NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. VIII. NO. 65. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1848. WHOLE NO. 2445.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

At The Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, opposite the City Hall,

and delivered to City Subscribers for 12½ Cents per week; or, when delivered, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year, on the same rate. Single copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers pay Five Dollars per annum, in advance, and the paper is no one continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for six months. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country News-papers. Daily papers received at this office whose terms are higher than these of The Tribune, are not allowed any difference.

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is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Price $3 per annum. Two copies for $5.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every Saturday Morning at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. Ten copies for $15, or twenty copies for $26.

GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

BARNBURNERS' STATE CONVENTION.

UTICA, Thursday, June 22.

The Convention was temporarily organized at 12 M.

THOMAS FARRINGTON of Tioga County was appointed Chairman, and GILBERT DEAN of Dutchess County and W. W. SCRUGHAM of Westchester County were appointed Secretaries.

The names of Delegates were then called.—There was great applause when the name of JOHN VAN BUREN was called out and responded to.

Among the Delegates who answered to their names were Hon. PRESTON KING and Hon. SAM'L YOUNG.

General harmony prevailed. The nominations will certainly be made to-morrow.

Gen. Taylor as a Man.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN addressed a great meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa. on Friday evening, being on his way home to Kentucky, having resigned his seat in the Senate to canvass the State for Governor. Mr. Crittenden never could make a poor Speech, and on this occasion he made a very good one in commendation of Gen. Taylor. It does not prove Gen. Taylor the best man for President, but it shows that he possesses (as we always supposed) many sterling qualities. The following synopsis (we have no room for a fuller report) we take from the *Pittsburgh Gazette*:

GENERAL TAYLOR IS A WHIG.

This, Mr. Crittenden said, he declared from his own knowledge. He is a Whig, a good Whig, a thorough Whig. I know him to be a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. All his political feelings are identified with the Whig party.

GEN. TAYLOR IS AN HONEST MAN.

On the uprightness of Gen. Taylor's character, Mr. Crittenden dwelt with great earnestness, as a trait which he knew, and felt, and admired. He said he was emphatically an honest man, and he defied the opponents of the old soldier to bring aught against him, impeaching his uprightness, in all his transactions, during a public life of forty years. His appearance and manner bear the impress of such sterling honesty, that population, manners, and rascality are frightened from his presence. Gen. Twiggs, who has been on habits of intimate personal intercourse with him, said to the speaker, lately, that there was not a man in the world, who had been in the company of Gen. Taylor five minutes, who would dare make an improper proposition to him. Dishonesty flees from his presence.

GEN. TAYLOR IS A MAN OF GREAT ABILITIES.

His whole military life gave evidence of this.—He never committed a blunder, or lost a battle. There is not another man in the army who would have fought the battle of Buena Vista but Gen. Taylor,—and not another who would have won it. Examine the whole history of his exploits, in all their details, and you see the evidence of his reaching sagacity, and great ability.

GEN. TAYLOR IS A MAN OF LEARNING.

Not more scholastic learning—he has never graduated at a college—but his mind is richly stored with that practical knowledge, which is acquired from both men and books. He is a deeply read man, in all ancient and modern history and in all matters relating to the practical duties of life, civil and military. He is intimate with Plutarch, and the speaker,—a Plutarch here himself, as bright as ever adorned the page of history. Gen. Gibson,—you all know and love Gen. Gibson, one of your own Pennsylvanians, a man whose reputation for truth and honor was proverbial, and whose word was always the end of controversy, as implicitly was it relied upon,—Gen. Gibson had told him, that he and Gen. Taylor had entered the army nearly together, and had served together almost constantly, until he, Gibson, retired, and that during that time, they had sat together on seventeen Court Martials, many of them important and intricate cases, and in every single instance, Zachary Taylor had been appointed to draw up the opinion of the Court,—a brilliant testimony to his superior abilities, and ripe learning and practical knowledge.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S HUMANITY AND SIMPLICITY OF CHARACTER.

Gen. Taylor is a plain unassuming, unostentatious, gentlemanly man. There is no pride, no foppery, no airs about him. He possesses the utmost simplicity of character. When in the army, he fared just as his soldiers fared—ate the same hardtack—slept under his tent and underwent similar fatigue—for fifteen months in Mexico, never sleeping in a house one night. His humanity, kindness, and simplicity of character, had won for him the love of his soldiers. They could approach him at all times. He never kept a guard around his tent, or any pomp or parade. He trusted his soldiers, and they trusted and loved him in return. Not a drop of his soldiers' blood was shed by him, during the campaign. All the blood shed under his direction was shed in battle. We hear of no military executions—no judicial shedding of blood. His heart moved to human woe, and he was careful of the lives of his soldiers, and humane to the erring, and to the vanquished foe. He is kind, noble, generous feeling,—a friend of the masses—there is no aristocracy about him—he is a true Democrat. He will adorn the White House, and shed new light over the fading and false Democracy of the day, which has gone far into its sere and yellow leaf—he will bring in a true, vigorous, verdant, refreshing Democracy.

