gress in his California Message, the "*non-action*" policy would not have found a single advocate south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Mr. HALL has at last favored the public with a programme of his future course as the conductor of *The Republic*. It leaves him a margin wide enough to do just as he pleases in the settlement of the Slavery question, and to go for or against a compromise, as he thinks most for the interest of the Whig party and the country.

It had not that decision of tone about it, that many expected, especially those who affected so much pleasure at the change of Messrs. BULLITT and SARGENT for Mr. HALL. The Indian troubles in Florida are not yet at an end. BILLY BOWLEGS has made an application to the General Government, through Gen. TWIGGS, to remain for the present in Florida, promising at the end of a given time peaceably to remove if such request is granted. This proposition has been received by the proper Department here, and is now under consideration. Should it not be acceded to, there will be no alternative but to abandon further negotiation, and to resort to military force in removing them. Their removal has been unalterably determined upon, and if it cannot be accomplished by peaceable means, it will be undertaken by forcible ones. I trust the former may prove successful.

The Cabinet have had another meeting to-day, the principal subject under discussion being the Cuban difficulty. It seems to thicken around them, probably from the anxiety manifested by the Spanish Minister. He is more anxious than usual, owing, as I understand, to the fact that his Government has heretofore intimated that he was not so vigilant as he ought to have been when the first effort was arrested by the blockade at Round Island.

LAW COURTS.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.—*Common Pleas.*—Part I—Nos. 413, 463, 647, 35, 37, 103, 589, 665, 139. Part II—Nos. 188, 262, 272, 278, 282, 300, 326, 252, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342.

Circuit Court.—Nos. 317, 569, 201, 677, 680, 681 to 686, 688, 689, 690½, 691.

Supreme Court.—General Term.—Nos. 8, 10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 22 to 28, 30, 31.

Superior Court.—Transferred.—Nos. 24, 21, 100, 32, 35, 45, 53, 54, 55, 130, 56, 131, 58, 129, 59, 60, 118, 29, 104, 34.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Woodruff.—*Holbrook, Carter & Co. vs. Elizabeth Mix.*—To recover of an endorser a note for $500, made by John W. Hyatt and Eugene E. Hyatt, for passage of the said John W. and Eugene, in the ship Apollo, for California. The note was in favor of Mr. Moses Y. Beach, and transferred by him, without further endorsement, to H. C. & Co. merchants, of Boston, who had effected insurance for Mr. B. on the ship. Mrs. M. is said to be a lady of property. Mr. John W. Hyatt was her sister's husband, (a jeweller of this city,) and Eugene, a lad of 16, son of J. W. The Messrs. Hyatt were connected with a company of 8 to go to California, and engaged their passages on board the Appollo at $250 each. Hearing afterwards of the reports that were spread in regard to the ship, and learning at the Insurance office that she was rated at considerably below A No. 1, the eight refused to go in her, and went in another vessel, which sailed previous to the Apollo. Mr. J. W. Hyatt died soon after getting out, and the son, his mother stated in her testimony, she is in hopes is on his return, but she does not know.

In defense, it is alleged that the advertisement and handbills of the Apollo represented her to be A No. 1, which she was not, and that the Insurance offices would not insure her; also that in the $250 it was agreed to take Messrs. H. out, permit them to reside on board while there, and come back again in the vessel.

In reply to this, it was said that she was, in fact, a first-class vessel—strong, well built, copper-fastened and coppered, upward of 400 tuns, and every way well found; and a survey which had been held upon her, a year or two before, showed that such was the case. As to the parties, their berths were reserved for them, and there was a good reason why they should not fulfill their contract. It was shown by the testimony of Mr. Cox (one of the eight who have returned), that he inquired at the Insurance office, to know what kind of a vessel she was, but the party had not, at the time, made up their minds whether they would effect any insurance or not. Mr. C. stated that he went to the mines, and, on his return to San Francisco, found the Apollo and another vessel, the Irene, with houses built over them, employed as warehouses.

A gentleman who was an inspector of an Insurance office stated that the Apollo stands on his book as A. 3 with a G. (meaning, we understood, A. 3, good); only rates her so from her age and the fact of her having been on shore at the bar at New-Orleans a year or two before he made the entry, (which was in 1848,) and her putting in afterward at Key West, leaky; was on board of her in January last; everything appeared sound and strong, and do not know that she was not so; was acquainted with Capt. Collin, of the Apollo; understood yesterday that he is dead. [It was admitted that Capt. C. was an experienced and capable ship master.]

