thousand dollars have been appropriated to the Sunday Schools in the valley of the Mississippi.

"THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS."—We dropped in at this Institution on Thanksgiving Day morning. It being early when we called the visitors were not numerous, and through the politeness of one of the ladies in charge we were shown over the building, and from the manager we received our information respecting its system, rise and future prosperity. In the school room we found some twenty or twenty-five boys, and as many girls perhaps, arranged in military order under the charge of the teacher and her assistants. Their cheerful countenances and correct discipline was noticable when reciting their lessons and in their simple songs, while many a tear glistened in each sunny eye as the story they sung told of their early *misfortunes*. There was one little girl of some eight Summers who had but just entered the Institution, she being left quite destitute by the intemperance and neglect of both father and mother, and but for the protection afforded by the "Home," would in all probability have fallen a victim to hunger—ay, worse than that, to the snares of a great City. This little creature sung sweetly and appeared painfully sensible of her condition, but very grateful indeed for this method of protection to the orphan.

The next room was for those in younger years, and here we found a group of little folks nestling by the side of their kind guardian, for they were shy of us when we entered. These were mere infants who could scarcely lisp their own names. The next was the Directors' Room—remarkable for its neatness and excellent taste—where the members of the Society held their regular meetings.

From this we visited the "Fair" Room, and here we found gathered in little knots many pretty faces all intent upon the articles for sale. This room was very prettily arranged, and the great variety of useful articles deserve special notice, many of them being productions of the inmates.

Altogether, we have seldom passed a happier morning, and our visit was very pleasant indeed; and while there are so many attractions in this great City, let us not forget the opportunity of making some hearts lighter by a little benevolence, of letting an occasional sunbeam into a corner that may seem dark and gloomy, and on a Thanksgiving Day it is good that we do not forget such little ones as are found at the Institution of the Home for the Friendless.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Will the Editor of the Tribune please inform the public if the Coroner is not required by law to summon 12 men as jurors at all and every inquest, and that these twelve men must or should see the Dead Body. In answering this you will confer a favor on many. A CITIZEN.

By the Law of 1847, (see Revised Statutes,) the Coroner is required to summon not less than fifteen qualified citizens for a jury; when six or more of the summoned shall be in attendance, he may proceed with the inquest. It is not necessary that jurors should personally examine the dead body. [*Ed.*

CHEAP POSTAGE MEETING.—The friends of cheap postage have called a meeting to-day, at the Merchants' Exchange, at one o'clock, to express their views in relation to the Bills reported at the last session of Congress, reducing the rates of postage to a *uniform rate of two cents, pre-paid*. As this is a subject in which all classes are interested, it is expected that the meeting will be well attended, and spirited resolutions adopted, calling upon Congress to comply with the 1,200 petitions, containing more than 100,000 names, comprising all classes and professions, which were presented at the last session.

Colored Churches in the Diocese of New-York

To the Editor of The Tribune:

It was with great satisfaction I read your remarks on a late communication under the above title. While I admit the justice of the complaints made by your correspondent, I dissent from the remedy he proposes, as both inexpedient and impracticable. A colored Bishop, to have the oversight of colored Episcopalians, would only tend to strengthen and perpetuate the distinction of caste in the Church. But in fact such a Bishop is out of the question. The Church will not, and in my opinion ought not, to allow his appointment. Nor is such a Bishop required by the spiritual interests of the colored people. Their churches have a *right* to be admitted into connection with the Convention, and to have a voice in the election of a Bishop who is to rule them, and in the enactment of laws to which they are to be subject. This right is founded not only on the spirit and precepts of the gospel, but also on the constitution and canons of the Church. Why then, it may be asked, are colored churches excluded? The exclusion is only partial. In only five Dioceses have they applied for admission, and in three of these, viz: Rhode Island, New-Jersey and Michigan, they were admitted without a dissenting vote. In Pennsylvania alone have they been excluded. In New-York the application has as yet been *evaded* and postponed.