GEN. TAYLOR PROSCRIBES NO MAN FOR OPINION'S SAKE.

He is a good and true Whig, but he will proscribe no man for a difference of opinion. He hates, loathes proscription. He loves the free, independent utterance of opinion. He has commanded Whigs and Democrats on the field of battle—has witnessed their patriotic devotion, and invincible courage, while standing together, shoulder to shoulder—has seen them fight, bleed and die together; and God forbid he should proscribe any man on account of a difference of political sentiments. He would as soon think, said the speaker, of running from a Mexican!

GENERAL TAYLOR'S POSITION.

Some object, said the speaker, to Gen. Taylor, because he is from the South, and is a slaveholder. Are we not one people? Do you not love the Union? Have I not the same rights as a Kentuckian, to all the benefits of our glorious Union, that you have as Pennsylvanians? We are one people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from our most Northern Line to the Rio Grande, we are one people—it is all my country—it is all yours. There is no country, there never was a country, like this. Rome, in her mightiest days, never possessed so vast and splendid a country as this—so grand, so great, so glorious. Our destiny is as glorious as our country, if we hold together, and do not suffer sectional prejudices to divide us. We speak one language—our identity is the same—we are one consolidated people—and our success has hitherto been glorious and unprecedented. Shall we then divide in feeling? No! No! No matter where our man is from, if he is an *American*. Gen. Taylor, in his feelings, knows no South, no North, no East, no West. He is an *American*! Where has he lived? In his tent for forty years. His home, for forty years, has been under the *American Flag*!—the flag of his whole country. He is a *national* man—he has lived everywhere, where ever the flag waves! He is not a Southern man—he is an *American*! He proscribes no one, either of the North or South; and will you proscribe him for the accident of birth and home? He condemns no man for the institutions of his State. Will you condemn him? He is a kind, generous, noble old man—a true American in heart.

GEN. TAYLOR'S HABITS.

He is a temperate man—he never drank a bottle of spirits in his life. His habits are exemplary.

GEN. TAYLOR'S INFLEXIBILITY OF CHARACTER.

Finally, said the speaker, he is a man you cannot *buy*—a man you cannot *sell*—a man you cannot *scare*—and a man who *never surrenders*!

GEN. TAYLOR.—The steamboat Gen. Taylor arrived at Memphis, on her last trip, just as the news of Gen. Taylor's nomination for the Presidency was telegraphed to that city. She was the first to convey the intelligence of his nomination to the old General. He was at his plantation, above Natchez. [N. O. Pic. 13th.

FATAL REPAST.—We regret to learn from the *Gloucester Telegraph* of this morning, that the family of Mr. Thomas Niles, residing at Eastern Point, yesterday partook of a chowder made of clams, and in about twenty minutes after eating, Mr. Niles, his wife, two sons, a daughter, and a lady visiting the family, began to feel the effects of the poison. Edward, the youngest son, about six years of age, showed the first symptoms, and was so badly affected that he died before medical aid could be received. The rest of the family, although seriously affected, we are glad to say are likely to recover. [Boston Transcript, 21st.

FIRE IN CONWAY, N. H.—The paper-mill recently erected and owned by William K. Eastman, Esq. of Conway, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night, June 12 with all the machinery and fixtures.—Loss about $3,000—no insurance.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

Six and a half Days from New-Orleans!

RATIFICATION ADDRESSES AT QUERETARO.

Army Movements.

THE AMERICAN DESERTERS

From the N. O. Picayune, June 15.

The brig Mary Anne Jones, Capt. Collins, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed in company with the Helen and American on the 7th inst. By her we have received our correspondence from Mexico and Queretaro, and ample files of Mexican papers from each city. Our dates from Mexico are to the 1st inst., from Queretaro to the 30th ult.

Gen. Herrera has been elected President, receiving the votes of eleven deputations, while Gov. Angel Trias received the votes of five deputations.

QUERETARO, May 30, 1848.