Mrs. Hyatt (widow of John W.) testified to going on board the Apollo with her sister, Mrs. Mix, and engaging passage for her husband and son; asked Mr. Beach if he would take Mrs. Mix's note, or endorsement, for their passage, and he consented to do so; he spoke highly of the ship, and said he was in hopes she would have a run out in four or four and a half months; when she heard reports as to the vessel afterward, asked him to give up the note, as Mr. H. and his son would not go in her; spoke of the Insurance offices not insuring her; he said it was not so.

The question is whether the representations as to the ship in the advertisement and handbills were correct or otherwise, in fact, as to the soundness and quality of the ship.—To be continued this forenoon.—For plaintiff, Mr. Brown and Mr. Jas T. Brady. For defendant, Mr. A. J. Perry and Mr. Gerard.

Clark vs. *Levy.*—To recover for goods furnished to son of defendant, already refered to. The Jury could not agree and were discharged.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge Marvin—*Wm. S. Verplanck* vs. *Isaac S. Edwards.*—Plaintiff was lessee of wharves and slips in 1847, and charged wharfage for the sloop Fenwick, lying at the foot of Clarkson-st. which was employed in conveying manure from the city, and levied upon about $60 worth of property, which was replevined. She was employed at night, and the question is if she came within the exemption as to wharfage of vessels employed. To be continued this forenoon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Before the Recorder and Ald. Griffin and Oakley.—*Trial of James Arlington Bennett, for Forgery*—(Continued.)—This trial was, at the opening of Court, resumed, when the cross-examination of Francis Byrne was resumed by the defense. Witness stated that Bennett never made any inquiry relative to any particular note; the inquiries were made within a month prior to receiving the letter containing the note; I have known Mr. Ashley for some years; he occupied a desk in my office up to the time of his arrest; Thompson came to my office some time last May; at that time he had a bad newspaper reputation; he told me he had been indicted 11 times, I think; I was under the impression that he had reformed; both Thompson and Bennett professed to be Chemists; my acquaintance with Bennett commenced when I was in Mr. Mulch's office; I knew that Thompson hired a house of Mr. Bennett; I showed the letter to him (Thompson); he seemed to know all about it; he sain that Bennett altered the note, for that he lent him the acid; he mentioned the body of the note and the signature; I said I did not see any difference; referring to Bennett, Thompson said he had altered the note, and had not done it well; that, he said, was the reason a certain bit of thin paper was pasted on the back of it; Thompson wanted me to go and present the note to Mr. Foster; I declined; he then desired me to lodge a complaint at the Police Court against Bennett. This also I refused. Mr. Bennett had previously spoken of Thompson in a manner that induced me to believe he knew his character to be bad. I understood Thompson to say that Bennett was hostile to him. I communicated what I knew about the note to Mr. Wilkes at the Mayor's office on the 20th Dec. I think Thompson said that this note was part of a letter, and that the signature was genuine. The note was received on the 16th Nov. Ashley was in my office when I received it. We counseled about the letter; I said it seemed to me to be a singular letter, and the next day I had some words with Ashley about it. I accused him with being a villain, and charged him with joining Bennett in a plan to get me into difficulty. I received a message at my office requesting me to call at the Mayor's office; I went there, and had an interview with Mr. Foster and Mr. Wilkes. The latter said to me, "you have a note in your possession of Mr. Foster's." I assented, and declined giving any name of persons connected with the transaction. He said, there were persons endeavoring to get me into difficulty; I first disclosed Bennett's name at the Mayor's office on the 24th of Dec.; I was at Mr. Wilkes's house on the 27th Dec.; Bennett said that Fields, and some other person had asked to speak to me about collecting notes. He said that they (Fields & Co) were infamous persons. He told me this on the 5th of January, not yet knowing that I had received the note; he told me that time that Thompson and others had conspired to take his life. I did not tell Wilkes or the Grand Jury that Bennet said these things to me, and I think Ashley was friendly to Bennett at that time, for he requested me to destroy the papers.

John Torry, Professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, testified, (the note shown to witness,) I should think that this signature could not be removed by the use of caustic potash; the blue writing fluid with which the body is filled up could be removed by it, I should think.

Wm. Henry Anthon sworn.—I am a son of John Anthon; I have known Mr. Bennett since last November; he called at our office in reference to a loan of $8,000, which he wanted to effect on bond and mortgage on his farm at New Utretcht; he said that Mr. Foster held a mortgage on his farm; he wanted money to clear up this mortgage; he showed me his house and commented on the beauties of his place; we finally came to a room where we found a person writing; Mr. Bennett introduced me to him as his son "Lord Arlington;" the person to whom he thus introduced me seemed angry at such buffoonery and replied, "My father is pleased to be very facetious;" I have seen this person since; he is Wm. H. Thompson, and is called One-Eyed Thompson; Bennett told me that when he was about to start on the Mormon Expedition he conveyed his property to his son and daughter; his son is not of age; he is apparently about 19 years of age. The witness was then cross-examined by the defense. Nothing of consequence was elicited, except that Thompson was introduced to Mr. Anthon by A. M. C. Smith in December last, when witness at once recognized him as the person to whom he was introduced at Arlington House as Mr. Bennett's son.

