THE GREAT TORPEDO CASE.

Examination of One-Eyed Thompson.

FIRST DAY.

The examination of this notorious individual upon the Torpedo business—the business which lies at the foundation of all the examinations and prosecutions which have taken place of what is popularly known as the "Drury gang," was set down for yesterday, before Justice Osborne, at the Tombs. A more (apparently) complicated and extensive web of crime than this, in which Thompson, Drury and son, Arlington Bennet, Thos. Warner, Joseph C. Ashley, Count Foster, and a dozen others, have figured as complainants and defendants, never tasked the acumen of legal skill; and the more progress there is made, the more mystified and complicated the whole appears. Mr. Bennet has been honorably acquitted of the charge of forgery, but is under another indictment, for obtaining money by fraudulent representations. Ashley is convicted of forgery, in passing altered bills, and is awaiting sentence; there are other indictments of the same nature against him, but will probably be quashed. Drury is on bail, to be tried on an indictment charging him with manufacturing the Torpedo sent to the house of Warner. Thompson, the Protean Cyclop of this intertwisted drama, has been tried in Brooklyn for passing counterfeit or altered notes, and acquitted; and now appears to undergo examination directly upon the Torpedo affair.

At about 10 o'clock Thompson appeared in Court, with his Counsel, Enoch E. Camp, Esq.

John McKeon, District Attorney, appeared on behalf of the People. To shorten the work, the fact of an explosion at Warner's office was admitted by the defendant. The first witness examined was

Wolstein Failing, keeper of Franklin House, at Canandagua. Knows the prisoner; had been at witness' house on business for some documents, in search of criminals; it was in May, 1849, the 25th of the month; saw accounts of the Torpedo explosion; it was before Thompson's arrival; heard Thompson talking of it, of the box sent to Warner; understood Thompson to say that he was the maker; believe he said he was the inventor, and that he was arrested for it; he said that it was agreed that he should be let off, if he would tell who sent the box, but he said, I think, that he did not or would not tell who sent it.

Cross-examined.—Took possession of my house a year ago 1st of April; was before that in the employ of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, as conductor; left that employ when I took the house; left for the purpose of taking the house, no other reason; had seen Thompson before I left the road, I think latter part of March, 1849; had no conversation with him; did not know him, except by sight; can't say how the torpedo conversation began between myself and Thompson; others were in the room; I do not recollect them; believe it was in the evening; can't say what day; Thompson, I think, was there a day or two; believe the talk was on the second day; believe he was there previously, but can't say when; was standing up when this talk occurred, near the bar; I think I was outside of the bar; can't tell how many there were in the room, nor who they were; know there were others there; can't give the precise conversation; [Mr. Phillips, Assistant District Attorney, now took Mr. McKeon's place;] believe I was within three or four feet of Thompson when the conversation occurred; Thompson, I think, gave something of a history of his life; told of his going South, to New-Orleans; said he was shipwrecked, or met with some accident at sea; gave a description of some swindling operations which he had been engaged in ferreting out; believe he said it was in this City; think he said who employed him, but don't recollect the name; this is about all I can remember; never saw Drury until I saw him in Court here in February; I was subpenaed by Mr. Clark on the part of Drury; was paid by the man who served the subpena; paid me $15 to come down with; the second time he paid me $20 or $25; this is all I have received from any quarter for purposes of these trials; am 32 years old; born in Montgomery County, Canajoharie; been earning my own support since I was 14; first year in Rochester, with Jno. Watts, saddle and harness maker, and for three years after in Scheneccady as apprentice to Joseph Lyons, saddle and harness maker; went from there home to Seneca Falls; had not served my time out; made arrangement with Lyons to release me; soon went into business for myself; worked journeywork previously with John Dickinson; he lives there (Seneca Falls) still; I bought Dickinson out; kept for myself about a year; then went into my brother's store, same place, as clerk in a grocery and dry goods business; sold out my saddlery; had no means of account when I went into my brother's store; was with him, off and on for two years; then peddled dry goods; can't say how long I was clerk, it was from three to six months; was paid by my brother; after I left him went in charge of a boat of his on the canal, to Albany; went two or three trips; then was taken sick, and did nothing of consequence; in the Winter of '59 my brother and self went to Texas and run a steam saw-mill; was in business three months, then all hands were taken sick, and laid up for about eight months; then went to Galveston; was taken sick, while attending the store of Mr. Selickson; he gave me charge of a retail store; stayed till I got means to bring me back; brought barely enough to get back; was then in no regular employment for some months; then got a situation on the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, where I remained until I took my present hotel; Thomas Beale owns the house; bought the good will in March, 1849, from Mr. Leman B. Garlinghouse; paid for furniture, &c. near $3,300; paid about $1,100; the rest secured by mortgage; paid on the 1st of April last $800 or over; this was money received in profits on my business; borrowed some, however, to use for another purpose; it was $400, of Milton Alcott, about the last of March, on my own endorsed note, or I think I gave a note to run six months; not positive that I gave a note; Alcott is a manufacturer of locomotive lamps in Rochester; had known him five years; he is an American; never saw him in this City to my knowledge; never saw Alcott and Drury together; don't know that they have any acquaintance; don't think I ever told the torpedo conversation to any person until after I was subpenaed; don't know why I was subpenaed; may have spoken of the conversation, but don't think I did; nothing said in regard to a Canandaigua Bank between me and Thompson that I know of, or of any person who owned a Bank there; Thompson's manner was as usual in everything else, when talking of the torpedo; I should judge he was a good talker; he did not in any way enjoin secrecy in the matter; his manner was off hand; I thought the story was told for another purpose, ferreting out the insurance fraud, in which I supposed he was engaged; his (Thompson's) manner was not such as in any way calculated to make me suppose that he was the person who sent the box; James M. Smith, Esq. was now at the elbow of Mr. Camp, and next to him sat Thompson;] had no thought, at the time, that Thompson sent the box; think he said he had eleven indictments against him, but do not think he admitted that he had been guilty of any criminal act; said he had a great many bitter enemies; understood that these enemies were made by Thompson's pursuit of rogues.