And now, what is the reason why the Dioceses of Pennsylvania and New-York are averse to holding Christian fellowship with Episcopalians having dark complexions? The reason is not to be found in any theological system. High and low churchmen act together both in opposing and advocating the admission of colored churches. No doubt the great mass of the clergy of all parties are persuaded in their consciences, that they cannot lawfully take an active part in building up the barrier of caste in the Church of God. Yet they would *prefer* that the question should not be raised, they do not want to be compelled to vote on it, for the most part they want to be *passive*. But it is due to the clergy to say that the active, vigilant and effective hostility to colored churches being received into convention, does not proceed from them, but from certain lay delegates both in New-York and Pennsylvania, belonging to a class known as cotton politicians. These gentlemen have a great horror of agitation in the Church, and are exceedingly tender of the feelings of our southern brethren. It so happens, however, that the unanimous action of three Dioceses in behalf of colored churches has in no degree endangered the Union, nor given rise to the slightest agitation. The only agitation in the Church on this subject has been caused by these same gentlemen. Agitation arises not from doing right but doing wrong.

From the character of the delegates who have for some time past, annually brought before the Convention the claims of the colored churches, there is little reason to believe that those claims will be suffered to sleep. The decision of one Convention is not binding upon the next, and hence agitation will not be suppressed by an adverse vote. For many years Congress mainly strove to suppress agitation by suppressing the right of petition. Agitation waxed fiercer and fiercer, until the right was admitted, and then it ceased. Caste in the church is so obviously anti-Christian, that it cannot be maintained without causing agitation, and this agitation must ultimately destroy it.

Let not the colored churches be discouraged; on the contrary, let them persevere in demanding their rights, and they will assuredly obtain them.

A NEW-YORK CHURCHMAN.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS.—The *Auburn Advertiser* announces that B. F. Hall, Esq. of that City, has been appointed by the Administration, as compilator of all the Important Decisions of the Attorney Generals of the United States, since the formation of the Government. The duties of this office must necessarily be very arduous, and in order that they may be properly discharged, an energetic and thorough business man was required for the station.

COMMISSION ON CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.—*Wednesday*, Dec. 11, 1850.—The Board met according to adjournment. Several cases were held under continued consideration, but without arriving at a decision in any.

The Escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven Castle.

BY AGNES STRICKLAND.

The escape of Mary, Queen of Scots, from Lochleven Castle, is one of the most striking passages in the history of female royalty. The time, the place, the beauty and exalted rank of the illustrious heroine, her wrongs and her distress, the chivalry and courage of the gallant spirits who had undertaken to effect her deliverance, the peril of the enterprise and its success, combine all the elements of a romance. Yet the adventure creates a more powerful impression related in the graphic simplicity of truth, as it really befell, than when worked up with imaginary circumstances into a tale of fiction, even by the magic pen of Scott in the pages of "The Abbot."

The fatal concatenation of events, which had the effect of entangling the royal victim in the toils of her guileful foes, cannot be developed here. The broad outline of the outward and visible facts is familiar to almost every reader, but to expose the undercurrent to view by documentary evidences, and to make manifest the hidden workings of iniquity, requires a wider field than these brief pages can afford. I must, therefore, refer the public to my long promised "Life of Mary Stuart," which will shortly appear in my new series of royal female biographies," based on documentary sources, for particulars which can scarcely fail of removing the obloquy with which mercenary writers, the ready tools of self-interested calumniators, have endeavored to blacken the name of this hapless lady.

The confederate lords into whose hands Mary, confiding in their solemn promises to treat her with all honor and reverence as their sovereign, rashly surrendered herself at Carberry hill, not only shamelessly violated their pact, but after exposing her to the most cruel insults from the very abjects of the people, incarcerated her in the gloomy fortress of Lochleven, under the jailorship of the mother of her illegitimate brother, the Earl of Murray, and the wardership of the sons that person had had by her late husband Sir Robert Douglass, of Lochleven, for the Lady of Lochleven was a married woman when the Earl of Murray was born.[1]