☞ Court adjourned for the day.

School Discipline—A Boy's Notions.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Monday, May 6.

MR. GREELEY—*Respected Sir:*—Will you allow a boy to address you on a subject that many wise men have discussed, yet seem never to have come to a conclusion? I refer to the question, "Shall Whipping be abolished in Schools?" Many theories have been advanced, yet from the manner in which they have been got up, it appears as if the theorists had never been inside of a School-room. Let me present a homely but true view of the case:

The first thing a Teacher does, when about opening a School, is to issue Circulars. Among other things promised is moderation in the government, and that the said government will be conducted on the parental plan. All this is very nice. The youngster has seen the Teacher in the street, and declares that that *Master wont lick*. Well—next day he goes to School; but what a change comes over the spirit of his dream! Instead of the mild insinuating smile of yesterday, that rested like a sunbeam on his face, now a dark, forbidding frown is there. Slowly and sadly he goes to his seat, for there is no chance now of escape, and he must be resigned to his fate. He mentally asks: "Is this the face of a *Parent*, a chum of mine?" One answered that it looked more like a sour old uncle. One unlucky lad commits a trifling crime—it goes on the wings of the wind to the Teacher. School is hastily convened, eight minutes earlier than usual, and much grumbling is the consequence of this curtailment. But justice must be satisfied. All hearts are beating with anxious suspense, for no one knows who is the offender. At last, the "Monarch of all I survey," speaks; in tones of awful dignity the offender is called to his account. The indictment generally stands as follows: "A. B., you are hereby accused, by John Smith, of wilfully transgressing the laws of these Halls of Learning, by throwing at the cranium of the aforesaid J. Smith, a sphere, whose component particles were congealed masses of aqueous fluid—or, to make the charge more obvious to your obtuse understanding—you are charged with throwing a snow-ball at his head. How will you exculpate yourself from such a henious offence?" *Answer*—"You see, Mr. M. I was going down the yard, when John Smith took a stone and—" Here he is stopped with a loud, 'Hush up, sir: and hold out your hand;" and then a scream of agony is heard throughout the room that would melt any but a School-teacher's heart; and oh, what curses follow that Teacher, and oaths of the most horrid description are vented against him.

Do not think that I exaggerate, for I am a scholar myself, and know. What a joyful day it is to the scholars when the Examining Committee visits them! Then the old angelic smile is put on, and oh how tender he is to the little boys! and with what a complacent smile he points out the forced respect of the scholars! who durst not look otherwise than pleased; for if a sour look is seen then, look out! But as soon as the last of the visitors leaves the room, then the busy hum suddenly ceases, and—Horse-radish, go away! you aint no circumstance to the seraphic expression that follows.

Now, Mr. Greeley, as a boy, living under a Democratic Whig Government, I think I should be allowed to propose a plan for the benefit of our *race*. I would not abolish the rod, but I would send the Teachers themselves to school, and there have them learn, what very few of them possess, and that is, Discrimination in Punishment. As I am but a boy, I hope you will excuse all errors. I remain a young and constant reader. JOHN MARTIN.

Proposed Female Med. College, &c.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

In an article headed "Female Medical College of Pennsylvania," which appeared in your paper of 9th inst. I notice with some surprise the following paragraph:

"We understand that ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, M.D. is talked of for the Chair of Surgery—that being her favorite branch."

Miss Blackwell is at present in France, pursuing her own objects in her own way. So far from having assented to any participation in this undertaking, I know that she has never even been consulted with regard to it.

I know nothing of the character of this School, nor of the parties instrumental in its formation, but I regard the use of my sister's name, in connection with it, as wholly unauthorized, and therefore entirely unwarrantable.

By a publication of the above, you will much oblige, Yours, very respectfully,
HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

CINCINNATI, May 15, 1850.

☞ We cheerfully give place to the above, adding the expression of our own opinion, that Mr. B. has put himself to a very needless trouble. He contradicts nothing that has been asserted in our columns. It was only stated that the projectors of the new College were talking of Miss B. for their Surgical Professorship. There was no hint nor intimation that she had been consulted on the subject. Indeed, it was made manifest that she had not been, as it would not be proper to discuss the propriety of calling her, after having done so.—Whatever the standing of the College in question, nothing was said in connection with it that Miss B. or her friends have any reason to take offence at. This is a thin-skinned world, and might be less so without detriment. [*Ed.*

The Secret Passenger Discovered at Sea—Pro-Slavery Influence of Commerce.