Direct.—I thought the box was made for other purposes; understood that Thompson had got rewards for ferreting out the Insurance fraud; and as he spoke of the box at the same time, I connected the idea of the box with the frauds; it is merely an inference of my own; Thompson did not say that the box was made for any other than the purpose for which it was used.

Cornelius Welton—Barkeeper in Mr. Failing's house, had been in the house eight years; saw Thompson there May 25, 1849; he stopped there a few days; heard him say that he made a torpedo box; he commenced by giving a kind of history of his life, and in the course of it stated the making of the box; he spoke about so many indictments being against him, and of insurance frauds, and said he had ferreted out the rogues, and set them running to the police to inform of each other; he said he was the maker and manufacturer of the Torpedo box sent to Warner's house; when Mr. Failing asked him if he knew who sent the box he made no reply; said he got pay for making the box; did not say how much or who paid him; don't know that he was asked the question; next day I saw an account of the explosion in the *New-York Tribune*; I asked who he made the box for, and he said either for a lawyer or a foreigner, he didn't know which; think he came in the afternoon of the 25th May and left on the 27th; this is all I recollect of the conversation; there was nothing private in the conversation; it was at about 10 P.M. in the bar room; he gave a sort of history of his life, closing with the Torpedo box; about the time he was going away he mentioned Mr. Warner's name, and said something about telegraphing to Mr. Warner.

Cross-examined—Was 39 last April; am married; have a family in Canandaigua; been in the Franklin House about eight years; think I have a good memory; the torpedo-box conversation was about 10 o'clock at night; I think on the first day that he was there; had seen him at the house about the last of March or first of April; a number of persons were present; had read or heard an account of the explosion before Thompson came; he said his business was to detect counterfeiters of Moffatt's labels; he commenced with a history of his life; said there were at one time fifteen or sixteen indictments against him, and he had got rid of all but eleven; think he spoke first of the torpedo box; said he made it; don't think he said anything about a bank in Canandaigua; didn't say he sent the box; didn't hear him say that he knew who sent it; said he got a reward; didn't ask him who paid him or how much he got; didn't communicate this to the authorities of the place; don't know that I ever spoke of it until Mr. Failing was subpenaed; I was examined on the trial of Drury; don't recollect stating then anything about the running to the police office; first communicated what I now testify to on the trial of Drury; was spoken to about it in the court-room by Mr. Jaynes; received no money when I was subpenaed; got $13 afterward to pay expenses down here, and afterward $20; had no more and have no promise of any; Thompson said he made the box for pay; did not say he had sent it; don't know that he said when he made the box he knew what it was for; did not ask Thompson whether he was going to communicate to the authorities anything about the box.

Direct—Met Thompson next morning after the conversation in the reading room, and remarked that Mr. Warner must have known that the box was coming; asked him who he made the box for, and he said a lawyer or a foreigner.

