mexico rather than have its streets and gorgeous palaces polluted by "*los Yankees;*" but as they were going to do the same thing at Matamoros, again at Monterey, and more recently here at Vera Cruz, and changed their minds when it came to the pinch, it is barely possible that some few of them may be left alive to tell of the surrender of the great city. It would be far better for the country if its officers would talk less and die more.

I wish to mention one fact that rather astonished me. I was passing a house in the ruined part of the city last evening, when a good-looking but scantily dressed woman accosted me for *limosnas* or alms, all to celebrate a grand *funcion* in the cathedral. Beckoning me to enter her house, she handed me a paper to read and pointed to a large plate of silver—half dollars, quarters and dimes, for the most part American—which was lying on the table.

The paper went to show that there was to be a solemn *funcion* or observance in the church, all to return thanks that the city had been surrendered to the Americans before the entire population was killed and the place entirely destroyed by the shells of the enemy;—and to raise money for this purpose they were calling upon the Americans!

I helped to swell the fund to the extent of a dollar, and intend to have a sight at the performances as the worth of my money. The Mexican officers borrow money of the Americans, the hungry Mexican population clamor about our Commissaries' depots for bread, and now they ask us to defray the expenses of one of their observances or celebrations. I hardly know what they will want next.

I have said but little about the evacuation of this place by the Mexicans on the 29th ult. because I have had little time. It reminded me more of the "Departure of the Israelites" than ought else I can compare it to—the long procession of soldiers, national militia, and people of all classes and sexes as they poured out of the walls of a city set off as this is with huge, antique-looking domes and other architectural ornaments.

As at Monterey, there was the same throng of camp women, carrying every conceivable implement of ornament and use, especially of the former, to say nothing of innumerable parrots, poodle dogs, and other absurdities of a kindred nature. It is a singular fact that the poorer the people in every country, the greater number of dogs they must have about them; but in no nation does the half-starved population affect the animal to the same extent as in this.

There was one fellow in the procession that marched out of Vera Cruz that I particularly noticed. He certainly looked like a priest, both in garb and mien; but then as he had a fiddle in one hand and a fighting chicken in the other, it may be unfair to class him among the holy brotherhood. I shall not soon forget the man and his baggage at all events.

I have just conversed with a very intelligent man—one who should know Mexico well. He says that the inhabitants in the interior, with the exception of a few of the clergy and proprietors of houses and lands, are farther from wishing a peace with the United States than ever. *Quien sabe?* but I more than half believe him. G. W. K.

From Venezuela.

The brig Canton, Capt. Hall, left Laguayra March 28, and the Captain states that for several days previous to his leaving, there were rumors of some skirmishes in the interior between the Guzman party and the Government troops, the former seeking to raise sufficient force to rescue Guzman.

The brig Caracas left Laguayra on the 27th March, the day before the Canton, and arrived at Philadelphia two days ago, and brings no account of any disturbances.

Gen. Jose Tadeo Monagas, and not Gen. Paez, is President of Venezuela, as reported in the rumor given by Capt. Hall, of the brig Canton.

Last Fall a contest for the Presidency occurred in Venezuela, and Guzman, an Abolitionist and Agrarian, was one of the candidates. He was defeated. No election having been made by the people, Congress last February elected Gen. Monagas.

On Guzman's defeat last Fall, his party attempted a revolution, and were promptly overthrown. Guzman and his principal abettors were captured. Cisneros, one of Guzman's leaders, was condemned and shot.

Recently Guzman was tried, condemned and sentenced to be shot, but his sentence had not been executed at the latest dates.

Messrs. Houghton, Brothers & Co. have letters from their Laguayra correspondents, dated 27th March, which make no mention of any revolution.

On the whole, it is evident that the rumors which Capt. Hall heard at Laguayra, have reference to the futile attempts heretofore made, and now repeated, by the Guzmanites, to rescue him and save his life.

With the exception of the slight disturbances produced by the incendiary publications' of Guzman, and his attempts to induce the negroes and rabble to overthrow the Government, Venezuela has been quiet since her separation from New Grenada and Equador in 1831.

The largest force the Guzman party ever mustered in the field, was about 500, and of that force about 200 were killed in the only engagement they have ever had with the Government troops, which occurred last year. Upon Guzman's execution, it is presumed the faction will be extinguished. [Jour. Cour.