It is scarcely possible to imagine a more doleful abiding place for the fallen queen, in her affliction, than that which had been thus injuriously and by a refinement of malice, selected for her by her perfidious foes. The castle, which is of extreme antiquity, said indeed to have been founded by Congal, a Pictish king, is of rude architecture, consisting of a square donjon keep, flanked with turrets, and encompassed with a rampart; it is built on a small island, almost in the center of the wild expanse of the deep and oft times stormy waters of the loch, which is fifteen miles in circumference. The castle island consists of five acres, now overgrown with trees and brushwood. In the midst of this desolation tradition points out one ancient stem, of fantastic growth, said to have been planted by the royal captive as a memorial of her compulsory residence in the castle. The bows of this tree, which is called "Queen Mary's Thorn," are constantly broken and carried away as relics by the visitors, whom the interest attached to the memory of that unhappy princess attracts to the spot, which her sufferings have rendered an historic site of melancholy celebrity.

The events of the long dreary months which Mary wore away in this wave-encircled prison-house, bereft of regal state, deprived of exercise and recreation, and secluded from every friend save her two faithful ladies, and a little maiden of ten years old, the voluntary companions of her durance, as well as the occupations wherewith she endeavored to beguile her sorrowful hours, will be found very fully detailed in my biography of that unfortunate queen, with many recently discovered facts.

Toward the end of March, George Douglas, the youngest son of the Lady of Lochleven, whose manly heart had been touched with generous sympathy, or, as some assert, with a deep and enduring passion for his fair ill-fated sovereign, made a bold and almost successful attempt to convey her out of the castle, in the disguise of a laundress. The Queen, however, being identified by the whiteness and delicacy of her hands, which she had raised to repel one of the rude boatmen, who endeavored to remove her hood and muffler to get sight of her face, she was brought back, and Geo. Douglas was expelled from the castle with disgrace. But though banished from his house, he lurked concealed in the adjacent village, where he had friends and confederates, and, doubtless inspired many an honest burgher and peasant with sympathy for the wrongs of their captive sovereign, by his description of the harsh restraint to which she was subjected within the grim fortress of Lochleven. At Kinross he was joined by the faithful John Beton, and other devoted servants of the Queen, who were associated for the emancipation of their royal mistress, and had long been lurking, in various disguises, among the western Lomonds, to watch for a favorable opportunity of effecting their object.

Douglas had left, withal, an able coadjutor within the castle, a boy of tender years, of mysterious parentage, and humble vocation, who was destined to act the part of the mouse in Æsop's beautiful fable. This unsuspected confederate was a youth of fifteen, who waited on the Lady of Lochleven in the capacity of page. He is known in history by the names of Willie Douglas, and Little Douglas; in the castle he was called the Lad Willie, the Orphan Willie, and the Foundling Willie, for he was found, when a babe, at the castle gates. Home, of Godscroft, says, "He was the natural brother of George Douglas,"[2] a statement perfectly reconcileable with the story of his first introduction into the family of the Laird of Lochleven. Such incidents are not of unfrequent occurrence in the daily romance of life, and often has it happened that the appeal made to the parental feelings of a profligate seducer, in behalf of a guiltless child of sin and sorrow, has awakened feelings of feminine compassion in the bosom of the injured wife, and the forlorn stranger has received a home and nurture through her charity. This appears to have been the case with regard to Little Willie and the Lady of Lochleven; for, whether she suspected his connection with the laird her husband or not, he was taken in, and brought up under her auspices, and as attendant on her person. Frail as she had been in her youth, and cruel and vindictive in her treatment of the lawful daughter of her royal seducer, whom it irked her pride to consider as her sovereign, it is nevertheless pleasant to trace out the evidence of some good in the harsh Lady of Lochleven.

The Foundling Willie remained in the castle, after the death of the old laird, an orphan dependent in the family, but his subsequent actions prove that he had received the education of a gentleman; for not only could he read and write, but he understood enough of French and other languages to be sent on secret missions to foreign princes. To these acquirements Willie added courage, firmness, and address, seldom paralleled in one of his tender years.