Benjamin Greig, tailor, of Canandaigua—Lived there May 25, 1849; boarded at the Franklin House, my family being in Rochester; saw Thompson at the Franklin House about the 25th of May; was present at some of the conversations about the box; some others were present; Mr. Failing was there; it was about 10 o'clock at night; never laid up anything particular in my memory, because I never expected to be called on; conversation arose from news in the papers concerning the box; don't know who commenced the conversation; don't recollect the day when Thompson arrived; can't rehearse the conversation in the bar-room; something was said of the torpedo box; Thompson said, as near as I can recollect, that he was the inventor or projector of the box sent to Warner's house; said it was not sent for the purpose of killing Mr. Warner; didn't say that he sent it, or had anything to do with sending the box, as I recollect; didn't say for what purpose it was created at that conversation; did not say for what ends the box was made; the import was that the purpose was not criminal; there were astounding developments in train which would be brought out, at New-York City, in time; do not recollect any conversation at a dinner table in which Thompson participated; do not recollect any other conversation, though I think there were other; think I asked Thompson why he made the box; don't recollect whether he said he made the box at the solicitation of others or as a matter of ingenuity; didn't ask him how the box was made; the conversation was after I had read of the explosion in the papers; do not recollect anything else of Thompson's conversation.

Cross-examined—Thompson said nothing by which I judged him guilty of crime in making the box; didn't hear anything in this conversation about the Bank of Canandaigua; Thompson did not connect the making and sending of the box; I believe that it was the box sent to Warner's, though I would not swear positively whether he said "the" box or "a" box.

Justice Osborne here proposed an adjournment; Mr. Smith objected, saying that Thompson should be discharged; he had been locked up long enough. It was then agreed to finish the case to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the examination was adjourned.

THE BOSTON ANNIVERSARIES.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 21.

We are in the midst of weather that made a South-Carolinian who was caught in Boston in the Spring once say that he would not live here for the gift of the whole city. There has been no clear weather here since Friday. Wind east, dense mist and rain, cold, chilly winds, that make strangers shiver as in mid winter, and wish themselves a thousand miles from Boston. There was a thunder storm on Monday morning early, accompanied with more thunder and lightning, gentlemen here think, than we had all last Summer. If such storms are a prevention of the Cholera, we shall have no Cholera at present.

The New-England Anniversaries are now in full blast with us. They commenced on Sunday evening, with a discourse by Rev. Dr. Adams, of your City, before the American and Foreign Christian Union. As *The Tribune* gave the best report of the same discourse when delivered in New-York, that I have seen, I will not inflict upon its one or two hundred thousand readers a repeated report of a repeated sermon. I will only say, that the Mount Vernon Church was very well filled with hearers, in spite of the pouring rain.

On the same evening, the Unitarian Book and Pamphlet Society was addressed at the Church of the Savior, by Rev. George E. Ellis, of Charlestown, from these very appropriate words, recorded in IId Cor. 10th chap. Xth verse: "For his letters, say they, are weighty and powerful; but his bodily presence is weak, and his speech contemptible." The discourse was an eloquent one in favor of a Christian Literature.

John B. Gough spoke also on Sunday evening for the 182d time in Boston. He had 3,000 hearers.—He spoke again, to a great multitude, at the "Old Cradle of Liberty," last evening.

Yesterday afternoon occurred the forty-first Anniversary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, (a Society that embraced gentlemen of all communions,) at the Central Church, Hon. Simon Greenleaf, President, in the Chair. From the Report of the Executive Committee prepared by Rev. Francis Parkman, D. D. (who was a brother of the late Dr. Geo. Parkman,) it appeared, that the receipts of the Society for the year, have been $8,640 75, and the disbursement about the same. The Society have published 18,613 Bibles and Testaments. Of these 6,403 were distributed gratuitously. Two hundred and twenty-seven of these went on board California ships.

Hon. William J. Hubbard, of this city, made a speech, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hill, of Worcester, (Unitarian) who offered the following:

Resolved, That the influence of the Bible upon the human intellect, and upon literature, is alone a reason why it should be spread.

Mr. HILL said the Bible had been put into 150 languages. The Greek, the Hebrew, the English, and the Indian languages, have been propagated and kept in existence through the translations of the Sacred Scriptures. He once saw the Bible Milton used, and it was worth remembering.—Fisher Ames said no man can become a true orator but the reader of the Bible. The spirit of the Bible entered into the poetical works of Wordsworth, who lately died among the lakes of Britain. So generally the most cultivated literary men have been students of the Scriptures.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT made the closing speech, which was one of great power and felicity of expression, and was delivered in his usual elegant manner. He said: One reason why we value the Bible is, because our religion is founded upon it. We ought, then, to diffuse the Bible to diffuse religion. It had been said that Roman Catholic Priests had objected to the general circulation of the Scriptures. Now, though he had learned in his course to receive with great distrust what one religious communion represented with regard to another, yet he would speak in opposition to the views of any who would confine the Bible to the priests of religion.