'Perhaps this talk of 'incendiary publications' is as just and rational as that which in our own country proscribes the 'Christian Advocate and Journal' as an 'incendiary sheet.' The insurrections excited by them are perhaps insurrections of the *consciences* of slave-masters, which are sometimes exceedingly dangerous! [*Ed. Tr.*

☞ Col. SAM. MEDARY, Editor of the Ohio Statesman, has been appointed Postmaster of Columbus, in place of his brother, lately deceased.

LIEUT. COL. CLAY.—The N. O. Picayune says: "His last words were of his father. When he was shot down a second time he drew a brace of pistols from his belt, handed them to Capt. Cutter and requested him to deliver them to his father, with this message—'Say to him that he gave them to me, and that I have done all that I can with them and now return them to him.' Here the enemy came thick around him, and these were the last words he was heard to utter."

RAILROAD TO FISHKILL.—The readers of the Register will perceive that a notice is inserted of an intended application for a charter for a Railroad from this city to the west line of this State, which is designed to connect with a projected line in the State of New-York, terminating at Fishkill (opposite Newburgh) on the Hudson. The distance from New-Haven to Fishkill is estimated at from 60 to 65 miles, and the feasibility of the route is known, from surveys made for other objects. The particular object of the proposed road is, to afford access by the most direct course to the New-York and Erie Railroad, the immediate construction of which is now placed beyond doubt. [New-Haven Register.

WIND SHIP.—The Independence (Mo.) Expositor says: Mr. Thomas, the gentleman who has been engaged for some time past in building a wagon to go by wind and sail, as a ship, has, we understand, nearly completed his undertaking, and will make a trip some hundred or two miles out, in a short time. He has engaged the services of a regular sea captain, we are informed, who is a gentleman of much talent. He has dubbed it the "Wind Ship;" it carries one hundred square yards of sail.

The Workingmen's Protective Union.

[The following, from the Lowell *Voice of Industry*, opens a cheering prospect of improvement in the condition of the Laboring Class. Why should not these Unions be multiplied indefinitely and universally? *Ed.*]

This enterprise for ameliorating the condition of the poor and producing portion of the community has ceased to be a mere speculative theory, and settled down into a real *matter of fact*.

The Union already numbers twenty Divisions, mostly in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, and containing in the aggregate over twelve hundred members; which number is rapidly augmenting. The Union is governed and regulated by a Supreme Division, composed of delegates from the several Subordinate Divisions, in the ratio of one delegate to every twenty-five qualified members, and holds its meetings quarterly.

As we have several times stated, one of the prominent objects of this Union is to purchase the necessaries of life—food, fuel clothing, &c. at wholesale prices, thereby saving the enormous profits which now fall into the hands of speculators and exchangers, and which are so great at times as to actually render the poor laboring man incapable of providing a comfortable subsistence for his family; throwing him into the control of the capricious, or upon the charities of the world; without education, and that manly independence so essential to human happiness and virtue. This is accomplished by combining the available funds of each member so as to purchase their goods in large quantities and at seasonable times, which is done through a 'Board of Trade,' appointed by the Supreme Division for this purpose, and through which the different Divisions transact most of their mercantile affairs, entirely upon the cash system. Indeed the whole business of the Union is conducted strictly upon this principle, thereby avoiding an evil of no small magnitude.

The practicability and advantages of this institution must be apparent to every reflecting mind. By it the poor man may be enabled not only to provide more comfortably for the physical wants of those dependent upon him, but also to furnish them with educational means—means of developing and perfecting the immortal mind, and fitting themselves for lives of usefulness and honor. Taking this view of the subject, we look upon this institution as a great means of bettering the condition of the working people, or at least of greatly mitigating the depressive tendencies of Labor, and finally leading it to seek out a *permanent remedy*. The weekly trade of the Union is about five thousand dollars, which, at the low estimate of ten per cent. on the usual modes of purchasing goods, would amount to five hundred dollars per week saved to the members, or the snug little sum of *twenty-six thousand* dollars a year. Thus it will be seen that the Union, although in its infancy, is doing no mean business.

