Debates in the House—Rights of Colored Men to Land in Oregon, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29.

You will have learned with pleasure, ere this reaches you, that the Senate has given its sanction to a Branch of the Mint in your City and also one for California. This is more favorable than was generally anticipated. The whole day was consumed upon this important subject. But it was a day better spent than any other day of the session—perhaps one or two excepted. For the details I must refer you to your regular report of proceedings.

The bill from the Senate providing for the appointment of a Surveyor-General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and donations of lands to actual settlers, elicited an unusually stirring debate in the House to-day. The particular point of dissention was upon the amendment excluding free colored settlers from the lands proposed to be donated. Mr. GIDDINGS led off with a bold and truthful speech against the exclusive policy. He alluded, in terms of deserved approbation, to the moral worth as well as intellectual strength of Frederick Douglas and Samuel R. Ward. Having drawn a very striking portraiture, he then desired to know on what principle of justice gentlemen proposed to exclude such men from a participation in these land grants. He referred to the free colored population as embracing many who were descended from the fathers of the nation, including even Washington himself. He puts "poser" to the Democrats, who advocated the exclusive policy, by asking with what consistency, not to say gratitude, disciples of Jefferson could consent to keep from Oregon those in whose veins coursed the blood of Thomas Jefferson? There was some sneering and jeering on the Southern side, (as the Loco side might be called with injustice to very few members, all things considered) while Mr. GIDDINGS was speaking, but nothing like the degree of that sort of feeling once so common. There was, indeed, a remarkable and gratifying spirit of toleration.

But this was too tempting an opportunity, for two or three of the representatives of the Chivalry to lose. CONRAD of Louisiana fired a sneering shot at Mr. GIDDINGS's "taste," &c. He complained that he had represented that the Caucasians were inferior to the colored men referred to. Mr. GIDDINGS replied that he had admitted that the whites were quite as good as the blacks! Mr. CONRAD opposed the exclusion of the colored settlers, on the ground that the South wanted to have the colored population diffused. What do you suppose he assigned as the reason of this wish? Why, that it was everywhere admitted to be a curse. Of course, then, he is quite willing to *diffuse a curse!* BAYLY took the same view as CONRAD, and contended that the course of the Territorial Legislature of Oregon, in excluding free blacks from citizenship, had acted in violation of the spirit of the law of their organization as a Territory. In applying the principle of the Anti Slavery ordinance, Congress did not anticipate that the South would be thus cut off from an outlet for her redundant free black population in that direction, which he alleged to have always been the chief obstacle to Emancipation. To hear him talk, one would really have supposed that the South had assented most graciously to the application of the Proviso principle to the Oregon bill!

But the richest feature of this debate was a speech, in particular reply to Mr. GIDDINGS, by Col. McMULLEN of Virginia. He was very personal—so much so that he was called to order by the Chairman, (Mr. STRONG.) He indulged in a number of those polite lingual missiles, whose points have been worn off by his chivalrous predecessors, through frequent use. He complained of a grievous want of gratitude on the part of Mr. GIDDINGS, in thus insulting *his* constituents, after the favor he did him, some time ago in moving the floor for him, when he appealed to his friends to make that motion. The redoubtable Virginian then launched forth into a stream of grandiloquence, in the midst of which the hammer fell, leaving as his last words, the declaration that he "*had no doubt the negroes referred to by the gentlemen from Ohio were descendants of the first families of Virginia—i. e.* the "F. F. V's!" The gallant Colonel sat down, with an evident feeling of self satisfaction. It is true there was considerable laughter; but he appropriated this to himself, of course, as induced by his wit! I should almost regret to disturb his feelings.

It is understood that it is McMullen's intention to reply specially to Mr. Haymond of Wheeling—that he has been waiting for his speech. So you see that there is at least one "treat" in store.

Another important question arose in the course of the long, exciting, and decidedly disorderly debate on this Oregon Bill. The detestable serpent of *Nativism* shows its head frequently. It was resisted by Mr. SACKETT of your delegation, and others, in a spirit of praiseworthy manliness. On the question of destruction of Color in grants of land the vote was mainly sectional. The exceptions were, for the most part, among the Western Loco-Focos. Some of these voted openly for the South—others remaining in their seats, when the process of going through the tellers presented a test of their predelections! The vote on the insertion of the word "white" stood 68 Yeas to 51 Nays from a thin House.