There has always been a tendency, said President Everett, in Priests, from the Egyptian Priests downward, to secret their sacred books from the people; but the Bible has been providentially diffused throughout a large portion of the world. He said, that the difference between the most civilized and the most barbarous nations, resulted from the difference of the sacred books of those nations. Here the speaker graphically compared the Bible with the Koran and the Shaster.

Mr. Everett spoke for three fourths of an hour, with the most profound attention of his hearers, and had it not been for the character of the house in which the intelligent auditory were assembled, there would have been frequent and hearty applause.

The American Education Society held its annual meeting (which was the 34th) in the Fremont Temple last evening. Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D. of Andover, in the Chair.

Addresses were made during the evening by Rev. Alvan Bond, D.D. of Norwich, Conn. by Rev. William N. Thompson, Miss. Am. Board in Syria, and others.

The numbers present were few, owing to the storm of the evening and greater attractions elsewhere.

Park-st. Church was filled to overflowing last evening to listen to the annual address before the American Peace Society, by Rev. A. L. Stone, pastor of the church, and lately of Middletown, Conn. The eloquent preacher discoursed of the nature and cause of War, of the peaceful principles of the Gospel, and of the duty of those who receive that Gospel to be peace makers. Mr. Stone thought that Christians had given the Peace cause and reforms generally the "cold shoulder" long enough. Among the causes of War he found ambition, false honor, jealousy, and religion, (or rather the want of it,) prominent. He said there had been more than thirty religious wars! At this announcement some grave divines smiled, others blushed.

The Ladies Society for the Promotion of Education at the West assembled this evening at the same church, and was addressed by Rev. James H. Means of Dorchester, (successor of the late Rev. John Codman, D.D.) Rev. Mr. Thompson of your city, and others.

This Society was formed in this city by the Congregationalists, on 4th of February, 1846. It has sent out more than 60 female teachers. More than 100 conversions have been reported in the schools. Applications have arrived from Oregon for three accomplished teachers of music, the modern languages, &c. Iowa has sent for eleven teachers. Illinois has sent for as many good teachers as the Society can spare.

The American and Foreign Christian Union observed a Boston Anniversary this morning, but as you have had the same story in New-York, I will not weary you with a repetition. The number of the clergy and of strangers in town is large, quite as large as usual so early in the week.

NEW-ENGLAND.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The thirty-fourth Anniversary of this Society was held in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Monday. The annual report represents the general interests of the Society as advancing.—The available funds for the year have been $32,754 40, and the disbursements $30,181 53. The whole number of young men aided during the year is 436. In the classical course, 207; in the theological course, 229. Number aided at the West, 92. *Fifty-nine* have finished their studies, during the year, and entered the ministry. An encouraging advance has been made in this department. The new applicants have been 114, eleven more than last year.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.—The Twenty-second Anniversary of this Society was held in the Park-st Church, on Monday evening. From the abstract of the Report, read by Rev. Mr. Beckwith, the Corresponding Secretary, it appears that the Society's operations have been, during the year, more extensive and encouraging than usual. The friends of Peace have from the first sought to supersede the custom of war by peaceful substitutes, such as individuals employ for the settlement of their disputes. This idea of substitutes for war, as a simple, feasible, and effective measure, has at length been brought pretty freely before the world by the three General Peace Congresses already held,—the first at London in 1843, the next at Brussels in 1848, and the third at Paris last year. After noticing these Congresses, the Report speaks of the Congress which is to be held the ensuing August at Frankfort in Germany, and gives an account of the special efforts made to secure delegates to this Congress from our own country. Some have already gone, many others are appointed, and it is expected that America will be fully represented at Frankfort. The Report next refers to the chief events of the year in Europe bearing on this cause, and then states that a very large number of petitions from all parts of our country had been presented to our Congress, requesting its efforts to secure peaceful substitutes of some sort for the sword, and that only one vote was wanting in the House of Representatives to obtain a special committee on the subject.

Five agents have been in the Society's service, including one at its office, and its Corresponding Secretary.

Publications have been on a much larger scale than usual. Of Jay's Review of the Mexican War, 17,500, and of Livermore's Prize Review, 7,000; in all 24,600 of those bound volumes, beside periodicals, tracts, and other volumes—an amount equal to about 7,000,000 of tract pages.

Receipts, $6,204 51, an increase over the preceding year of more than 50 per cent; expenses, $5,194 54; leaving in the treasury a balance of $9 77.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Prison Discipline Society was held at Park-st. Vestry on Monday. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, Hon. S. A. Eliot having been chosen President, in place of Hon Theo. Lyman, deceased. Wm. H. Prescott, Esq. was chosen an additional Vice President.