Now if this is but a beginning, what may not reasonably be expected, when the scheme becomes more general and mature? When its operations shall become extended? And when instead of hundreds, its members shall number thousands, and the combined energies and experience of these thousands, shall be brought to bear upon this object? Lowell, already, has two Divisions numbering nearly two hundred members; each Division having a store under successful operation; and the results of which have thus far been highly satisfactory. We feel a degree of confidence and pleasure in recommending this institution to the workingmen and women of this city, believing that they may be much benefited if they will make proper use of the advantages it offers, physically, intellectually and socially. Those, however, who would have no higher object in joining such an association, than mere dollars and cents, may find some things uncongenial; such, therefore we should advise, not to be over-anxious about enlisting, for we want men and women of principle, heart and soul—those who look beyond the mere pecuniary advantages of the institution, to the final good and elevation of humanity, and use them as *means* to this great and good end.

[Harbinger.

Robert Owen on Charity and its Effects in Practice.

To regenerate the world from its present poverty, disunion, inferior passions, crimes, and misery. Charity must be made to pervade humanity. How is this mighty object to be accomplished? Charity, pure, genuine and universal, which are the only true characteristics of this first and highest of all virtues, is an effect only of an efficient cause.

It can never be created, pure, genuine and universal, except through a correct knowledge of the natural, fixed and unchanging laws of human nature. And when this knowledge is taught to, received and understood by any human being, the mind of that being, without either merit or demerit attributable to him, cannot avoid being filled with this divine quality, which will destroy the germs of all anger, hatred, violence, envy, jealousy, oppression, and injustice, of every description; and, instead thereof will implant the seeds of good will, kindness, affection, with a cordial, never-dying desire to promote the highest and best interest and permanent happiness of man, without exception of color, clime, or caste. And this alone is that charity which thinketh no evil, but which ardently desires the permanent good of all, and that will with inexpressible pleasure, actively exert all its powers perseveringly through life, to aid in the accomplishment of this great work, to stay and prevent the daily increasing evils of ignorance, poverty, disunion, and crime.

But how is this great and happy change in human existence to be now effected in opposition to the universal love of individual wealth, and of consequent selfishness? By the most simple of all processes; merely by gradually superseding the inferior, vicious, injurious, or ill-arranged circumstances, which ignorance has made to pervade the world, by superior, well-arranged, virtuous and rational circumstances; for as these are, so will man be, all the world over, whatever may be the present ignorance and error of every latitude and longitude.

This entire change from the evil and inferior arrangements of the world, to the good and superior circumstances, which it will be for the happiness of all, should everywhere exist, may be effected throughout the more civilized nations, as rapidly as the railways are now superseding old roads, and steam navigation is overcoming the uncertainty of adverse winds and waves.

There is a good time coming.

New York, April 10, 1847. ROBERT OWEN.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

The very imperfect advices which we have of the steamer's news have paralyzed our market, and no movement can be expected until we receive her commercial letters. Everything to-day is quiet, though sellers of Flour for future delivery feel that the check given to high prices abroad will operate to their advantage.

We have no local news to-day. The friends of Com. Conner intend to give him a public dinner or some other testimonial of their high appreciation, which will be arranged for an early day.

IMMENSE FLIGHT OF PIGEONS.—The Cayuga Tocsin says, that during the whole forenoon of Sunday last, the horizon at that place was, much of the time, literally darkened by a succession of immense flocks of pigeons, wending their way from North to South.

CITY ITEMS.

THURSDAY, April 22.

☞ The Knickerbocker Society celebrated the usual *Pous Festival* by a Supper at the City Hotel last week.

☞ Yankee Doodle for this week gets off the following good joke:

GIGANTIC LITERARY ENTERPRISE.—A leading house has engaged Dr. GRISWOLD to translate the entire works of THOMAS CARLYLE into English. This invaluable work will be issued in seventeen hundred weekly numbers—price one shilling.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This Board met last evening. An appropriation of $3430 was made for fitting up Fifteenth Ward School. A resolution was passed, asking that the Common Council deposit one quarter of the annual apportionment of school money. Some bills were ordered to be paid, &c.