The Commissioners left the City of Mexico on the 23d inst. early in the morning, and arrived here on the afternoon of the 29th, having made the journey—about 150 miles—in less than four days.

But little of interest occurred on the road. The Commissioners were everywhere received with politeness; and, whenever they stopped at haciendas of the wealthy, with hospitality. The country, take it as a whole, from Mexico to Queretaro, is the finest I have seen in Mexico, with the exception of the valley of Orizaba, and is generally highly cultivated. Corn is the staple production, and it is not uncommon to see fields of from 500 to 1,000 acres; but with that ignorance of the principles of Agriculture which pervades nearly all Mexico, the same field is planted with Corn year after year for ten or twelve years, and the fact that good crops are still grown, attests the richness of the soil. The City is about 6,000 feet lower than Mexico, and the descent, though the country is rather undulating than otherwise, is regular. With a few exceptions water is sufficiently abundant for irrigation.

Capt. Wyse, (an American, formerly an officer of the Mexican Navy,) who acted as guide and as purveyor to the Commissioners, on the morning we left San Juan del Rio, came very nearly being killed, with two dragoons, by robbers. We were warned at San Juan, which was the last place we stopped at before arriving at the city, to be on the look-out for robbers; but Capt. Wyse, disregarding the caution, proceeded with the two dragoons in advance of the command, in order to breakfast at Arroyseco, and when about two miles from the town eight or ten robbers rushed from an ambush, with their arms cocked, and attempted to seize the bridles of Capt. Wyse and the dragoons. The captain and the men were unprepared with their weapons, and fell back upon the command, and as they retreated the robbers all fired upon them, but fortunately missed.—The same day we learned that the passengers in the stage going from Queretaro to Mexico, and those in the stage coming from Mexico, were robbed of everything they had by this party.

About five miles from this city the Commissioners were met by a Mexican escort of sixty lancers, commanded by Capt. Don Luis Portilla. The moment the carriage in which the Commissioners were was in sight, Don Louis M. de Herrera, Adjutant-General of the Mexican Army, and Col. Almonte, brother of the ex-Minister to Washington, dashed forward to receive them. The American escort advanced, and passing the Mexican escort at a present, formed on the right. The Mexican troops then took the advance, which they kept until we arrived. Nothing can be more beautiful, at a distance, than the appearance of those Mexican lancers.—Their uniform gear is gaudy, but when seen from afar, combined with the tri-colored pennon fluttering from the lance, their appearance is picturesque in the extreme. As the procession entered the city, we found several carriages on the road, filled with the most respectable part of the population, waiting to witness our entrance, and perhaps still more curious to see American troops. The streets through which the Commissioners and the troops moved were filled with spectators; and not only the streets, but the doors, the galleries and the house tops. The Commissioners found a house prepared for them, and their *suite*, and the officers and men were quartered in other houses. During the night some slight disturbances occurred at the inns, and for a time it was feared that a collision would take place between our troops and the people, but the forbearance of the men and the precautions taken by our officers prevented it, and since all has been quiet. Major Polk, the day after our arrival, reported to the Government, through the Commissioners, this belligerent conduct on the part of the people, and he received assurances of the protection of the army and the Government, but it was confessed that the population were hostile to the Americans, and a request was made that every possible measure would be taken to prevent a collision.

On the 28th the Commissioners were visited by the principal members of the Cabinet, and the same day they visited the President and presented their credentials. You will find herewith their Speech on the occasion. I have endeavored to obtain the Speech of Pena y Pena in reply, but up to this time have been unsuccessful. On the 29th, accompanied by Mr. Clifford and Ross, the officers of the escort and the citizens who accompanied the Commission, were, by invitation, presented to the President. They were received in a very plainly indeed I may say cleanly furnished room in a private house, near the suburbs of the city. Pena y Pena, and all the civil officers of his Government were present, among whom was Ansys, as well as Rosa, dressed in simple style; but at the very threshold of his house was a military guard, and at the entrance of his chamber stood a sentinel, showing what a mockery is Republicanism in Mexico. The manner of introduction was the same as among ourselves. The President stood up as each man was introduced to him, and shook hands. The introductions over, all sat down, Ross and Mr Clifford on the right of the President, and Ansys and Major Polk on his left. Some ten or fifteen minutes were then consumed in conversation, when the whole party left. The tenor of conversation was chiefly between Mr. Clifford and Major Polk and the President, and was expressive, on both sides, of felicitations on the prospect of a speedy peace, and the hope of long harmony between the two countries.