There is not any circumstances in the course of Mary Stuart's career more striking than the fact that, in this dark epoch of her life, when deprived of all the attributes of royalty, oppressed, calumniated, and imprisoned, two friends like George and Willie Douglas should have been raised up for her in the family of her deadliest foes. The recent and his confederates, men whose hands had been soiled with English gold, had not calculated on the existence of the chivalric feelings which animated those young hearts with the determination of effecting the liberation of their captive queen.

"Mary being deprived of pen and ink at this time," says her French biographer, Caussin, "wrote her instructions with a piece of charcoal, on her handkerchief, which she employed the boy Willie Douglas to dispatch to the Lord Seton." John Beton, who still lay, perdue, among the hills, was the ready bearer of this missive, and arranged everything for the reception and safe conduct of his royal mistress, in case she should be fortunate enough to reach the shore in safety. For many nights he, with Lord Seton, George Douglas, and others, kept watch and ward on the promontory which commanded a view of the castle and the lake, in expectation of being apprised, by signal, that the project was about to be carried into effect.

On Sunday the second evening in May, all things being in readiness, and the family at supper, Willie Douglas, who was waiting on the Lady of Lochleven, contrived, while changing her plate, to drop a napkin over the keys of the castle, (which were always placed beside her during meals,) and having thus enveloped them, succeeded in carrying them off unobserved. Hastening with them to the queen, he conducted her by a private stair, to the postern, and so to the water-gate of the castle, which he took care to lock after him, and when the boat had gained convenient distance from the shore, flung the keys into the water. These mute memorials of the adventure were found covered with rust when the loch was drained, early in the present century. They are now in the possession of the Earl of Morton, at Dalmahoy House, where I saw them and the rude iron chain which formerly linked them together, but which, being rusted through, fell to pieces when taken out of the water. The Lochleven keys are five in number, large and small, of antique workmanship, and are all carefully enshrined in a casket lined with velvet, and preserved as precious relics by the noble representatives of the chivalric George Douglas.

The boat which Willie the Orphan had adroitly secured for the service of his captive sovereign, was that belonging to the castle, and the only medium of communication for the castellan and his *menie* with the shore. Immediate pursuit was therefore, almost impossible. The companions of Queen Mary's flight were her faithful attendant Mary Seton, ever near her in the hour of peril, and a little girl of ten years old, of whose safety her majesty appeared tenderly careful, as she led her by the hand. The other damsel a French lady of the name of Quenede, gave a remarkable proof of her personal courage and devotion to her royal mistress; for, not being quick enough to reach the castle gate till it was locked behind the retreating party, she fearlessly leaped out of the window of the queen's apartment into the loch, and swam after the boat till she was received within that little ark in her dripping garments.

Meantime, Lord Seton and his gallant associates, who were anxiously reconnoitering from their eyrie the progress of the little bark and its precious freight across the lake, remained in a state of the greatest excitement, not daring to believe that so feeble an instrument as the orphan Willie had succeeded in achieving an exploit which the bravest peers in Scotland might have been proud of having performed, and her own royal kinsmen, the allied Princes of France and Spain, had not ventured to attempt. But all doubts and fears were dispelled when they recognized the stately figure of their Queen, distinguished from the other females by her superior hight, rising in the boat and giving the telegraphic signal of her safety, as previously agreed, by waving her vail, which was white with a crimson border, the royal colors of Scotland. The moment that auspicious ensign was displayed, fifty horsemen who had lain concealed behind the hill, sprang to their saddles, and, with Lord Seton at their head, galloped down to the shore, where George Douglas and Beton, with another party of devoted friends, were already waiting to receive and welcome their enfranchised sovereign, as she sprang to the land. The fleetest palfreys that Scotland could supply had long been provided, and concealed by George Douglas's trusty confederates in the village, in anticipation of the success of this enterprise, and were now ready caparisoned for the queen and her ladies. Mary mounted without delay, and, attended by the faithful companions of her perils and escape, scoured across the country at fiery speed, without halting till she reached North Queen's Ferry, about twenty miles from Lochleven. Embarking in the common ferry-boat at that port, she and her company crossed the rough waters of the Firth, and landed, tradition says, at the ancient wooden pier, which formerly jutted out into the sea, just above the town of South Queen's Ferry. There she was met and welcomed by Lord Claud Hamilton, and fifty cavaliers and other loyal gentlemen, eager to renew their homage, and burning to avenge her wrongs.