A general and informal understanding was had before the Committee of the Whole, as to the resumption of the Oregon Land bill at an early day, out of which a scene of great confusion grew, when the Committee rose. It got mixed up with the California question, which excited not a little jealousy. The Chair having decided that it required unanimous consent to entertain a motion to fix a day, Mr. GIDDINGS objected, and consequently the House adjourned without an understanding on the subject, after all. This closed its doings and undoings for the week. The "Spring cleaning" will commence to-morrow. SIGMA.

CANADA.

The Weather — Mr. Bouthillier — Disturbances at Trois Rivieres—The Deputy Attorney Generalship—Reduction Canal Tolls, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Monday, May 6.

Our weather has been unfavorable for farming operations, the quantity of rain which has fallen having rendered the lands too moist for sowing and planting, but the grass lands are in high condition, much to the satisfaction of a population who must provide six months winter feeding for their cattle. Trade is reviving with the stimulous which Spring shipping imparts, and that hopeful feeling which invariably animates the trader at the opening of another year's business.

Connected with commerce may be noticed the appointment of Tancrese Bouthillier to the Collectorship of Montreal. In the atmosphere of Canadian politics, every act of the Cabinet begets a controversy not always signalized for fidelity and impartiality. The journals have a hap-hazzard way of making chance assertions sufficiently plausible to varnish an article. The case of Mr. Bouthillier may be cited to illustrate the lack of information which such papers evince, even upon topics essentially local. It is true that Mr. B. is not known as a merchant or commercial man, yet Mr B. was educated in a merchant's office in New-York; subsequently returned to Montreal, commenced business on his own account, and having been unlucky, passed into his father's office, then Inspector of Potash. None of the journals which have cried Mr. B. down as ignorant of commerce have ever noticed the above facts; and as in previous instances, they will gather from your paper that information which they ought to have furnished their readers. *The Tribune* and the *Tribune's* Montreal Correspondence furnish the *Pilot* and *Herald* with debateable matter, which naturally causes the public to look for your paper with interest and curiosity.

The school rows in the vicinity of Three Rivers are far from abated. The *Journal des Trois-Rivières* lays the blame on the Irish settlers in the following language: "Nous devons dire, pour l'honneur des Canadiens français de ces localités, que ce n'est pas par eux qu'ont été faits les premiers pas dans la voie de la resistance à la loi. Cette résistance a été commencée par la population Irlandaise de St. Monique comptant environ soixante familles Irlandaises." Mr. Turcotte, Queen's Counsel, and of course legally employed in the school affair, is editor of the Three Rivers paper above quoted, which in the pure French Canadian style, shirks at the odium, and lugs in the Irish as old offenders. The school difficulty springs from a popular demand, claiming for each locality the control over its local affairs. It is the fermenting process of elective principles oozing out.

M. De Blaquiere has been named Chancellor of the Toronto University; he is a High Church Reformer. His nomination by the "Convocation" is in opposition to the Government.

The imperial office of Deputy-Adjutant General, filled by Col. Wetherel, of "St. Charles" celebrity, is to be abolished. The Colonel goes to England to fill a similar office there.

An extra of the *Official Gazette* appeared on the 4th inst. altering nearly all the previously stipulated tolls on our canals, and making important reductions. This information may prove important to your correspondents.

The French Canadian population are busily engaged trying to crush the feudal tenure, by meetings, resolutions, speeches and letters. They are really in earnest, and their success not distant. A.*

Canadian Politics.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

TORONTO, Saturday, May 25, 1850.

The first week of the Parliamentary session has disclosed the fact that the Ministerial majority, if at all diminished since last session, is sufficiently powerful for any purpose and sufficiently obsequious to do the bidding of the Government in any case. The opposition without cohesion, no ten of them agreeing upon any question of public policy and not united even on the expediency of turning out the Government, if they had the power, is very feeble. The Government, whose members number eight, sit and vote in a house of 84 where they have every thing their own way. The annexation question has divided the opposition not only out of doors but also in the House. Col. Girgy declared the other night in the House, that he would support the Government in going to any length in endeavoring to suppress the annexationists. More thorough partisans among the Tories, whatever professions they may make, will always find an excuse for voting in opposition; and thus by one section of the party acting upon scruples and the other from partisanship, the two sections pull different ways and the opposition becomes utterly impotent. The Ministerial phalanx is thoroughly united. No amount of argument can alter a single vote on that side of the House. Of the 84 members in the House 45 are lawyers; most of them having their fortunes to make, many of them having taken to politics with a view of advancing their own personal interests, and not a few of them looking to the ministry for shrievalties, registrarships, clerkships and various other offices. Independence of action in such a body it would be folly to expect.