COURT OF SESSIONS—*Trial of Patrick McManus resumed*—The trial of Patrick McManus for burglary was resumed at the opening of the Court. After the prosecution had concluded their evidence, several witnesses were called who testified to the previous good character of McManus. The testimony in the case was summed up by L. Marsh, Esq. for the accused, and by the District Attorney for the prosecution, when it was given to the jury under the charge of the Court, who rendered a verdict of guilty of grand larceny. He was remanded for sentence. The Court adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

POLICE.—Officer Burley of the Lower Police Court yesterday arrested Moses Phillips of Brooklyn, on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences. From the complaint preferred, it appears that on the 8th of December last, the accused called upon Mr. William R. Strong of No. 285 Pearl-st. and represented that he had a son residing in North Lyme, Conn. named Alfred Phillips, who had purchased a woolen factory there, for which he had given $4500, and upon which he had paid one-half, and was to have four years allowed him to pay the balance in, and that under these circumstances he wished to purchase $300 worth of wool for his son on a credit of 4 months; at the same time setting forth by way of farther inducement that with the exceptions of two notes, an indebtedness of about $800, consisting of two promissory notes, he did not owe anything whatever.—That upon these representations Mr. Strong sold Moses Phillips wool to the amount of $296; since which time Alfred Phillips has failed in business and passed all his property and effects out of his hands. The accused was committed for examination.....James Whaley of Chautauque County, at present stopping at Lovejoy's Hotel, while passing along Broadway about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, was accosted by a colored girl named Mary Simpson, who finally induced the stranger to accompany her to her apartments in William-st. where, by the aid of unseen accomplices he was fleeced out of about $220. Constable Rue and Prince John Davis yesterday arrested Mary, also her accomplices, consisting of Mather Burns, *alias* Mat Barron, George Thompson and Ann Eliza Wilson, who were committed to prison to answer for the offence.

INQUESTS.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at 17 Sullivan-st. upon the body of a woman named Mary J. Jackson. Decessed had been subject to fits for a considerable length of time. She was a native of New-York, aged 40 years. Verdict, death by epilepsy.....The Coroner held an inquest at the Ninth Ward Station House upon the body of a male infant found in the slip at the foot of Amos-st. Verdict, death from causes unknown.....The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at 108 Twelfth-st. upon the body of Joseph Lewis, a native of Maryland, aged 38 years. Verdict, death by congestion of the lungs.....The Coroner also held an inquest at 449 Cherry-st. upon the body of a colored woman named Jane Dorsey. Verdict, death by *delirium tremens*.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

ROWDYISM.—On Monday night eight of the guy ropes which sustain the derricks used for hoisting stone at the New City Hall were partially severed, plainly for the purpose of causing the fall into the unfinishhed building of one of the large stones, some five or six tons in weight. Had this occurred, the immense weight would have broken down the iron beams and brick arches, and caused damage to the amount of a couple of thousand of dollars. The workmen did not dare to commence operations Tuesday morning, in the fear that their lives might be endangered by some unknown mischief.

ALIEN PASSENGERS.—Considerable complaint exists among our city authorities at the repeated landing, on the Brooklyn shore, of numbers of immigrants, by which means the legal requirements in relation to bonding and commuting for passengers have been eluded. We understand that these immigrants are from Ireland and of the poorer classes; and some of them have already applied to our superintendents for assistance. Means are to be taken to guard against these infractions of the law. [Eagle.

ANOTHER NEW CHURCH TO BE BUILT.—We are informed (says the Star) that on Monday an association of our enterprising citizens effected the purchase of that beautiful elevated ground formerly the residence of Fanning C. Tucker, Esq. and more recent of Jonathan Trotter, Esq. situated on Hicks near Pierrepont-st. for the erection of an Episcopal Church, of which Rev. Mr. Vinton is to be pastor. The style of the architecture is not yet decided upon. Strange as it may seem, yet it is the fact, that this will be the first church erected in the First Ward of our city.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—By the Fifth Annual Report of the Female Assistance Society, it appears that during the Winter $372 79 has been received and $353 95 expended; 344 garments, 275 pairs of shoes, and 34 bed comforters have been distributed, and 160 families relieved.

Law Courts.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge Nelson.—*Benj. G. Wilder vs. Crandall Rich, John G. Stearns, Almond Roff and Asa S. Marvin.*—This is an action to recover damages for infringement of patent of the "Salamander Safe," the amount of damage laid at $10,000.

The counsel for plaintiff, in his opening, stated that Mr. Jesse Delano, about 30 years ago, invented a safe which was composed of an outer and inner chest, with plank between. It answered very well in cases of slight fire, but when any considerable amount of heat came against it, the contents took fire and became destroyed. This was particularly shown in the great fire of 1835, when even Mr. D. himself gave up the idea of their being able to stand much heat.