The following letter, addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, Esq. has been handed to us for publication. The writer is a colored clergyman, well known in this City, and formerly an American slave, in the State of Maryland:

LONDON, Thursday, April 11.

MY DEAR BROTHER: Since I wrote to you, a few days ago, another painful instance of the pro-Slavery influence of American Commerce in this country, has come to my knowledge.

I was lecturing recently to a society of young men in the metropolis, and, among other things, I undertook to show the commercial unfairness with which colored men are treated in America. At the close of the lecture, a young man, who holds an office in the Custom-House, said to me; "Sir, I believe that all you have said about the commercial unfairness of Americans is true. I *know* it is with reference to colored seamen." Before we separated he gave me the following facts from his own knowledge:

Last Summer an American vessel sailed from a Southern port, bound to London. When the vessel was out on the high seas, it was discovered that a slave had secreted himself in the hold. The secret passenger was at once made a close prisoner; and the ship continued on her way boldly to London, and was moored in St. Catherine's docks. The ship was unloaded, and reloaded—took her "clearance," hoisted sail, and returned with the slave to the United States.

I asked the young Englishman what reason the ship-master gave for keeping the man a close prisoner, for the four or five weeks his ship was in the docks, and for returning him to Slavery; and why *he* was content to be accessory to such a barbarous transaction? Here is his reply:

"The Captain was a young man: it was his first ship; he showed me a letter from the slave's master, which had been sent by steamer to meet him at London, containing testimony to the fact that the slave was on board his ship, and threatening him with the consequences, if he did not return him. It would have been hard for the Captain to have hazarded the loss of his situation; and *I did not want to get into any hobble with him, though I knew that the man was kept in close confinement.*"

My dear brother, this story melted my whole soul away to water. Think of the gallant fellow, periling his life by suffocation with iron nerve and martyr like indurance; and in silence he rolls over wave after wave, till he is out on the wide ocean—the common property—the free soil of all nations; but there is no freedom for the poor American Slave! Oh, how he might have prayed for Jonah's whale, and for a place in his belly, or for a bed in the ocean, with the sea-weeds for his pillow, instead of the hold of a merchant ship of civilized, christian America!

And when the bark strikes the rock-bound coast of Albion's Isle, and anchored within sight of the palace of the British Queen, and within five minutes' walk of the very spot where Lord Mansfield pronounced, in 1772, his celebrated decision, that as soon as a slave touches British soil he is free—there is no freedom for him! What has sacrificed that heroic fellow, after so noble a feat? Interest, interest—commercial interest! I fear that if the waters of the blue deep, which roll between London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and New-York Boston and Philadelphia, could speak, and tell what they have seen, their revelations would bring blisters of shame to many a cheek that blooms in the counting-rooms on both sides of the Atlantic!

Yours truly, J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

The Navy.....For The Tribune.

A TABLE—*Showing the number of Officers in each of the two highest grades of our Navy, and also the number in each grade, that are employed, either at home or at sea, as well as the number in each grade unemployed, as shown by the Navy Register:*

Official Grade.	Total No.	On Duty. Home	On Duty. at Sea.	On leave absence.	Wtng Order.	On furlough.	Under arrest.	P cent. of unemplyd.
Capts.	68	12	10	4	42	none.	none.	62 P ct.
Comd.	97	25	17	6	48	1	none.	53 "

Twenty-two Captains appear to be on duty, and forty-six *not* on duty, forty-two of whom are waiting orders, there being no duty for them to perform.

Of the Commanders forty-two are on duty, and fifty-five *unemployed*, forty-eight of whom are "waiting orders;" there appearing to be no duty for them.

Thus we have one senior Captain *unemployed*, who receives per annum.....$3,500

And we have, as appears above, forty-five other Captains, or Commodores as they are usually called, who receive per annum each, for doing nothing, $2,500.....112,500

We have also fifty-five Commanders who have no duty to do, but who receive per annum each, $1,800..... 99,000

The snug little sum of two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.....215,000

per annum, that is paid to these two grades of officers alone, for actually doing nothing, and some of whom have been idle for almost a quarter of a century.

Congress should look to this succinct statement of facts. Surely the country does not need any more officers of these grades, when it has no employment for such a large proportion of them. It will be found on examination that there are very many of them who have done comparatively nothing, either at sea or on shore for years.