Whether the French members be as generally amongst the expectants as the Upper Canada liberals, or whether their chances of reward be as great, I do not know; but their habitual subserviency to the Ministers is patent to the whole word.—You will easily conceive that, in such a Legislature, those measures only that are supported by the Ministry have a chance of success. Accordingly, we find that the Premier has but to intimate his objection to any measure to secure its rejection. Its doom instantly becomes as certain as death. And this power the Government exercise with a high hand. Two or three instances of acts the most arbitrary, and unheard-of in a British Legislature, have been perpetrated already during the present session. The first was the refusal to allow Hon. H. J. Boulton to introduce a measure to prevent the Government expending public moneys for purposes not previously authorized by law. It is well known that such a course is never pursued in the British House of Commons, and that the question of rejecting measures is uniformly reserved till the second reading of bills. The next was the refusal to receive a petition, respectfully worded and in no respect informal, praying the Legislature to address the Queen to grant the independence of Canada.

Whatever may be the cause pursued by the Congress of the United States with regard to petitions on the subject of Slavery or any other subject, it forms no precedent for a Canadian Legislature. We profess to manage our legislative proceedings in accordance with British practice; and it is notorious that the Houses of Parliament in England never refuse to receive petitions on any subject.

The vote of the House on the question of receiving the petition in question cannot be taken as an indication of Canadian feeling on the subject of Canadian Independence. I am personally cognizant of the fact that many Members who voted against receiving the petition are secretly favorable to Annexation, but whose action in the matter was constrained by various influences operating upon them. By openly favoring any movement that has the appearance of propelling the Annexation question toward the ultimate destiny, they would necessitate the surrender of much of the influence they possess as Provincial politicians. This present sacrifice to secure a distant object they are not prepared to make. Beside this, other considerations of a personal and party character influence their conduct. The Executive Government has in its control the entire patronage of the Crown; and too many Members of Parliament are expectants of Government bounty to permit of the possibility of many of them voluntarily incurring executive displeasure. As political partisans they are strongly disinclined to weaken the strength of those with whom they act by creating a division.

The debate on the Address in answer to the Speech from the throne always lasts much longer in Canada than in England. The entire policy of the Government is overhauled and commented on. But to the merely local and administrative questions that ordinarily enter into a debate of this kind, have now been added constitutional questions of the gravest character. The debate has already lasted three days, and on the last of these it was prolonged over midnight till three o'clock next morning. The greater number of the speeches were upon the questions of Canadian Independence, Annexation, and of rendering the Legislative Council elective. That debate, which is not yet concluded, and is to be reopened on Monday morning, has so far assumed more of the character of a debate in Convention to frame a new Constitution, than the ordinary proceedings of a regularly constituted Legislature.

For the reasons already stated, Annexation petitions may be voted down for the present, but no attentive observer can fail to be struck with the immense change that, within a year, has taken place in the tone of the Legislature, and the infinitely greater change out of it. Messrs. Holmes, De Witt, Sanborn, McConnell, Papineau, and two or three others, boldly declared themselves in favor of Annexation, and went into long arguments in support of their position. Except Papineau—and I accept him on account of his antecedents, and not his present professions—there is not one of the Annexationists in the Legislature who cherishes the slightest hostility to England; but they think the institutions of England wholly unsuited to Canada, and that we have arrived at that stage in our history when it is no longer our interest to be connected with England. It must be confessed that the arguments on the Annexationist side in the Legislature were exceedingly feeble. Col. Prince, who, up to a recent period, has been an ultra loyalist, and who even now cherishes a chivalric feeling of loyalty, is a bold advocate of Canadian Independence, stopping short of Annexation, in the Legislature. His reasons for advocating a change are precisely those of the Annexationists.