The Managers's Report noticed the decease of several friends of the Society during the past year, namely, John D. Williams, Samuel T. Armstrong, Samuel Miner of Princeton, N. J.; Dudley Phelps, Henry Sigourney, Edward H. Robbins, John R. Adam, James Mearis, (who was for 23 years one of the managers,) and that of Theodore Lyman, the President.

The documents and reports received during the year by the Society, have been more numerous and valuable than during any previous year. The usual statistical information was communicated respecting the prisoners in different penitentiaries. The number in 18 penitentiaries at the commencement of the year was 3,532, and the number at the close of the year 3,669. Received 1577; discharged on expiration of sentence 853, by pardon 265, by death 211, of whom 116 died of Cholera in the Penitentiary of Columbus, Ohio, leaving only 85 as having died in that and the other Penitentiaries from ordinary causes, which is about 1 in 40 of the average number. There were 9 escapes from 4 Penitentiaries, and none from 14. There were thus, as will be seen, 3,669 prisoners at the close of the year, in 18 Penitentiaries. In 13 Penitentiaries, 1,844, including all the principal Penitentiaries in the country, the number was 3,743, showing a decrease of 51. The Report also furnished the interesting results of several Houses of Refuge and Reformation. In the four houses at Westboro', Mass. New York city, Rochester, N. Y. and Philadelphia, the number of juvenile delinquents at the commencement of the year was 570, at the close 549. Received during the year 839. Discharged 566—of whom by apprenticeship 56. Rejected as improper subjects or returned to friends 129. Deaths 10, or 1 in 70—Escaped 6. Receipts for current expenses and improvements, $132,962. Payments for current expenses $131,969.

The report also noticed Lunatic Asylums, the Healing and Ventilation of Public Buildings, and the Structure of Prisons and Alms Houses. Under the last head, was shown especially the progress and utility of the Society during the year. Intelligence from kindred societies, and Discharged Convicts were likewise noticed, on which subjects the documents were numerous and important.

The receipts of the Society, according to the Treasurer's report, were $3,583. Expenditures, $2,717. Balance due the Treasurer, $134. Permanent Fund, $7,611.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, LL.D.

Vice-President—Rev. Francis Parkman, D.D.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Nathaniel L. Frothingham, D.D.

Recording Secretary—Rev. George Richards.

Treasurer—George R. Sampson, Esq.

Auditor—Samuel May, Esq.

Trustees—Rev. William Jenks, D.D.; Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D.; Rev. Daniel Sharp, D.D.; Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, D.D.; Rev. William Rogers, Rev. Geo. W. Blagden, John Teppan, William Worthington, Albert Fearing, Heman Lincoln, Samuel May, Amos A. Lawrence, Jacob Sleeper, Charles T. Russell, Francis O. Watts, T. R. Marvin, Thomas Tarbell, William Appleton, Jr. Esqs.

Executive Committee—Rev. Francis Parkman, D.D.; Rev. George Richards, George R. Sampson, Esq.

Southern Slavery, by an Eye-witness.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va. Monday, May 13.

As I was conversing with some Southerners in Washington upon Free Soil, they expressed a desire that I should go South and see Slavery as it exists there, and I would come back freed of all Free Soil notions. One from Florida was particularly anxious that I should go home with him and he would show me a tame alligator, nine feet long, that he fed on terrapins and dead niggers. "Never costs me anything to bury a dead nigger," said he. I resolved to go as far South as this place, to see if there was so much difference between the practice and theory of Slavery. As I sallied forth this morning to see the place, almost the first thing that met my view was a large house, surrounded by a very high brick wall. Upon asking the first passer by what it was, he informed me that it was a nigger jail, where the traders confined their slaves preparatory to taking them South. He very politely offered to conduct me through it, which I gladly accepted. I have heretofore supposed that the term "Slavery in chains," as used in the newspapers, was a figure of speech, used comparatively. But here they were actually manacled, their feet chained together, sitting around on benches in the most filthy and loathesome place I ever saw. I questioned one as to why he was chained. He said he had been sold to go South, and he wanted to see his wife again before he went, and had ran away to go back to his old master's for that purpose. My heart was too full to question any of the others.

In the female department there was a very pretty white woman with two children. By close inspection it might be seen that she had a little African blood in her veins, apparently not over one tenth, but the children did not show the least trace of it. I expressed surprise at this to my conductor, as I had supposed Slavery to be confined to the African race, when I was informed that there was no limit of blood in this State. So long as the mother is a slave, the offspring is also, no matter of what color. I have since learned that there are numerous slaves in this city as white as their masters.