Of all the other grades in the Navy, it will be found that about thirty per cent. (nearly one-third) are unemployed.

Plank Road from Cooperstown to Fort Plain.

COOPERSTOWN, Friday, May 17.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

I notice in Wednesday's *Tribune*, of May 1, an error in regard to the Plank Roads in this county, which you will undoubtedly be willing and glad to correct. You speak as if there were no improvements being made in the mode of communication between this place and the Railroad at Fort Plain. A *Plank Road* between *this* and the *latter place* is now rapidly building, and will be *completed* on or before *the 1st of July*, being the same time that the Canajoharie road will be finished.

☞ THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts will open its Third Annual Exhibition at Washington Hall, Baltimore, on Monday, Oct. 14, next. Fifteen Gold and sixty Silver Medals will be distributed as Premiums to Male contributors, and eighteen Gold and twenty Silver premiums to Female exhibitors, beside Diplomas. The Maryland State Agricultural Society will open its Fair and Cattle Show on the 17th. We trust the industry and skill of New-York will be largely represented at this Exhibition. It will doubtless be well worth attending, and its prizes will be honors indeed.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Beginning with yesterday, the 21st, there will be five daily lines on this road—three for Albany, stopping at all usual landings: leaving station Chambers-st. at 7, 8¼ A.M. and 4¾ P.M. connecting with steamers on arrival at Poughkeepsie for Albany. Also, two lines leaving at 3 and 6½ for Poughkeepsie and intermediate places. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received the following music, just published by Waters & Berry, 447 Broadway: "How dear the Quiet Path;" "Family Bible;" "God is There;" and "Wedlock Polka." Also, fifteen popular Airs, arranged for the Æolian Pianoforte, by Edward L. White of Boston.

CITY ITEMS.

LEG BROKEN.—A young man named Donnelly was run over by a Hose-Cart yesterday morning, in Eleventh st. and had a leg broken. Dr. Stearns set the limb and sent him home, 74 Hammersley-st.

JO. SMITH.—A fellow bearing this prophetic name was arrested on Monday morning in the Sixth Ward for trying to rob Victor Newkirk.

BURGLAR.—Jas. McNeelly was arrested Monday morning for breaking into bedrooms in 410 Tenth-st. and robbing pockets and trunks. Caught in the act.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.—Hugh Golden was arrested in the First Ward yesterday morning for stealing a stove.

STEALING COPPER.—John Lindsay was arrested in the Seventh Ward Monday afternoon for stealing a quantity of copper from Patrick Clark, corner Montgomery and Cherry sts.

A YOUNG DRUNKARD.—Mary Jane Clements, 14 years of age, was sent to the House of Refuge on Monday, at the request of her mother, who says she is an habitual drunkard.

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

357 PEARL-ST. FRANKLIN-SQUARE.—The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public that he has on hand for the Spring trade a large assortment of paint brushes, sash tools, varnish brushes, whitewash do, window do, dusting do, &c. Also, an extensive assortment of fancy brushes of superior workmanship, which he is selling at the lowest prices. The undersigned has received from the American Institute a silver medal for the best brushes exhibited at their late fair.
a26 2m* JOHN K HOPPEL

COAL! COAL!—Best Peach Orchard, range and egg size, of superior quality, delivered at 50 cents less than last Summer's prices, from SIMPSON'S yards, 71 Thompson-st. near Spring, and 9 Christopher-st near Jefferson Market. my21 1m*

CHAIN CABLES—A large assortment of English proved, from 3-8 to 1 7-8 inches. For sale by
my22 GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 150 South-st.

The 'Journal of Commerce' and 'The Independent.'

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Many of your readers are aware that for several weeks the *Journal of Commerce* has had an active controversy with *The Independent*, of this City, upon the rights and duties of the Pulpit. The burden of its extracts were from the articles contributed by myself. Before replying at length to the *Journal*, I waited until it had fully disclosed its views. At length, on May 11th, I stated in *The Independent* that, as soon as the Anniversaries were past, I should take up the positions of the *Journal of Commerce* in earnest. After that announcement—viz. on May 17th—the *Journal of Commerce*, having the announcement before it that I had a reply in hand, (and the only formal reply which I had made to its attacks on the *star* (*) articles,) made the following offer:

"Now we think it as important that the readers of that paper should 'hear both sides' as those of the *Journal of Commerce*. If, therefore, *The Independent* will copy our three articles headed 'Politics and the Pulpit,' making together about five columns, we will copy its replies to an equal or greater amount—including, if desired, the Anti-Slavery speech of the star (*) editor.