The amendments to the Address, embracing an elective Legislative Council, household suffrage, the abolition of the Court of Chancery, distributing parliamentary representation according to population, have all been voted down. Those which have yet to be disposed of, and which declare the right of unlimited discussion, condemn the Government for making dismissals as a punishment for the expression of political opinions, and a condemnation of the Government for omitting in the Royal Speech all reference to the question of the Clergy Reserves—will share the same fate. Of course these votes upon amendments to the Address in answer to the Speech from the throne do not show the real opinion of the House on the question omitted in the amendments. The success of any one of the amendments would necessitate the resignation of the Ministry, and for that reason the votes upon them are justly considered in no other light than a mere trial of party strength.

With regard to the measures that will be introduced into the Legislature in the present session, I do not think that many popular measures will pass. The law of Primogeniture will certainly be abolished. The question of making the upper branch of the Legislature elective will come up, but it will have little chance of success at present, though the day is not distant when our Government must take a more Democratic form. The Usury laws will probably be abolished. The law of Libel stands a fair chance of being improved. The present very objectionable Jury law will be amended. The Public Expenditure is to be submitted to a Committee of the House, who are to report upon the reductions that can be made, and on that report the Government will frame a bill. The equalizing of the representation, not perfectly, but in a qualified sense, will be attempted; but the fate of the measure is exceedingly uncertain, as it cannot be carried without a two-thirds vote. Col. Prince will withdraw his motion for abolishing the Court of Chancery till the sense of the country can be taken on the subject. Sir Allan McNab is to stir up the old difficulties of last session, by introducing a bill—which indeed is already before the House—to amend the Rebellion Losses bill of last session so as to prevent persons who were actually engaged in rebellion receiving compensation. Lord John Russell has effectually shown the impossibility of proving that a man was not a rebel in 1837, except by the establishment of a special tribunal and inquisitorial proceedings, such as are utterly opposed to the spirit of English jurisprudence. Not much difficulty perhaps need be anticipated from Sir Allan's attempt to stir up strife and create confusion.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, and of course, like good, loyal subjects, the citizens of Toronto had a holiday, and amused themselves at night with fireworks. Such demonstrations, however, are but poor expressions of public opinion. J. C.

THE BOSTON ANNIVERSARIES.

American Unitarian Association—Quarter Century Anniversary.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29—7½ P. M.

Such a meeting assembles at the Federal-st. Church at this hour, Rev. Dr. GANNETT, President of the Association, in the Chair. Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, of England, offered prayer, and the choir sung:

"Joy to the world, the Lord is come," &c.

The Secretary, Rev. Mr. HOLLAND, read some extracts from the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Association. The idea of this body sprung up in this city in May, 1825—anniversary week.—About the same time, a similar society was formed in London. The efforts of the society were at first feeble. The report pays a tribute to the early, distinguished efforts of Dr. Joseph Tuckerman. The Association was legally incorporated June 3, 1843.

During the first years of the Association the receipts were small. Some $13,000 have been received the past year. Ninety-three churches have been aided. The Society have published more than 1,000,000 of tracts. Our pressing want now is Western laborers: for this work almost every Minister begins to make excuse. The report deplores the decline of the critical study of the Bible, and the change in regard to the permanent settlement of the Ministry, much to their disadvantage.

The fearless and modest Bancroft has gone from us, so among the clergy, Kirkland, Greenwood, the younger Ware, Channing, Tuckerman, the Whitmans, the Peabodys, have gone; Hoven, Saltonstall, Story, Goodhue, and other laymen, have gone, and their departure is an incitement to us to "work while the day lasts."

SAMUEL GREELE, Esq. of Boston was now introduced to the audience in a very handsome manner by Dr. Gannett.

Mr. GREELE said, although his remarks might be *lean*, they should not be *long*. Our manly age demands of us manly efforts.

The history of our Association may be divided into three epochs, the epoch of *controversy, of philanthropy and of spirituality*. Trials are good for nations, as shown by the history of our fathers.—The Methodists have had their era of conflict. So our denomination has had its conflicts. Our Chapels were once far from being "Chapels of Ease."

We are now recognized as a denomination; so much has been gained. Archbishop Tillotson has commended the good temper of Unitarians, as worthy of a better cause. Late Unitarian writers have shown the same good temper.