In the years 1831 and 1832 one Daniel Fitzgerald, of this city, was engaged, among other things, in making plaster-of-paris images and other toys, and on one occasion, when about leaving his shop, he took up an iron vessel which he had been using for the purpose of mixing and preparing the plaster, and the inside of which had a thick coat of plaster-of-paris on it, placed some water in it and set it over the fire to heat. After being, what he supposed, hot enough, he took it off, but found the water just as cold as when he had placed it over the fire—he tried a second time, with no better success—much surprised he placed the vessel over a third time and heated it nearly red hot, still the temperature of the water was hardly changed. It at once struck him that the discovery might be turned to some very valuable account. [This little event has since been the means, no doubt, of saving millions of dollars worth of property.] He kept making experiments, and in 1834 constructed a little safe or chest, but it was imperfect—yet he felt satisfied if he could make it air-tight the object of perfect safety in the strongest heat would be attained. After the great fire of 1835 he renewed his efforts, and applied at the office in Washington for a patent, but was met there by discouragement as to any benefit to be derived from the plan—in 1836 the Patent Office was burnt, and all that Mr. F. had lodged there was destroyed. In 1837 he tried again, but was baffled and advised to withdraw. Finally Mr. Enos Wilder, brother of the plaintiff, now deceased, took hold with him, and a patent was obtained.

The plan of manufacturing is to make an inner and an outer chest, leaving a space two or three inches between them, into which calcined plaster mixed with water to about the consistency of cream is poured—this rather swells in drying and renders the chest completely air-tight.

The defendants are engaged in manufacturing safes on the same principle, and the present action is brought to test the right of the invention.

Mr. Silas C. Herring was called as a witness, but objected to on account of interest. He stated that he has an agreement with Mr. Wilder by which he is to give Mr. W. one cent per lb. on all sales for two years from the time of making the agreement, so as to give him an opportunity to test his patent—that at the end of the two years (it is said they are about up) he is to manufacture and sell without making any allowance, unless Mr. W sustains his patent, in which case he (Mr. H) is to have the exclusive right of manufacture in the State of New-York and resume the payment of the said one per cent per lb. &c. The Court thought there was sufficient interest to prevent Mr. H. being a witness, and he was accordingly set aside. Other testimony was presented. To be continued this forenoon.—For plaintiff Messrs. Staples; for defendant Mr. Emmet.

Thomas Prosser vs. L. and M. Cook.—The plaintiff claims to have discovered at Birmingham, Eng. a new mode of manufacturing shirt and suspender buttons by pressing the clay in a dry powdered state, and afterward exposing it to heat and glazing as in porcelain, and to have obtained a patent in the United States in 1840, and that his buttons are generally known in the market as "Prosser's agate button." It is claimed that they will not cut the thread as those of bone, pearl, wood, &c. It is alleged that Messrs. C. have violated the patent, and action is brought. Verdict for plaintiff 6 cents, thus sustaining the patent. For plaintiff Mr. J. B. Staples; for defendant Mr. G. C. Goddard.

CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge Edmonds.—*Isaac Randall vs. Horace N. Parker.*—The plaintiff resides at Newark. His son Theodore hired of Mr Seamen the building 252 Broadway (formerly Peale's Museum) for a bowling saloon, on a lease of five years, at a rent of $2,300 per annum. Creditors coming upon him, he claims to have made sale to his father, the plaintiff, of his bar-room and other fixtures, lease, &c. for a debt of $1,100 due the father, and that the latter took possession.

The defendant is an officer in the Marine Court, and made a levy on the property under an execution in favor of Reuben Smith against Theodore. The articles were replevined, and the present suit is to test the question.

The defence was that the sale was made in fraud of the creditors of the son.

The Court charged that there must not only be a debt due in such cases, but the jury must be satisfied that the transfer was really made, and continuous possession given in payment of it. The jury found a verdict for defendant, assessing the damages at $115 54.—For plff. Mr. W. Watson; for defdt, Mr. H. H. Burlock and Mr. T. Nims.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice Jones.—*Wm. Adams and others vs. Ocean Insurance Co.*—Action which was tried before, relative to insurance on the ship William Brown. To be continued this forenoon.

Foreign Items.