My next move was to attend a slave auction.—The slaves of all colors, from sooty black to perfect white, were brought in and seated on benches.—Here they were subjected to a most particular examination. It was curious to see the manner of the speculators in examining their teeth. They would order them to open their mouth, then press back their lips with their two thumbs, just as a jockey would examine a horse. On a window sill lay a large pile of manacles, some were constructed of a large rod of iron with handcuffs on each side, so as to form a row. The first lot sold was the white woman and her two children, that I before spoke of. The auctioneer extolled her qualities by representing her to be a first rate seamstress, &c. She was struck down at $1,105.

The lackey of the place (himself a Slave) then leads up a man about 25; "unharness youself old Boy," says he. The man trembling like a leaf all the while, strips himself, with the assistance of the lackey, in full view of the street and of the female slaves. The lackey asks him what he is shaking for? as he is not going to be hurt. The auctioneer announces to scars on his back of any consequence, and the sale proceeds; sold at $455. Next comes a little girl of 13, about half white. Then two twin brothers of 14, sold to different masters, one I was told to a Southern Trader, and so on to the end of the sale, when the gentlemen were thanked for their attention, and their attendance requested to-morrow, when they would be shown something nice. During the sale my attention was called to the door by a string of Slaves going past, chained together, probably on their way to some Southern plantation.

Altogether, this was the most heart-sickening sight I ever saw. I involuntarily exclaimed: "Is it possible that this is permitted in my own native country—the country I have loved so well, and whose institutions I have exultingly pointed to as an example for the world?"

I am confident that the most effective way for Abolitionists to gain converts to their cause is to send Northerners as far South as this place, and let them attend one of these slave auctions. Hard, indeed must be the heart of one who could look upon such a scene and not blush for his country's shame. I remonstrated with some of the inhabitants for permitting such a thing among them. They all have the Bible and Christianity at their tongue's end, and are ready to point out passages to justify it and show that it is a God-ordained institution. "If this is Christianity," I replied, "don't call me a Christian."

A. S. W.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, about 12 o'clock, three men named Charles McLane, Henry Baker and George Wait, in the employ of T. J. Clark, carpenter, got into a small boat just below the upper bridge in this village, for the purpose of rowing up the creek to see the new railroad bridge. In getting in one of the men careened the boat so that she shipped a quantity of water, which prevented rowing handily. The creek being much swollen by the recent heavy rains, the boat was carried down toward the dam some fifty rods below. At the head of the flume which conveys the water to the mills below, there is an eddy into which, as the boat neared, Mr. Wait jumped and saved himself, but the other two were carried over the dam and drowned. At the time Wait jumped out he called to McLane and Baker to follow him. They seemed to have lost all self-possession, and did not jump till the boat was just on the brink of the dam. McLane came up in the basin below, but before assistance could reach him he disappeared. We cannot learn that Baker was seen after he passed the dam. The unfortunate persons were highly respected in this community, and their melancholy fate has cast a shade of sadness over a large circle of friends.

[Whitehall Courier.

DRY GOODS.

SUPERFINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.—200 cases York Premiums, Wachusetts, Dover and American Mills superfine 36 & 37 inch Shirtings. Also, extra-super 37 inch Shirtings, for sale by
my6 NESMITH & CO 50 and 52 Pine-st.

STARK MILLS DRILLINGS.—500 packages brown, bleached, slate and blue, extra stout, and unequaled in perfection of manufacture. For sale by
my6 NESMITH & CO 50 and 52 Pine-st.

FINE UNBLEACHED COTTONS.—600 bales Rhode Island Palo Alto, Rockingham, Hookasett, Medway, Hope, Waltham and other styles, for sale by
my6 NESMITH & CO 50 and 52 Pine-st

CALICO PRINTERS' BLANKETS, Lapping and Sleve Cloth, Type Printers and Engravers' Blankets, Reeler, Weaver and Jacket Cloths, for sale by
my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

BLUE PRINTS.—100 cases Adams's blue and white and blue and orange Prints, for sale by
my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

BROWN SHEETINGS.—150 bales Salisbury, Eagle, Mohawk Valley, and other styles, for sale low, by
my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

BLUE AND CANARY PRINTS.—A new and superior article, fast colors, for sale by
my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

GREEN PRINTS.—50 cases green and black and green and blue at 6½ to 8 cts, for sale by
my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

3-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.—150 cases fine and low priced at 3 to 6 cts, for sale by
my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

COLORED CAMBRICS.—125 cases light and dark assortments, from 4½ to 6 cts, for sale by
my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

3-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.—150 cases low-priced Shirtings, comprising a variety of styles, for sale by [my6] NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

COUNTERPANES.—30 cases superior American quilts, for sale by NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st. o5

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMENS SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.—Wm. T. Jennings & Co. Drapers and Tailors, First quality ready made clothing, &c. 231 Broadway, American Hotel, solicit an inspection of their assortment of new and seasonable goods, which in point of richness and variety far exceeds any previous offering commensurate as it is with extensive additions to the premises, which affords a wider scope for their business in which they will endeavor to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage which has recognized their garments as the most economical, cut and finished as they are in a style but rarely equalled, and withal disposed of at proverbially moderate charges. m26 tfs

GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.