Lord Seton conducted his royal mistress to his own castle at West Niddry, distant seven miles from South Queen's Ferry, where she partook of his hospitality, and enjoyed the repose of a few hours, after her moonlight flitting. West Niddry now forms part of the fair domain of the Earl of Hopeton. The roofless shell of the stately castle, which afforded the first safe resting-place of the fugitive sovereign, is still in existence. The changes of the last few years have conducted the railroad line between Edinburgh and Glasgow in close proximity to the ruins of the feudal fortress which gave rest and shelter to the royal fugitive after her escape from Lochleven. The gray moldering pile, in its lonely desolation, arrests for a moment the attention of the musing moralist or antiquarian among the passengers in the trains that thunder onward to their appointed goal through solitudes that recall high and chivalric visions of the past. But Niddry Castle should be visited in a quiet hour by the historical pilgrim, who would retrace in fancy the last bright scene of Mary Stuart's life, when, notwithstanding the forced abdication which had transferred the regal diadem of Scotland to the unconscious brow of her baby-boy, she stood a queen once more among the only true nobles of her realm, those whom English gold had not corrupted, nor successful traitors daunted.

One window in Niddry Castle was, within the memory of many persons in the neighborhood, surmounted with the royal arms of Scotland, together with a stone entablature, which, though broken, is still in existence, in the orchard of the adjacent grange, inscribed in ancient letters with the day of the month and the day of the year, and even the age of George Lord of Seton, at the memorable epoch of his life when the beauteous majesty of Scotland, whom he had so honorable a share in emancipating from her cruel bondage, slept beneath his roof in safety.

Lord Seton had been an old and faithful servant of his Queen. He was the master of the royal household, and had been present at her nuptials with the beloved husband of her youth, King Francis II. of France. On her return to Scotland, after the death of that sovereign, Mary offered to advance Seton to the dignity of an earldom, but being the premier Baron in Parliament, he refused to be the puisne Earl, giving humble thanks to Her Majesty for her proffered grace at the same time. Mary then wrote the following extempore distich in Latin and also in French:

"*Sunt comites decoques denique reges:*
Seton dominum sit satis mihi!"

which, in plain English, may be rendered thus:

"Though Earls and Dukes and even Kings there be,
Yet Seton's noble Lord sufficeth me."

"After that unfortunate battle of Langside, the said George Seton was forced to fly to Flanders, and was there in exile two years, and drove a wagon with four horses for his subsistence. His picture in that condition," adds the quaint, kindred biographer of the noble family of Seton, "I have seen drawn, and lively painted, at the north end of the long gallery in Seton, now overlaid with timber. From Flanders, the said Lord George went to Holland, and there endeavored to seduce the two Scots regiments to the Spanish service, upon a design thereby to serve his sovereign the queen, the king of Spain being very much her friend. Which plot of his being revealed, the states of Holland did imprison and condemn him to ride the cannon; but by the friendship and respect the Scotch officers had to him, he was by them set at liberty, notwithstanding this decision of the States."[3]

Lord Seton outlived these troubles, he was preserved to enjoy the reward of his integrity after those who pursued his life had been successively summoned to render up an account of the manner in which they had acquired and acquitted themselves of their usurped authority, till all were clean swept away. It is a remarkable fact that the most relentless of the persecutors of their hapless sovereign, Mary Stuart, especially those who for a brief period were the most successful in their ambitious projects, Murray, Lennox, Marr, Lethington, and Morton, all by violent or untimely deaths preceded their royal victim to the tomb.

James VI. testified a grateful sense of the services Lord Seton had rendered to Queen Mary, by preferring him and his sons to the most honorable offices in his gift.