A delay has taken place in the exchange of ratifications in consequence of the National Seal being in Mexico, which the Mexican authorities declare necessary to affix to the Treaty. It was sent for by express, and, having been received, the Treaty will be signed at 7 o'clock this evening. The Commissioners have to-day been endeavoring to obtain permission for our cavalry and artillery to leave the country by way of San Luis Potosi and Saltillo, but it has been refused in the most positive manner, and no portion of the army will be allowed to go from the interior through any other port than Vera Cruz, or some one in its immediate vicinity. The Commissioners will leave for Mexico to-morrow. Mr. Clifford, as I have already informed you, will remain as Minister. Gen. Butler will go to Vera Cruz with Mr. Sevier, whose delay in Mexico will be very short.

The first day out from Mexico, we met Lieut. Wise of the Navy, with dispatches from Com. Jones, in the Pacific, to the Commissioners. As far as I can learn, the people of Lower California who have been friendly to the Americans are threatened with vengeance, and they have requested Com. Jones to urge upon the Commissioners the propriety of inserting a clause in the Treaty for their protection, and the Commodore has written for instructions in the matter. Mr. Wise having returned from Mexico, is now waiting here by instruction of the Commissioners, to carry a copy of the Treaty to the Pacific, and will leave to-morrow. His traveling has been extremely rapid. He left Mazatlan on the 19th inst. and arrived, by sea, at San Blas on the 13th. At midnight on the 13th he left for Mexico by way of this city. He arrived here on the morning of the 20th, and met us on the 22d, within about twenty miles of Mexico. If you will look over the map you will say this is a feat for a man to boast of. Mr. Wise has kindly furnished me with the following memoranda of Naval intelligence:

"The Ohio, Com. Jones, arrived at Mazatlan on the 9th of May, 42 days from Callao. Frigate Congress and corvette Cyane were in port. On the 12th the razee Independence, Com. Shubrick, arrived at San Blas. Sloops-of-war Lexington and Southampton were also there—the latter to sail for Monterey—having on board Lieut. Halleck, U. S. Engineers. The squadron was perfectly healthy. Marathon was garrisoned by crew of the Congress and the marines of the Independence. It was supposed the former would return to the United States with Com. Shubrick. It was not decided which vessel of the squadron would carry Com. Geisinger to China. The corvette Dale was at Guaymas and the Preble at Monterey."

Half-past 7 P. M.—The treaty has just been signed by Rosa and the Commissioners, and Peace is made. D. S.

The following are the addresses alluded to in the letter of our correspondent, both translated from the Spanish:

ADDRESS OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS, Upon their presentation as Ministers Plenipotentiary to the President and Republic.

SIR: We have come hither to present to you our credentials as Commissioners of the United States for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, with the modifications made in Washington by the Senate.

The Mexican Congress having approved the treaty as modified, all that is wanting for the complete restablishment of peace between the two countries, is the exchange of ratifications. We sincerely congratulate you upon this auspicious result, and we shall ever have reason for the most grateful recollections, as we have been in a measure the instruments of accomplishing it.

Your Excellency may be assured that the wishes of the United States are for the prosperity of Mexico, and that they well know that in this prosperity their own interests are deeply involved.

May the two countries, like sister Republics, ever maintain the most friendly relations; in both may liberal institutions flourish by means of mutual efforts, so that both may reach that height of national greatness whose foundation-stone is Intelligence, Education and Virtue, and that in their elevation they may serve as a beacon-light in the pathway of popular enfranchisement, in which the nations of the civilized world are now struggling and advancing with new vigor and unbounded hope.

Sincerely animated these sentiments, we have the honor of placing our credentials in your hands.

REPLY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN: With the greatest satisfaction, I have received from your hands the credentials which you have presented for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty signed in the City of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, with the modifications made in Washington by the Senate, which treaty has just received the approval of the Mexican Congress.

I owe you the most expressive thanks for the sentiments of friendship and good will which you have manifested toward the Mexican Republic. In its name I assure you that these sentiments are completely reciprocated, and that as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, I desire nothing more ardently than that our treaty may become the immutable basis of that constant harmony and good understanding which should cordially prevail between two Republics, in order that they may be prosperous, powerful and respected in the general society of nations.

After the exchange of ratifications on the night of the 30th ult. Mr. Sevier again addressed the President, and was replied to in the most friendly terms by the Minister of Relations, who announced that Mexico will shortly appoint a Minister to the Government of the United States.