CHARLES E. FOLWELL, Draper and Tailor, first quality work made to order, 544 Fulton-st. between William and Gold, has just purchased, for cash, a choice assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which, with low rent and selling for cash, he is enabled to make up 25 per cent less than Broadway prices. He has for the last eight years enjoyed a reputation (even by those of the same trade) of cutting the best fitting garments, and as for taste and style he will guarantee cannot be beaten, if equaled.
my27 1m*

MRS. VAN HOUTEN, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed on her the past year, begs to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed her Shirt Establishment from 83 to a more convenient store, 82 Nassau-st. (nearly opposite) where, by the increased facilities afforded, she will be enabled to fulfill all orders entrusted to her care with that dispatch, punctuality and superior workmanship, which has obtained for her establishment its present high reputation. The attention of gentlemen is particularly solicited to her new style of Summer and Embroidered Shirts, so highly approved of, together with a choice selection of fancy printed linens of the newest designs.

N. B.—An extensive assortment of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of the most fashionable styles. 82 Nassau st. between Fulton and John sts. my21 2w6wTuk Th*

CLOTHING AND TAILORING.—Immense stock of fashionable ready made clothing, of every description; 1,000 coats from $4 to $15; 5,000 vests from $1 to $4; 5,000 pants from $1 to $5. To measure cloths, cassimeres and vestings, embracing everything new and desirable, a first rate fit always guaranteed (a single trial will convince all), 20 per cent less than any house in this city, for cash, at (remember the name and number.)

MICHAEL CONWAY,
my21 1m* 143 Fulton st. near Broadway.

CALIFORNIA.

R. A. PEARIS, St. Louis. } PEARIS & BROCKWAY, } A. W. BROCKWAY, Pittsburgh.
SACRAMENTO CITY.
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments, and all business promptly attended to. Refer to
B. A. FARNESTOCK & Co. New-York.
EARP & YOUNG, Philadelphia.
C. G. HUSSEY, F. M. HOWE, WILLIAM LARIMER, Jr. E. HEAZLETON, Pittsburgh. my8 6m

JOHN CURREY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
REFERENCES—Hon. Albert Lockwood, Sing-Sing, N. Y.; Hon. William Nelson, Peekskill, N. Y.; Isaac Seymour, Peekskill, N. Y.; Merritt, Ely & Co., Albany; Cobb & Johnson, J. & A. Lowery, John A. C. Gray & Co. New-York City; George Leahy, Troy, N. Y. al0 3me

COWELL & BUCKELEW
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JOHN COWELL, JOHN BUCKELEW,
REFER TO
W. CARPENTER & Co. New-York City.
S. R. BUCKELEW, San Francisco. 26f 3m*

OAKUM.—500 bales No. 1; 500 do No. 2. For sale at manufacturers prices, by
m22 GAUNT & DERRICKSON 159 South-st.

RAGS, ROPES, and all kinds of paper manufacturer's materials, bought and sold on liberal terms, by
m22 GAUNT & DERRICKSON 158 and 159 South-st

CHAIN CABLES—A large assortment of English proved, from 5-8 to 17-8 inches. For sale by
m22 GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 159 South-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CARD.—NEW AUCTION ESTABLISHMENT.—B. BALDWIN GARDINER, (late of Gardiner's Furnishing Warehouse,) having been appointed an Auctioneer, has taken the spacious room on the second floor of the large building No. 533 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st, lately occupied as a museum, for his sales-room.

B. GARDINER'S long and thorough acquaintance with every description of goods embraced in the numerous branches of his late extensive decorative furnishing warehouse, induces him to offer his services to his friends and the public, more particularly in the disposal of goods by auction, comprised in the above lines, such as silver and plated ware, cutlery, Japanery, and other Sheffield and Birmingham manufactures. Also China and glassware, mirrors, carpeting, upholstery, rich cabinet furniture, bronzes, paintings, pianos, statuary, and all other kinds of English, French, German, Italian and Chinese fancy articles, including watches and jewelry.