"Or—

"If *The Independent* will publish the communication referred to in the annexed letter, we will allow Mr. Beecher an equal space in our columns for any remarks he may see fit to make in reply to anything which we have said or not said. If the manuscript of the communication to *The Independent* should chance to have been lost or mislaid at that office, we will be happy to furnish a copy."

On the return to the City of the Editor of the *Journal*, I addressed him the following note:

MR. HALLOCK—*Dear Sir:* It was not until Friday evening that I saw your very proper offer for interchanged publications. Supposing you in New-Haven on Saturday and Sunday, this morning is the earliest moment in which I could express a prompt acceptance of your offer. There will appear in this week's *Independent* a formal reply to the positions of the *Journal of Commerce*, and we will accompany that reply by the three articles which you mentioned, and, if you desire, by additional matter, within reasonable bounds, that you may indicate, if you will reciprocate by giving the reply of this week in full.

If the arrangement is consummated, I need to know it this afternoon. Will you drop me a line through Mr. Bowen to to that effect. I should not think it necessary to ask any other willingness than that you have frankly expressed, had I been sure that your offer referred to any matter except what had been already written and published.

With considerations of personal respect, I remain, very truly, yours, (Signed) H. W. BEECHER.

Brooklyn, Monday morning, May 20.

This was the reply:

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 20, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: My offer, you will perceive by referring to it, related to articles already written.

Very respectfully yours,
GERARD HALLOCK.

Rev. Henry W. Beecher.

I then wrote:

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1850.

MR. HALLOCK—*Dear Sir:* I regret that I misconstrued your offer, which by a fresh reading, I find to be carefully worded. In the middle of a controversy, where the respondent distinctly stated, *before your offer* (see Independent of May 11,—your offer being dated May 17,) that his formal reply was yet to be offered, to propose publishing the past matter, without any provision for the future, does not seem to me either pertinent or worth consideration. But, we will publish your articles on this subject *past, and to come*, if you will publish our articles *past and to come*. In other words, if you are willing to give your readers the benefit of our views as they appear, we will favor our readers with your views. Less than this seems not worth speaking about. I am with sentiments of respect, truly yours,
(Signed.) H. W. BEECHER.

To which the final note was received as follows:

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I think it would hardly be prudent in me to agree to publish in my very crowded columns all that you may write on the subject of "Politics and the Pulpit." My proposition was confined to the past, and to that I should wish to limit it. The Independent Editors, including yourself, have written, I believe, fifty per cent. more on the subject than I have, and it seems to me that the offer to place it side by side before our respective readers, is a fair one, leaving the future to the things of itself.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
GERARD HALLOCK.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER.

Instead of 50 per cent. more matter than the *Journal of Commerce*, actual measurement shows that there is about *one-fifth less* matter in *The Independent*.

But my purpose is not to find fault with the offer of the *Journal of Commerce*, or with its rigid adhesion to it; but only to let the public know that it is not *The Independent* nor its *star* (*) correspondent that has backed out from a full and fair interpublication of the controversy on the topics raised by the *Journal of Commerce* itself. The reply which we desired the *Journal* to copy, as part of this controversy, will appear in *The Independent* of this week. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Things in Lewis Co.—Snow!—Flood—Black River—Opening of the Black River Canal.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

LOWVILLE, Lewis Co. Saturday, May 18.

This morning (the 18th) we have the phenomenon of falling snow! The weather of late has been cold for the season, and with frequent rains. Last night a chilling air made fire necessary, and this morning we have a slight fall of snow, enough to entirely cover the roofs of houses, &c. while it melts on the ground as fast as it falls. The sun is struggling through the hazy, snowy atmosphere, and we shall probably have but a slight gift of the kind at this season.

The flood on the Black River carried away the old bridge at the High Falls, along with the logs which were swept down to Moose, and here unites with the Black. The 4,000 logs belonging to the Messrs. Shedd are all recovered. The new bridge at the junction of the rivers, built last year by Messrs. Shedd & Whittlesey, showed not the least inclination to stir from its *bed* of granite, or more properly the hornblendic gneiss upon which it rests.

On the Black River, below and toward Watertown, a large amount of damage has been done, say from $30,000 to $35,000. The *Democratic Union* of Watertown concludes a particular account with the following summing up:

Mr. Coburn's boom, containing some 3,000 superior logs, gave way on Tuesday, and the mass swept down stream with great rapidity. Augmented by such a destructive accession, the pressure soon burst Mr. O'Dougherty's boom, and away went the whole mass, tearing, roaring, jumping, whirling down the rapid stream—tearing out bulk-heads, and creating the devastation related above. The accumulated logs broke through one of the Dexter booms, and some 4,000 to 6,000 logs escaped into the lake, where they are now doubtless drifting about, rendering navigation anything but pleasant. The water is now slowly receding, and the danger is probably over.