We find the following additional news in the *N. O. Crescent* of the 15th:

A number of Mexican citizens sent the following petition to Gen. Butler, which we translate from *El Monitor*:

To His Excellency Gen. Butler, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army in Mexico:

In the last number of the "American Star" it is said that the prisoners of San Patricio, and their Captain, Riley, now that peace is celebrated, are to be carried to New Orleans and turned out of the service in an ignominious manner. We would humbly beg the Commander-in-Chief to show his clemency, by pardoning those unfortunate men, and remitting the rest of their term of punishment, setting them at liberty, and allowing them to remain among us. Nothing would, in our opinion, be a more appropriate act in celebration of peace, or more conducive to forgetfulness of the past than the exercise of the right of pardon toward these unfortunates, who would not have suffered had the war not taken place. They have suffered in our cause, and we think that no act of grace that Gen. Butler could exercise on leaving our soil, would render his memory half so grateful to Mexicans as this. Should his Excellency read these lines, we hope he will be persuaded that they are the expression of the sentiments of every Mexican heart.

The *Eco del Comercio* of the 18th, announces their pardon, agreeably to the above request.

VERA CRUZ, June 6, 1848.

Eds. Crescent: By the mail from Mexico we have nothing of importance, except the preparations which are making for the descent of the troops. The outposts are called in as rapidly as possible, and the division of Gen. Patterson was on the march to the coast, and will probably arrive in a short time. The troops from Orizaba and Puebla are hourly expected; an escort with the sick and disabled at Jalapa, has arrived, and is being embarked for New Orleans. Gen. Smith is in command, and we really find it a pleasant change. You will see in the *Free American* an account of an explosion which took place day before yesterday; from twenty to thirty persons were killed and wounded, many of them were women and children. The view of the ruins, with the crushed and mangled bodies of the dead and dying, was really horrible, and such a sight as I never wish to see again. It is supposed that a large quantity of powder was clandestinely kept upon the premises, either for sale or for the use of the robber bands which infest the vicinity of the city.

AID TO YUCATAN.—Sr. Otero has introduced into the Mexican Congress a proposition to send immediate and efficient assistance to Yucatan.

GEN. ARISTA—The *Eco* says that the prosecutions so long existing against this gallant officer have terminated in his full and entire acquittal, and he is now again in a position to serve his country.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES IN MEXICAN PORTS.—A late number of the *Gaceta* contains a decree of the President of Mexico, concerning Mexican duties. By this decree it appears that on the cessation of the war, the Mexican Tariff of the 4th of October, 1845, will go into operation, and as the duties thereby imposed on imported goods are much higher than those collected during the time the ports were in possession of the American forces, some modification is necessary, in order that what may hereafter come in may be enabled to compete with foreign merchandise now in the market. He therefore orders that a reduction of 20 per cent. be made on all duties collected under the above mentioned Tariff. From this rule will be excepted the duties of one per cent. established by the law of the 31st of March, 1842, and that of two per cent. on damaged goods, which must be paid in full.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

The steamship *Crescent City*, Captain Stoddard, which sailed from New-Orleans on the 15th, arrived here early yesterday morning, in a little more than six days and a half, bringing us New-Orleans papers two days in advance of the mail. We give the news received by them, in another column. The following Card testifying to the admirable qualities of the Crescent City, as a swift and powerful vessel, has been handed us for publication:

On board Steamship CRESCENT CITY, June 22, 1848.

To Capt. Chas. Stoddard:

We, the undersigned passengers on board your noble ship, cannot do less than commend to our friends and the traveling public the steamship "Crescent City," her Commander, Officers and Crew.

In less than seven days from the City of New-Orleans, the City of New-York appears before us; and, but for three days of heavy head winds, we should undoubtedly have made the passage in six days.

The Ship and her Engine seem to be admirably adapted to each other. She is a fine, easy sea-boat; and her engine has required no tinkering, nor having stopped for one moment. And now, as we shall step ashore in a few minutes, we heartily say: God speed to all concerned.

Sam. Parkwood,	John Bailey,	
Jas. H. Howell,	L. Bincoln,	L. V. Hubbard,
Sam. Nicholson,	P. Mallard,	L. L. Southwick,
Thos. Sidell,	C. Rogers,	J. B. Andore,
Wm. Holmes,	T. T. Albert,	Chas. W. Wood,
A. Rust,	J. Ducrouzh,	W. W. White,
R. Heath,	A. Dudousar,	D. Johnston,
J. S. Cole,	D. Casenas,	A. H. Way,
James Sager,	H. A. Norcross,	H. H. Green,
Lem'l Hyman,	Robt. H. Leslie,	Jas. P. Shaw,
Lucius Leop. Simon,	J. W. Cartwright,	W. Callanan,
V. Feale,	Chas. Hara,	W. S. Cooley,
H. R. Green, Jr.	J. L. Lawrence,	L. Hawks,
M. R. Hart,	Geo. H. McClellan,	Wm. T. Jones,
Edw'd Hyman,	David Brock,	and others.
Benj. Poore,	Wm. Lippincott,	

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—The *N. O. Crescent* has received news by way of Havana from Central America to the 3d ult.