Mr. GARDINER will attend personally and superintend the proper arranging and cataloguing of furniture for sale at auction, at genteel private residences, or will receive it for sale at his Long Room, and feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction to owners.

Stocks in trade, and manufacturers' stocks, to be sold at auction, will also receive his particular attention. He respectfully solicits from his friends and the public, a trial.

Accounts of sales, with the proceeds, will be rendered forthwith, strictly, in all cases. my7 tfs

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, PLATT & CO. store 204 Broadway. Particular attention given to the sale of Private Libraries. Cash advances made when desired.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 30, at 7 o'clock—Large sale of and standard miscellaneous books, to close the estate of a bookseller recently deceased. my25
FRIDAY EVENING, May 31, at 7½ o'clock.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOKSELLER'S STOCK—Comprising a very great variety of standard, miscellaneous, classical, school and juvenile Books, in quantities; also, staple and fancy stationery, &c.—the whole well worthy the attention of the trade, and others. Full particulars in catalogues, which will be issued on the morning of the day of sale.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 248 LOTS OF GROUND, situated on Third and Fourth avs. and on Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety ninth, One-Hundreth, One-Hundred-and-First, One-Hundred-and-Second, and One-Hundred-and Third sts. being part of the McGowan Property.—WM. H. FRANKLIN, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

THIRD-AV.—8 lots on the west side of Third-av. embracing the entire front between One-Hundredth and One-Hundred-and-First sts.

Also, 4 lots on the west side of Third-av. between Ninety-ninth and One-Hundredth sts.

FOURTH-AV.—8 lots on the west side of Fourth-av embracing the entire front between Ninety-Seventh and Ninety-eighth sts.

Also, 8 lots on the east side of Fourth-av. embracing the entire front between Ninety-ninth and One-Hundredth sts.

Also, 8 lots on the east side of Fourth-av. embracing the entire front between One-Hundredth and one One-Hundred-and-First sts.

Also, 8 lots on the west side of Fourth-av. embracing the entire front between One-Hundred-and-First and One-Hundred-and-Second sts.

Also, 8 lots on the west side of Fourth-av. embracing the entire front between One-Hundred-and-Second and One-Hundred-and-Third s's.

NINETY-SEVENTH-ST.—19 lots on the north side of Ninety-seventh-st. commencing 100 feet west of Fourth-av.

NINETY-EIGHTH-ST.—19 lots on the south side of Ninety-eighth-st. immediately in the rear.

NINETY-NINTH-ST.—23 lots on the north side of Ninety-ninth-st commencing 100 feet east of Fourth-av.

ONE-HUNDREDTH-ST.—29 lots on the south side of One-Hundredth-st. immediately in the rear

Also, 29 lots on the north side of One-Hundredth-st. directly opposite.

ONE-HUNDRED-AND-FIRST-ST.—29 lots on the south side of One-Hundredth-st. immediately in the rear.

Also, 8 lots on the south side of One-Hundred-and-First-st commencing 175 feet west of Fourth av.

Also, 10 lots on the north side of One-Hundred-and-First-st. commencing 100 feet west of Fourth-av.

ONE-HUNDRED-AND-SECOND ST.—9 lots on the south side of One-Hundred-and-Second-st immediately in the rear.

Also, 11 lots on the north side of One-Hundred-and-Second-st directly opposite.

ONE-HUNDRED-AND-THIRD-ST.—11 lots on the south side of One-Hundred-and-Third-st. immediately in the rear.

TERMS—70 per cent on mortgage

This property has been in the McGowan family upward of 100 years

Lithographic map at the office of the auctioneers, 5 Broad-st. (4,321) my28 3tis*

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
194 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—POSITIVE SALE.—JAMES COLE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1850, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 194 lots of ground, each 25x100 feet, situate in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, bounded by Bedford, Nostrand, Marcy, Tompkins and Putnam ava. Madison and Monroe sts.

The avenues and streets are all regularly laid out, open, and handsomely graded. The situation of the lots is extremely beautiful, and are very justly admitted to be unequalled by any property in the neighborhood. The Clinton-av. and Bedford line of omnibusses leave Fulton Ferry every few minutes during the day, and until midnight, conveying passengers to within a very short distance of the property. A line of omnibusses is likewise in contemplation to run to Williamsburgh, direct through Bedford-av.

The usual restrictive clause against nuisances will be inserted in the deeds to the purchasers. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 6 per cent interest, ten per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the first day of July next, when full warrantee deeds will be delivered. Information as to title, which is unexceptionable, can be obtained of Wm. P. Powers, Esq. 166 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.