Mary herself rewarded George Douglas to the utmost of her power, in various ways, but above all by facilitating his marriage with a young and beautiful French heiress of high rank, to whom he had formed an attachment, and as his poverty was the only obstacle to this alliance, she generously enabled him to make a suitable settlement on his bride out of a portion of her French estates, which she assigned to him for this purpose by deed of gift. "Services like this," as she wrote to her uncle, "ought not to be forgotten."

A simple black marble tablet in the chancel of Edenser Church, to the left of the altar, marks the grave of John Beton, on which a Latin inscription records the fact, "that he died at Chatsworth, in his 34th year, worn out with the fatigues and hardships he had encountered in the service of his royal mistress," adding as his best and proudest epitaph, "that he had assisted in delivering that illustrious princess from her doleful prison in the Laga Laguina." (Lochleven.)

Poetry is the handmaid as well as the inspiration of chivalry, and if ever the deeds of brave and loyal gentlemen deserved to live in song' surely the achievement of the loyal associates who rescued their oppressed queen from her cruel captivity in Lochleven Castle, ought to be thus commemorated, and their names had in remembrance long after "the marble that enshrines their mortal remains has perished, and its imagery moldered away."

[1] "Lives of the Queens of Scotland, and English Princesses connected with the regal succession of Great Britain."

[2] See many dispatches from the English envoys resiant in Scotland. State Paper Office, from 1561 to 1568.

[3] "Life of Lord Seton," edited by Pinkerton, Abbotsford Club, p. 161.

[4] "Life of James Second Earl of Morton," in the "Lives of the Douglases," p. 302.

Thanksgiving Sermons.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Some people may fancy that the sudden loyalty of the clergy of our City and their denunciation of imaginary "rebels" against the "Powers that be," is a new thing in this region. Quite the contrary, I assure them: In 1776, when the legitimate powers under Lord Howe took possession of our houses, and Gen. Washington and other "traitors" retreated to the fastnesses of the Highlands, nearly every clergyman of the dominant persuasion hastened to preach "obedience to them that had rule" over the City. Dr. Auchmuty of Trinity Church, New-York, Dr. Walter of Christ Church, Boston; Dr. Cooper of King's College, New-York; and Revs. Seabury and Peters of Connecticut, are chronicled as follows in John Trumbull's "McFingal:"

"Have ye not heard from Parson Walter,
Much dire presage of many a halter?
What warnings had ye of your duty,
From our old Reverend Sam Auchmuty?
From priests of all degrees and metres,
To our fag-end man Parson Peters?
Have not our Cooper and our Seabury
Sung hymns like Barak and old Deborah?
Proved all leagues to set you free,
Rebellion 'gainst the powers that be?
For hell is theirs, the Scripture shows,
Who e'er the powers that be' oppose."

Some future liberty-worshiping Trumbull may similarly emblem the "loyal" heroes of the modern pulpit. O.

LAW COURTS.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.—*Common Pleas.*—Nos. 739, 741, 747, 750, 788, 790, 791, 792, 793, 795, 796, 797, 798, 800, 802.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Before Judges Edmonds, Edwards and Mitchell.—*M. S. Myers* vs. *James Gemmel.*—Mr. G. is owner of the large building northeast corner of Broadway and Reade-st. and also a space 40 feet adjoining on Reade-st. by 40 feet deep. On latter he is erecting very high buildings, to cover the whole space of 40 feet square.

Mr. Myers alleges that in February, 1849, Henry Durell leased the corner building of Mr. Gemmel for seven years, at $3,500 a year, and afterward sold the lease to him (M.) on a consideration of $500; that said M. then expended $3,000 in fitting the said premises up, and has let the different stores, basements and apartments to about 20 tenants—the building being five stories high, and having a front of 34 feet on Broadway and 63 feet on Reade-st; that the building forms an L, leaving an area or opening not built upon 23 feet by 13, into which area there are rear windows from the Broadway and the Reade-st. side; that at the time of giving said lease, Mr. Gemmel had two small buildings, 20 feet deep each, on Reade-st. adjoining, leaving 20 feet in the rear for open yard-room, from which the area at this corner was divided only by a fence, leaving the rear of the Broadway part of the building open and light on that side, and that the next building in Broadway, being 292, owned by Mr. De Forest, was also of but two stories and not deep, so that nothing but a fence was in the rear of the Reade-st. part, thus rendering the light and view in the rear of the corner building, both on the Broadway and Reade-st. sides, open.