Below we give a statement of the amount of loss known to have been sustained. This statement does not include minor losses, such as damages to flumes, dams, &c. the aggregate amount of which would form an important sum.—We think the whole amount of damage done at and near this village will not be less than $30,000—exceeding, by a considerable sum, the loss uncovered by insurance at the great fire here on the 14th May, 1849.

M. Coburn, logs and damages, $3,000; P. O'Dougherty, logs and bulk head, and damages to the foundation and factory, $6,000; A. J. Peck, sash and lath shop, $300; Messrs. Wood, stock in the same $200; Messrs. Mizer, tannery and fixtures, $2,000; Messrs. Wilson, pump factory and shop, $2,000; the Bridge cost the town of Pamelia $1,400; Harry Mann, bulk head, flume, &c. $300; George Goulding, damage to building and machinery, $600; H. W. Woodruff, side dam, $1,000; T. B. Hungerford, Dexter—logs, &c. $5,000; a part of the stone dam at Dexter gone—loss, $1,000.

On the 8th inst. the Black River Canal, so long delayed and so ruinously, was opened for navigation. Boats passed through and arrived at Boonville, a distance of 26 miles, after running through 70 locks, and rising 700 feet, in 24 hours. The occasion is one of great importance to this section, and we hope that its completion throughout the entire line contemplated may be soon accomplished. Yours truly, W. O. B.

JOHN ALLEN'S AMERICAN INLAND PASSAGE LINE—Licensed by the authority of the State and City of New-York—For the Protection of Emigrants and other Passengers—Office 157 Cedar-st. New-York.—The subscriber has been engaged in forwarding Merchandise and Passengers from New-York to the Western and South-western States, over twenty-five years, but at the present time directs his whole attention to the Forwarding of Passengers and and their luggage—his facilities for which are unsurpassed by any house in the business; he can accommodate the traveler with any mode of conveyance—steamboat, railroad, or canal—first or second-class cabin or steerage—so that he can grade his expenses by his choice of the different modes of conveyance—all of which are first-class of their kind, and on moderate terms.

Persons residing in this country having friends emigrating from Europe to the interior of the United States, will render them a kindness by directing them, on their arrival in New-York, to call at this office before engaging their passage elsewhere—as here they will be kindly treated, honestly dealt with, and all contracts carried out to the letter. Any arrangements made with the following agents shall be duly complied with by JOHN ALLEN.

AGENTS.

Eleazer Jones, 25 Union-st. Liverpool.
Henry Allen, Albany.
Thos. Hyde, 3 King-st. Towerhill, London.
John Rigney, Rochester.
William John Doyle, Belfast.
William Allen, Buffalo.
Richard K. Elliott, Detroit.
Letters post-paid attended to. m16 3mos

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers,** Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st near the Park.

☞ **Drs. Shew and Rogers' Water-Cure Institution,** corner Twelfth-st. and University-place. m3 1y

☞ **Dr. De Laney,** 51 Lispenard-st. near Broadway, may be consulted daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. my9 1m

☞ **Lebanon Springs Water-Cure Establishment** is now open on its 6th Summer. For information address. [my8 1m*] N. BEDORTHA, M.D.

☞ **Dr. Houghton's Water Cure Establishment.**—No. 8, West Eleventh street, three doors from Broadway. my18 1m*

☞ **Phonographic Publications** of all sorts by Andrews & Boyle, published and for sale by
my15 2wD&1W JOHN F. TROW, 49 and 51 Ann-st.

☞ **Removal.**—PHILIP ERNST, Professor of Music and teacher of the Horn and other flutes and the guitar, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to 387 Broadway, near Walker-st. New-York. my10 3moods

☞ **Notice.**—The PHŒNIX BANK, Westerly, R. I. soon after it was robbed, in December last, of about $16,000, suspended the issue of its Bills and procured new plates, the emissions from which are dated Jan. 1, 1850.

The Bank, having redeemed nearly all their old circulation, (with the exception of the stolen money,) will hereafter redeem the old Bills at their counter, all of which are dated previous to Jan. 1, 1850.

The Suffolk Bank, Boston, will continue as usual to redeem the new Bills of this Bank. By order of the Directors,
Westerly, R. I. March 4, 1850.
m6 D&SWtf WTHEN FOSTER, Cashier

GREENWICH BANK, New-York, May 13, 1850.