General Carrera, President of Guatemala, left the Capital with some forces on the 7th of March, in order to direct the operations against the insurgents, who kept the country in a state of continual inquietude. Carrera determined to try pacific means before he resorted to force. As in Yucatan, ecclesiastical mediation was resorted to in order to pacify the Indians. Accordingly, various priests and curates left San Sebastian, Matasquescuintla, Esquipulas and other places, on the mission of peace; but in a short time they returned without having been able to effect anything by their exhortations.

The people of the revolted districts are wandering about and suffering the greatest misery. Much injury has been caused to the commerce of Guatemala by the interruption of the mails and the seizure of foreign letters by the insurgents. In Jatiapa, Mita and at other points, there have been encounters with the Indians, in which they fought with much valor, although almost always beaten by the Government troops, who have recovered fresh courage since Carrera has taken command in person.

FROM AUX CAYES.—The schr. Abel Story, from Aux Cayes May 30, arrived at this port last evening. The captain contradicts the story that the French Consul had been beaten there. Political matters were unchanged. Letters received are principally occupied with the details of the outrages enacted by the Government forces, partial accounts of which have been before received; they give full accounts of the proscription, mock trial and murder of the venerable Dubiasse, a merchant of Aux Cayes of nearly 80 summers; of the massacre of hundreds and hundreds of unresisting citizens at Aquin and other places; of the wanton destruction of property; and apprehensions of like scenes in places yet unheard from.

A call is again made by American residents for the presence of men-of-war from the United States. An Englishman writes that the object of the blacks seems to be to possess themselves of the property of the mulattoes, either by extermination or by driving them from the Island. At Cape Haytien, *ladies* were denied passports because they possessed property which they would carry with them. But Soulouque himself does not go fast enough for these brigands. He is *suspected*, and, it was thought, might fall a victim to the very storm of cupidity and avarice which he has raised.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga still remained at Aux Cayes. [Boston Traveller, 21st.

Boston Philanthropy.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

BOSTON, June 19.

This city, with all its defections, is still constantly exhibiting noble illustrations of the spirit of the Puritans. The eloquent appeals of Rev. Mr. King in behalf of the moral destitutions of Ireland have within a few weeks, been generously responded to by churches of every name.

Last Sabbath he addressed a very full assembly in Brattle-street Church, (Unitarian,) some of whose members, you are aware, have of late been among the most bountiful patrons of literary institutions. Hon. Abbott Lawrence has recently added $50,000 to his former donation of an equal sum, for establishing a *practical* scientific institution of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Cambridge; and his brother, who two or three years since gave $80,000 to Williams College, has the past year given $4,000 to Bowdoin in Maine.

Hon. David Sears has, within a short period, given $10,000 each to Amherst, Harvard, and Dartmouth; while others that might be named have been giving their tens of thousands for Western Institutions; and these are, at the same time, among the foremost in contributing for the more common objects of benevolence which characterize this age—furnishing bright illustrations of the sentiment that distributing abroad does not diminish beneficence at home; and of that other doctrine, equally true, that giving does not impoverish.

NEW INVENTION.—We understand, says the *Springfield Republican*, that a machine has been recently invented in this town for folding newspapers and other printed matter. It is to be connected with a cylinder or improved Adams press, so that the sheets come forth from the press folded in the required form. The inventors warrant it to fold 3,600 papers per hour of any size with the greatest accuracy.

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ **Phrenologists and Publishers,** FOWLERS & WELLS, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st. N. Y.