In respect to philanthropy, we have done much for Temperance and other reforms. The ministry at large, to the poor, arose in our denomination.—Has not our society done something that gives it the claim of being a christian society?

We have gained in spirituality, but there is still room for improvement.

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD of your City was next introduced. He said years ago the clergy used to tell us to believe. We said, why believe? Hence Unitarianism naturally arose.

Some who have gone out from us are called heretics, as they call Christ the brother, merely, of great men. We are still proud of them; they are noble men; they have borne with them much of the fragrance of their home. We are the offspring of the old New-England Calvanists. We believe in Christ still—that the Father is brought to the human soul through Christ.

The speaker thought the old hymns used a quarter of a century ago were defective. The hymn-books now have not more Calvanism, but more spirit, more devotional feeling, more of God in Christ.

Channing once preached in this church, and I honor him more as a pastor than as a great writer. We want new faithful pastors. We want the church-work done. Our Cambridge theology cut and squared will not do; we want a more earnest, practical faith—an evangelical faith. The young people demand this and we must lead them in the way of God and Christ, and everlasting peace.

HON. MR. PALFREY'S SPEECH.

This gentleman, who has just failed again of an election to Congress in the Fourth District, said that he entered the ministry thirty-two years ago. There were then but two orthodox churches in Boston. The Unitarian controversy was began in 1819. The same year the first Unitarian church was formed at the South, over which Jared Sparks was settled. About that time were laid the foundations of the two Unitarian churches in New-York, and another in Brooklyn. Dr. Ripley of Concord was with us; Dr. Osgood of Medford was called a moderate Calvinist; Dr. Allyn of Duxbury was with us; Beverly gave us the eloquent Dr. Abbott. In our Boston Association we had Dr. Porter of Roxbury, Dr. Gray of Jamaica Plains, Dr. Harris, and our friend of Brookline, Dr. Pierce. Dr. Freeman of King's County belonged to us alone in sympathy. Unitarianism did not rise in the Episcopal Church—it sprung from the Congregational Park or Common. Dr. Parker of Portsmouth was with us; so were Mr. Bailey of Pelham, Mr. Abbott of Salem, and his successor, Dr. Brazer, and younger than he, and almost my cotemporary, Mr. Greenwood of King's Chapel, and Dr. Follen. My juniors (those mentioned above being my seniors) were the Peabodys—they were my schoolfellows. The speaker applied poetic words to them:

"Piety finds friends in the friends of learning," &c.

There were also the Whitman's, Kirkland, the comprehensive, who held officially the head of the Massachusetts Clergy. Then there were the Wares. One has said of the elder Ware that he was the happiest man he ever knew. The younger Ware was the model pastor. If I were to write the history of the temperance reformation, I should make him the hero. He laid the foundation in 1825 or '6. Others had collected a great heap of dry facts; Ware *set them on fire*. Dr. Tuckerson, Dr. Worcester, the evangelist of gospel peace, were ours. The name of Noah Worcester will be greater by and by than those of all the heroes of antiquity. I will mention one name more. I need not mention it. These walls will utter it. That name is known around the globe, the name of Channing.

I have mentioned many Unitarian names—I have omitted many. Others arise to take their places. May God bless them, in extending the knowledge of God.

REV. MR. BELLOWS'S SPEECH.

This name, known in your city as that of a pastor and editor, was introduced as one whose journal exerted a mighty influence from Canada, to the private homes of the West.

Mr. Bellows began with a modest exordium. He was to speak of the literature of our communion. He said it would be difficult to find a literature that did not spring out of liberal christianity, not all Unitarianism in name, but other liberal fountains. The laity are not compelled to our pulpits to be fed, for they find food in books, and from other pulpits, with other names.

There is not a popular magazine, not one quarterly, not one secular newspaper, that has not the principle of liberal Christianity. We originated in a cause vastly greater than ourselves. We are now only co-workers with others, whose individual names we do not wish to bring up here, and thus bring heresy-hunters to pursue them. Though the influence of our communion may not be as much needed now, and though we may not be destined to grow as fast as we have, yet we shall maintain our denomination. It is difficult to get ministers now in all the denominations. I do not regret this, for the ministry is not appreciated. If the press can take the place of the clergy, good. We will retire. But though the clergy are just now "hanging in the wind," they will be needed soon, and will be appreciated truly, as never before. The old priestly power of the clergy is nearly gone. They are coming on the platform of other men, and here they will be valued.