☞ **Notice.**—The annual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, the 3d day of June next. Poll open from 11 to 12 o'clock. By order of the Board.
my21 1Jo3 WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

☞ **Notice to Bricklayers and Plasterers.**—An adjourned meeting of the Trade will be held at Mechanics' Hall, 170 Hester-st. between Elizabeth and Mott sts. on Wednesday evening, 22d inst. at 8 o'clock. All the trade are solicited to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of
CORNELIUS McCLUSKY, Chairman.
ALEXANDER WIZEMAN, Secretary. my21 2t*

☞ **New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.**—The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Company, will be held at their office, 2 Hanover-st on Tuesday, the 21st day of May, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 21st, both days inclusive. By order, &c.
a23 1m A. KYLE, Jr. Secretary.

☞ **Latest Improvements in the Daguerrean Art.**—For a perfect picture in every respect go to GURNEY'S old established gallery, 189 Broadway. The likenesses taken by his new process are universally acknowledged to be superior to any heretofore taken in this country. my3 1m*

☞ **Water-Cure House.**—T. L. NICHOLS, M.D. and Mrs. M. S. GOVE NICHOLS, Water-Cure Physicians, 37 West Twenty-second-st. Patients received for full or day treatment, or visited at their residences. Consultations from 10 to 2. my8 1m*

☞ **Wigs and Toupees.**—BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Factory is at 4 Wall-st where at all times can be found the largest assortment in the city. Strangers and citizens should call and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. BATCHELOR'S newly invented Wigs obtained a silver medal at the Fair of the American Institute. Copy the address. my15 MW&Fw

☞ **Wigs! Wigs! Wigs!**—Citizens and strangers are informed that the largest, cheapest and best assortment of wigs, half-wigs, toupees, braids or long hair, and other ornamental hair, are to be found at MEDHURST & HEARD'S, 27 Maiden-lane. The trade supplied. my14 eod 1m

PUBLIC NOTICE—SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventh-avenue, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, from the northerly boundary line of lands already ceded to said City by Charles H. Hall, at 133d street, to the southerly line or side of 155th street.—Public Notice is hereby given by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to Statute in such case made and provided, that the said The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York intend to make application in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 25th day of May, 1850, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement is the Opening of the 7th avenue, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, from the northerly boundary line of lands already ceded to said City by Charles H Hall, at 133d street, to the southerly line or side of 155th street, as laid out upon the map or plan of the said City, by virtue of an Act entitled "An Act relative to Improvements, touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes, passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated New-York, April 20th, 1850. HENRY E. DAVIES,
a29 tMy25 Counsel to the Corporation.

MERCHANTS' EXPRESS COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK—$100,000.

THIS LINE is established for the rapid transportation of freight only on steamboats and railroads from New-York, via Albany, Troy, Buffalo and Detroit, to Chicago and St. Louis; also, via Buffalo, to Cincinnati and Louisville.

☞ *No Money Packages received!* ☜

This Company having made its arrangements with the several railroad and steamboat lines on the proposed route, is now ready to receive goods to be delivered at the following and intermediate places:

Albany,	Oswego,	Marshall,	Lockport,
Troy,	Ogdensburgh,	New Buffalo,	La Salle,
Schenectady,	Kingston,	Michigan City,	Peoria,
Utica,	Toronto,	Chicago,	Alton,
Syracuse,	Hamilton,	Waukegan,	St. Louis,
Auburn,	Lewiston,	Kenosha,	Elgin,
Rochester,	Detroit,	Racine,	Galena,
Buffalo,	Jackson,	Milwaukee,	Dubuque, and
		Sackett's Harbor.	

The line for Cincinnati and Louisville will be ready in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

It is believed that the "Merchants' Express Line" offers to the mercantile community, and especially to the merchants residing west of Buffalo, and along the great Lakes and the Ohio and Northern Mississippi Rivers, what has long been a *desideratum*, viz: a mode of transportation for all the lighter kinds of merchandise which shall be equal in speed to any heretofore offered them, and at the same time much cheaper. As an example, we submit the following

TARIFF OF PRICES TO THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS:

	Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.
N. York to Buffalo.....	$1 50	N. York to Milwaukee.	$2 50
" Detroit.....	2 00	" La Salle....	3 10
" Chicago.....	2 50	" St. Louis...	4 00

and intermediate places at proportionate rates. Goods will be delivered at any of the above named places with regularity and the greatest dispatch. The proprietors respectfully call the attention of Western merchants to their plan of operations. They believe it is just what is demanded by the exigencies of Western trade, and trust that their enterprise will meet with the approbation and support of the public.

REFERENCES:
DAVID LEAVITT, Pres't. Am. Ex. Bk. N