☞ **Wigs! Wigs! Wigs!**—MONGEAT & HEARD importers and manufacturers of Human Hair, would inform their friends and strangers that they have on hand the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of wigs, scalps, half wigs, toupees, braids of long hair, frizettes, ringlets and other ornamental hair, which for quality and style are unequalled. The trade supplied, wholesale and retail, 27 Maiden-lane, New-York. je23 1m*

☞ **New-York Water-Cure Establishment, F. D. Peirson, M.D. Proprietor.**—This establishment is up town in one of the most pleasant and healthy parts of the city, containing some sixty rooms, with several private parlors. A good table for invalids, or others, who wish a good plain diet. Also, a fine arrangement for bathing, 18 and 20 East Fourteenth-st. near Union-square, New-York. je5 1m*

☞ **Water-Cure Establishment,** Oyster Bay, L. I. 25 miles from New-York—on the Sound. M.D. author of The Water-Cure Manual, Hand-Book of Hydropathy, &c. &c. Editor of the Water-Cure Journal, and the earliest American practitioner of the new mode, and Dr. P. Root, also a pupil of Priessnitz, receive patients as above. Passage week days, per steamboat Croton 34 P. M. Fulton Market. je3 tf

☞ **The Boehm Flute.**—A. G. BADGER, 161 Broadway, has constantly on hand a complete assortment of Boehm Flutes of his own manufacture, and particular pains will be taken with Flutes made to order, and in all cases warranted to give satisfaction, and in addition can be found Philip Ernst's much admired music for the Flute, published in numbers at 25 each, and his Quadrilles for Flute and Guitar; also books of instruction by Clinton, Nicholson and others, table music stands, &c. je5 tf

☞ **Directions for Pilots.**—Vessels subject to Visitation by the Health Officer; every vessel from a foreign port having Passengers, and every vessel having had, during her passage, any case of Small Pox, or infectious or contagious disease—arriving at any time.

All vessels from any port, by the ordinary passage from which they must pass South of Cape Henlopen—arriving between the 31st day of May and the 16th day of October.

And all vessels from any place (including Islands) in Asia, Africa, or the Mediterranean, or from any of the West India, Bahama, Bermuda, or Western Islands, or from any place in America, in the ordinary passage from which they pass South of Georgia—arriving between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November.

A. B. WHITING, Health Officer.

je1 1m

☞ **The Agent for the Newspapers** of the cities and principal towns of all the States of the Union, V. B. PALMER, may be consulted at his office in the Tribune Buildings, where the papers may be seen, and every other information obtained gratuitously; and advertisers to acquire a competent understanding of the subject, and to adopt a safe, economical and thorough system of advertising, in such sections and in such papers as are best suited to their respective pursuits. He respectfully invites the calls of those who may think proper to avail themselves of his services, and the facilities which his experience and extensive agency afford for a prompt and efficient application of the power of the Press to business enterprise. je21 1w

☞ **The New-Jersey Water-Cure Establishment,** situated in the Orange Mountains at South Orange, New-Jersey, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The cars stop within a quarter of a mile from the establishment, leaving the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 4 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of each day, arriving at South Orange in about one hour.

Dr. MEEKER announces to the public, that he has just finished his arrangements for one of the most complete Water-Cure establishments and Summer retreats now in the country.

Dr. M. returned from Europe in the Winter of 1846, where he had been nearly three years, more than one-third of which time was spent at Graefenberg and the other Water establishments of Germany, and has been since that time engaged in selecting a location and erecting an establishment suited to his views on the subject.

The establishment is planned particularly with a view to the comfort and convenience of the patient, and is built upon the English plan of water-cure establishments, having a private bath-room attached to each patient's room, shut off from the room by folding doors, where the patient can have every bath except the large douche and shower bath, which are beautifully situated about 10 rods from the house in the glen of the mountain. There are also three large plunge baths in the house. On the grounds are also two wave baths, one of them from the natural falls of the brook in the ravine, and swimming bath 50 feet square, erected for the pleasure of Summer visitors, &c. attending their friends and other patients.

Dr. M. will open his establishment for the season on the 15th June, and any communications addressed to CHAS. H. MEEKER, M.D. at Newark, N. Jersey, or at South Orange, N. Jersey, will receive attention. je21 1m*

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

XXXth CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving the amount of Hospital Money received and expended during the several years past, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. NILES, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill providing for the establishment of a uniform rate of postage, fixing letter postage at three cents, and the rate for newspapers at one cent. Mr. NILES, in submitting this bill, addressed the Senate, stating that the object was to elicit public opinion upon the subject, so that Congress should be able to act understandingly upon the matter at the next session. The bill requires the postage on letters to be prepaid, and if not the rate of five cents to be collected; it also requires two cents to be charged upon newspapers where the postage has not been prepaid. Laid aside.

On Mr. MASON's motion, Saturday next was set apart for the consideration of private bills.

Mr. MANGUM submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to lay before the Senate the proceedings connected with the discharging of certain North Carolina Volunteers by Col. Price.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. HANNEGAN the Senate went into Executive Session.