Letters from Rome of the 18th inst. announce that among the papers seized on a refugee implicated in the last conspiracy discovered at Ancona, were several documents, showing that Austria was intriguing against the Pope's Government. Those papers having been forwarded to Rome, Cardinal Gizzi, the Secretary of State, immediately addressed a note to the Austrian Ambassador, apprising him of the fact, and demanding an explanation. The latter having contented himself with merely acknowledging the receipt of the note, the Cardinal wrote him a second, which also remained without a reply. The Pope, indignant at his conduct, sent for the Ambassador, who hastened to wait on his Holiness. Their interview was said to have been very animated, and when the Pope conducted the Ambassador to the door, he told him in the presence of the attendants: "I give you my blessing, but you may write to your sovereign, that if he expects to intimidate me, he is greatly mistaken." One of these letters mentioned that the Ambassador was to quit Rome in the evening of the 18th. [Times.

GREECE.—From Athens we learn that the Turco Grecian difference does not appear to be near at end.—By the French steamer a note was addressed to M. Argyropulo, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, with directions to lay the same before the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs. From what can be learned of the contents of this note, it appears that M. Coletti has requested the Sultan to nominate another Minister in the place of M. Mussuris, after which the King of Greece will give every reasonable satisfaction that His Imperial Majesty may demand. The Sultan, however, is firm in adhering strictly to the letter of the first note addressed by the Porte to M. Coletti.

The inauguration of Prince Albert as Chancellor of Cambridge University, took place at Buckingham Palace, in London, on the 20th of March.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is a melancholy fact, that negroes have become the only reliable staple of the tobacco-growing sections of Virginia—*the only reliable means of liquidating debts, foreign and domestic.* They are sold here by hundreds, under the hammer of the auctioneer. The domestic cannot compete with the South-western demand for them, for the plain reason, that the tobacco-grower cannot make one-half of one per cent per annum upon slave labor, while the cotton and sugar planters make, perhaps, from fifteen to twenty per cent.

There is in this undeniable statement of facts much matter for serious, if not melancholy, reflection. But it is not my purpose to enlarge upon this subject. My principal object is, to call the attention of the people of Virginia to the foul game which some of the Southern banks are playing upon us. *Our negroes are going by hundreds, yea, thousands, to the South-west;* and what are we getting in return for them? Look around you, and see, fellow-citizens! We are trading off our slaves, whom we have nurtured from infancy, we are parting with them at a time of life when they have become able to help us "work for a living," and receiving as compensation for them a precarious paper currency, issued by the North Carolina and South Carolina banks! [Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Nov. 13, 1846.

THE 'AIR LINE' ROUTE TO BOSTON.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives on Tuesday evening, by a vote of 132 to 70, ordered the Norfolk County Railroad bill to a third reading. This is a mere Local road, 17 miles long, and was recommended by the Committee in preference to the Pettee and Perkins routes, which contemplated an extension to New Haven, there to connect with the New-York and New Haven Railroad. Leave was given to the applicants for both the last-mentioned routes to withdraw. It is now proposed to open a continuous Railroad communication with Boston by a connection with the Boston and Providence road at the latter place.

☞ A large meeting of the citizens of St. Louis was held on the 9th, to testify their gratification at the victories of the American arms at Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Canada and Puebla de Taos. The Mayor of the City presided. Spirited addresses were made and resolutions offered. There was to have been a grand illumination of the City on the 15th.

General Notices.

PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS, FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nassau-st. N. Y.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

☞ Letter Bags are open at the office of The New-York Tribune for all Foreign Ports, and all letters and newspapers deposited in this office will always be forwarded by the very earliest vessels. This department is under the special supervision of J. B. MOWER, Esq. well known for many years as the experienced and efficient Superintendent of the Foreign Letter Department of the New-York City Post Office.

Bags are now open for the reception of letters and newspapers for the following places, viz: London, Liverpool Glasgow, Ireland, Havre, Marseilles, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburgh, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Oregon, Mexico, Panama, St. Thomas, Kingston, (Jam.) Maranzas, Havana.

Office open from 6 A. M. till 10 P. M.

☞ Letters and Newspapers will be received at the office of The Tribune for the packet ship Silvie de Grasse, Capt. Rich, which sails for Havre on the 24th inst.

☞ 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 liabilities.

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☞ Office opposite the "Michigan Exchange, Jefferson avenue. Yours, &c.

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