Sir, we cannot perceive what times are coming. We may expect, still, great social and political excitements. The cloud of Slavery is over us, and there is very little light on it. The clergy, with proper authority, on the true platform, must and will act in these exciting times, and they must and will preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Rev. RUSSEL LAMB CARPENTER of England, and others, addressed the meeting.

The house was crowded, the exercises were of a very spirited character, and the assembly did not separate until past 10 o'clock.

Other Meetings.

The Pastoral Association of Massachusetts was addressed yesterday at 4 P. M. at the Central Church, by Rev. Dr. WORCESTER of Salem, from Words of Paul, i. Cor. 10th chaps. 3d, 4th and 5th verses. The object of the preacher was to show with what sincerity, simplicity, earnestness and humility Paul preached Christ, and Him crucified. A very large number of the clergy of the Commonwealth listened to the discourse, among whom were several venerable men of more than three score years and ten.

Rev. WM. M. ROGERS preached the annual sermon before the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society last evening. The Society has been organized 51 years. NEW-ENGLAND.

From Panama—Deaths.

Panama Correspondence of The Tribune.

PANAMA, Monday, May 13.

I have to advise you of the decease of Mr. Edward Ferris, (farmer,) of Peekskill, N.Y. Mr. Ferris had been sick with a combination of diseases for ten days past. He died on the evening of the 12th inst. of small pox, and was buried by the side of his fellow passenger and room-mate, Mr. Robert O. Christian.

Mr. Arthur, of New-York, and Mr. E. J. Davenport, of Cold Spring, N.Y. have both been constant and devoted in their attentions to each—especially the latter, who nursed them night and day, and attended each to the grave.

Mr. Rawson Newcombe, of Otsego County, N.Y. died also on the 12th inst. of dysentery. He came here on the Empire City, March 15.

Yours, CHANNING.

Sending Letters to California.

(Extract of a letter from SAN FRANCISCO, March 31, 1850.)

Now for the benefit of those writing to their friends in California, let me say that it is quite customary for houses here to refuse to take from the Post Office letters addressed to their care, unless the postage is pre-paid. When you hear that it is not unusual for them to have from 50 to 100 letters per each steamer, and many of them for those who are entire strangers, you will see that 40 cents on each, makes no small item to advance on letters that may not be called for in months. Where parties here have given directions to have their letters addressed to the care of others, let their friends by all means pre-pay the postage, else their letters may be lying in the Post Office while they send in vain from the mines to their correspondents in San Francisco for them.

THE FRESHET ON THE KENNEBEC.—The *Boston Journal* of Wednesday says: We learn by letters from Hallowell and Augusta to Sunday morning, that the river continued high, but had not risen during the night, and hopes were entertained that the worst was over. At Augusta, a part of Water street was covered three feet deep, and the basement floor of the factory was completely inundated. The machine shop had started some four or five inches from its foundation. The dam was at one time in danger, and the saw mills on the dam were partially immersed. The storehouses on the wharfs were all afloat. Several booms had given way above, and thousands of logs were adrift. One vessel of a hundred tuns had broke her fastenings, and drifted down the river. A brig and a topsail schooner were moored *over* the wharves just below the bridge, to protect them from the logs, timber, &c.

All the log drivers from Augusta had gone to Bath to stop the logs, but it would be impossible to prevent large numbers going to sea.

At Waterville, the water was up to the second floor of Moore's storehouse on the landing.

The Sebasticook, Clinton, and Burnham Bridges, all on the Sebasticook, have been carried away, and stage communication to Bangor is cut off—so that no passengers came over the road from that quarter.

At Hallowell, the water was up into Front street, but traders had taken the precaution to secure their goods.

Passengers who came through from Augusta, per steamer, to Bath, state that the river rose four feet on Sunday, but during the night feel three feet, when it became stationary; but it was supposed that the heavy rains would cause it to rise again.