After the adjournment of the Executive Session, the Senate took up the House bill, extending the provisions of the Pension Law, and after various failures to amend, strike out, &c. the bill passed.

Mr. DIX moved to take up for consideration, the bill for the benefit of the Juvenile Delinquent Society of New-York, which was agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and was, by unanimous consent, read a third time and passed. A number of private bills were considered and passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first business in order was announced to be the consideration of the resolution offered yesterday by the Library Committee, for the erection of a granite monument to the memory of Ex-President ADAMS, in the Congressional burying-ground. The resolution was laid aside informally.

The next business in order was the motion to print the report of Mr. STRONG, Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures, showing inaccuracies in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented the report of the minority of the same Committee, defending the Secretary.

Mr. COBB of Ga. moved that 10,000 copies of each should be printed.

Mr. STRONG addressed the House in a review of the minority report.

The House next took up a motion to reconsider the bill establishing post-routes, previously passed on second reading. Mr. DUNCAN explained the object of the motion, and was followed by JAMES THOMPSON, and others, in a discussion upon the question to reconsider, which was negatived by a tie vote—Yeas 88, Nays 88.

Mr. GOGGIN then moved to lay the bill upon the table.

Mr. WHITE objected to any further action upon the bill until it was engrossed for a third reading.

The Speaker sustained this objection. An appeal was taken to his decision, and the Chair was sustained amid great excitement, which was occasioned principally because the bill has an amendment extending the post routes beyond the limits of Texas.

The bill was accordingly laid aside until it could be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. VINTON, the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. ROOT in the Chair, and took up the General Appropriation Bill.

Mr. HILLIARD obtained the floor, and delivered a speech in which he favored the Mission to Rome and offered an amendment making the Commissioner to China, Charge to Austria, and Minister to Constantinople, full Missions.

This amendment produced an animated debate, pending which, a motion to lay it aside prevailed.

Mr. VINTON reported an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill reducing the appropriations from the war to a peace establishment. Adopted. The bill was then passed containing the Dry Dock Appropriations—Yeas 101, Nays 41.

Mr. GOGGIN, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the reduction of Letter Postage. Objections were made by Mr. COBB, of Ga. and it lies over.

The bill preventing the importation of Adulterated Drugs was next taken up the amendments made by the Senate were adopted, and the bill finally passed. Adjourned.

CRIME AND SUICIDE.—On the 14th inst. about five miles back of Covington, Ky. an individual who had stolen a horse was arrested by two or three persons who were in pursuit of him. After tying the thief to the horse the whole party started back toward the city, and at a place near Covington, where they stopped to water their horses, the thief managed to get a knife from his pocket, and was in the act of severing the cords which bound him when he was discovered by one of them, who started toward him and took hold of him. The thief drew the knife across his own throat, cutting a frightful gash, and when the arm in which he held the weapon was seized he changed the knife to the other hand, and at one desperate plunge opened the whole side of his neck, severing the jugular, windpipe and all. The blood gushed out a torrent, and he fell dead in a few seconds.

MURDER.—We learn that the body of a man was discovered in the town of Nassau, in a piece of woods at some distance from the road, with his skull broken in, and other marks of injury, demonstrating that he had come to a violent end. The body was identified as that of a traveling organist, an Italian, who was seen in that vicinity in company with an individual who subsequently disappeared. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of wilful murder, by some person or persons unknown, was returned. [Albany Atlas, 21st.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—*Cincinnati*, June 21.—The extensive drug warehouse of Mr. Allen, in Fifth-st. near Maine, was destroyed by fire last night, with most of its contents. The whole amount of the loss is about $26,000, upon which there was insurance for $8000.

CITY ITEMS.

THURSDAY, June 22.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Divorce Case.*—In the suit of Ryan *vs.* Ryan, already referred to, the Jury returned a sealed verdict in favor of plaintiff, and say that Maria Ryan was guilty as charged.

INSANE.—The intense heat of the weather seems to have an effect upon the brains of certain individuals. During yesterday two men named John Morse and John Stage were found in the streets in a state of insanity.

A DOCTOR IN A FIX.—Yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock, while officer Nugent was on duty in the Eighth-avenue, he found a man lying intoxicated on the sidewalk, with a horse and wagon—the latter turned over, and the horse seriously injured, in the road, a short distance from his owner. The man said his name was Dr. Morrison, and that he resided at 554 Broome-st. The officer took the doctor to that place, where he learned that the horse and wagon were the property of J. J. Cornell, the proprietor