ANOTHER INVENTION.—Mr. Charles Dawson, of 395 Strand, London, has constructed an instrument capable of performing mechanically an unlimited number of musical compositions. It is called the *Autophon*. The inventor in describing it says: "Though it can play no music of itself, it can play any music that may be arranged on a sheet of paper supplied to it, returning the sheet untouched when the piece is done, to be again inserted if a repetition be desired, or to be replaced by a fresh sheet if another piece of music be required." From the descriptions we have seen of this invention, it appears to be constructed on the principle of the barrel organ.

FOUR CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—We learn from our Machias correspondent that on Monday night, 20th inst. about 10 o'clock, the house of Wm. Albee, Jr. of Whitneyville, Me. took fire and was wholly consumed, with four children, from two years to seven years old. [Boston Courier.

FIRE IN LEOMINSTER.—A correspondent of the Bee states that the Orthodox Meeting House in Leominster was struck by lightning about 8 o'clock on Monday morning, and was totally consumed.

☞ Mr. IRA WILLIAMS, a respectable mechanic and farmer, in Bethel, Conn. committed suicide by hanging himself in the woods on Wednesday last. Cause, temporary derangement.

A CARD.—PARIS-GREEN (S Brand.)—There is scarcely a dissenting voice among painters as to the vast superiority in point of durability and brilliancy of the Paris over all other greens, and its preeminent fitness for Venetian blinds and ship painting; but it is equally a general complaint that the said green, in proportion to its greater depth of color and permanency, becomes more difficult to strike out, or, as it is technically termed, is deficient in body—and, moreover, that all such green is slow to dry—As regards the last objection, the late introduction of new and most efficient patent driers removes all further difficulty beyond a doubt and to such extent that raw oil, which heretofore has been wholly inapplicable to Paris-green, henceforth will be deemed alone suitable to display the luxuriant beauty of this pigment. But the objection concerning the want of body is in some extent an inherent defect, clothing the practical expedients of the painter's skill: nevertheless, it depends essentially on the manner of grinding, as a very sufficient body may be procured in all cases by judicious application of good mills worked by steam. There is one point, however, connected with the covering property, and on which also depends the price of the work, viz: the selection of ground work and manner of finishing. It is a common practice in Paris-green-work to prime with pearl-blue, grey, or some dark green. This is highly objectionable, because the transparency of the Paris-green produces, so to speak, an amalgamation of its color with that of the ground work, which tarnishes the luster so essential to its character; it also makes the work more expensive, as by priming with a low-priced Paris-green a single coat of higher grade makes a better finish than is otherwise produced with the same number of coats of the high grade—as the Paris-green prepared for priming has a very superior body to the other grades. We refer parties interested in the use of the above article to our advertisement for particulars respecting the sale of the S brand of Paris-green. my7 2awlm*

THE RAVENSWOOD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—Having organized under the act of 1847 for the incorporation of Rural Cemeteries, and having purchased the beautiful site known as the Long Island Farms, at Ravenswood, are now prepared to sell lots to such as have preferences, and will be prepared to make surveys and grades, and interments, as soon as the labor department can be organized; and they feel confident, as their grounds are the most convenient, so they can make them the most eligible and delightful in the neighborhood of the city; and they hope for patronage. ALEX. WILSON, Agent,

75 Nassau-st. N. Y.—office No. 22 rear building. my30 4t2aw*

FREDERICK CUNNINGHAM,
J. WILSON GREEN, & WILLIAM B SMITH,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
my28 1msod Offices 4 New-st. N.Y.

GENERAL NOTICES.

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

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

☞ **Dr. Shew's Water-Cure Institution,** corner Twelfth-st. and University-place. m9 if

☞ **Lebanon Springs Water-Cure Establishment** is now open on its 8th 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*

☞ **Nineteenth Ward.**—The Whigs of the Nineteenth Ward will hold an Election by ballot, at the house of Mr. P. Moore, Bloomingdale Road and Forty-sixth st. on Friday morning, the 31st instant, from 5 A. M. to 12 noon, to fill vacancies in the several Committees, occasioned by the division of the Twelfth Ward. By order of the Ward Committee. H. A. MAYNARD, Chairman.
GEO. W. JAQUES, Secretary. my30 2t*

☞ **Splendid Gothic Plates.**—ROBERTS's new and splendid style of Gothic Door and Number Plates—entirely new and original designs. Those in want of something new and splendid on their doors are invited to call and examine the above articles. Also a splendid assortment of Gothic and Shield pattern Bell-Pulls. R. ROBERTS,
my22 1m* 562 Broadway, near Prince-st.

GREENWICH BANK, New-York, May 18, 1850.
☞ **Notice.**—The annual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of the next ensuing year, 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 td6 WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

☞ **Dr. Edward H. Dixon,** Editor of the Scalpel, has removed his consulting offices to 112 Grand-st one door west of Broadway, where he attends exclusively to operative surgery and office consultations from 9 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the Scalpel is at 2 Astor House. my29 1m

☞ **Removal.**—PHILIP ERNST, Professor of Music and teacher of the Boehm and other flutes and the guitar, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to 397 Broadway, near Walker-st. New-York. my10 3moeod

☞ **Benevolent Dyers Association.**—The Dyers and Finishers will hold their second meeting next Friday, 31st of May, at 7½ o'clock, in Mr. Richter's meeting-room, 55 Forsyth-st. All Dyers and Finishers are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Committee.
ROB LIST, Sec'ry. ROB. DONALDSON, Chairman. my29 3*

☞ **Notice.**—The PHENIX 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&SWlf ETHEN FOSTER, Cashier

☞ **Notice.**—Pursuant to "an act to amend the Charter of the Schenectady and Catskill Railroad Company," passed March 2, 1850, notice is hereby given that the books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said Corporation, will be reópened at the office of VAN VLECK & PRUYN, 9 Janncey-court, 30 Wall-st. in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A.M.
Dated May 23, 1850.
JAMES POWERS,
ERASTUS BEACH,
S. SHERWOOD DAY, } Commissioners.
C VAN SANTVOORD,
JOHN VAN VLECK,
my23 1m

☞ **Rheumatism.**—This prevalent complaint in all its varied forms may now be entirely and permanently cured, and generally by a single external application. This embrocation, recently brought by a gentleman from Europe, and known there as the only specific for this complaint, may be more particularly explained by inquiring at the St. Charles Hotel, 347 Broadway, New-York, room 75, where references to persons recently cured of the severest type of this complaint will be furnished. my29 2t* W&F

☞ **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*

☞ **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&Wf

☞ **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

☞ **Dr. Hamilton's Water Cure Institute,** at National Hotel, Saratoga Springs. The use of the Spring Water is combined with the Hydropathic Treatment—Pleasure guests will find every accommodation.
my 30 7t* ALDRIDGE & PALMER, Proprietors.

☞ **Water-Cure Institutes—City and Country.**—Dr. TRALL receives patients at his commodious city establishment 15 Laight-st and at Oyster-Bay, L. I. Communication daily between these places by steamboat and railroad. General practice attended to. Consultations $5. my25 1m*

☞ **Water-Cure House.**—T. L. NICHOLS, M.D and Mrs. M. S. GOVE NICHOLS, Water-Cure Physicians, 67 West Twenty-second-st. Patients received for full or day treatment, or visited at their residences. Consultations from 10 to 2 my4 1m*

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 cases Rhode Island Palo Alto, Rockingham, Hookseit, 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, Roller, Cleaver 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 6¼ 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 4¼ 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.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, is at the Store of P. L. ROGERS, 76 FULTON-ST. at the sign of Gen. Taylor. I assert, without hesitation, that my stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is the cheapest and most varied, both in style and prices, that has ever been offered for sale in the city.

Dress and Frock Coats, from French and English Cloths	$5 00 to 20
Office and Business Coats, from Cassimere, Cashmeret, Tweed, Alapacca, and Linen, &c.	$1 00 to 7 00
Vests from plain and fancy silks, Satin, and Marseilles	75 to 5 00

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' Frock and Sack Coats, from Cloth, Alapacca, Linen, &c	75 to 5 00
Boys' Jackets and Pants, from " "	62½ to 2 00
" Vests, from Silk, Satin and Marseilles	50 to 2 00

Also, a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, constantly on hand, and made at the shortest notice. P. L. ROGERS, 76 Fulton-st. cor. of Gold.
A full suit of Summer Clothing for $2. m20 2mMWFA

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. m28 1m

GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.

CHARLES E. FOLWELL, Draper and Tailor, first