It is further alleged that Mr. De Forest, within a short time, has taken down his small building and put a very extensive edifice, running deep to the rear of his lot, so that the rear of the side is built against the area or yard of the plaintiff's building, rendering the rear of the Reade-st. side dark, being but 23 feet from the windows.

The ground of the present complaint is that Mr. Gemmel, after giving said lease of the corner, removed the two small buildings owned by him in Reade-st. and commenced the erection of very high buildings, and on the full depth of his 40 feet lot, the small area or yard, the high wall of the De Forest building and those erected by Mr. Gemmel, completely enclosing it in; in addition to which Mr. G. is putting windows from the side of his new building into this area or yard, which is stated 13 feet toward Broadway by 23 feet toward Reade-st.; also that the portion already carried up is 10 feet higher than the corner building, causing the chimnies to smoke, and 12 of the rooms, which were lighted from the rear, are so dark from this new building of Mr. G. that they are nearly untenantable—that in excavating for the cellar of his new building Mr. G. caused the corner house to crack, and also broke away the out closets, for none of which would he allow any reparation, nor desist, when requested so to do.

The present application was made for injunction to restrain Mr. G. from further proceedings with his buildings—also to take them down to the light of the two story former buildings, and pay complainant for the damage already done him.

The injunction restraining Mr. G. from further proceeding in the buildings was granted, and a motion to dissolve the injunction, afterward refused by Judge Edmonds, who held that a landlord, after leasing a property, has no right to injure it, during the continuance of the lease, by erecting high walls to exclude light and air, &c. The present is an appeal from that decision. Messrs. A. Mathews and E. Sandford appear for Mr. M. and Messrs. O'Conner and Livingston for Mr. G. Argument was heard.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge Paine.—*Margaret Morris* vs. *A. Brower and others.*—To recover damages for alleged nuisance by livery stable of Mr. B. in the upper part of Broadway, already referred to. The Jury, in this case, were out all the afternoon on Wednesday and the greater part of Wednesday night, without being able to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. They stood 11 to 1, it is said, in favor of damages for plaintiff. The dissenting Juror keeps a livery stable up town.

Before Judge Sandford.—*Drew, Robinson & Co.* vs. *Samuel T. Armstrong*—To recover amount of two notes (for about $900) already referred to, the defense of which was that the notes were void by reason of having been given to compromise a felony, but for plaintiff contended to have been given in payment of a memorandum check given in plaintiff's name by a person authorized as his agent, &c. which was denied. The Court charged that if it was any part of the consideration that plaintiffs would not prosecute the young man who got the money, (on security of Harlem stock, with a surreptitious power of transfer of a third party, in whose name it stood,) the transaction was void, and plaintiffs cannot recover. The Jury found for defendant.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Judson.—*Hugh Whittel* vs. *British bark Clarence.*—The C. was sold at auction, at the Exchange, by order from this Court, under a bottomry bond. Mr. W. bought her for $3,500, paying $210 down, as required by the terms. The present application is, that the sale be rescinded, and his money restored to him, the party in interest, at the sale, having stated her to be copper fastened, whereas she is iron fastened, &c. On the other hand it is averred, that Mr. W. had an opportunity to examine the vessel, also that he wished to rescind the sale, because she had not an Am. register, &c. which were denied. Decision reserved. For complainant, Mr. P. Hamilton. For defendant, Messrs. J. T. Doyle and F. Byrne.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Woodruff.—*Julia Turnbull* vs. *Thos. S. Hamblin.*—Disputed claim to recover salary and proceeds of benefits as dansouse at the Bowery Theater, already referred to. Verdict for plaintiff, $789 97, being amount.

John W. Hubbell vs. *The City of New-York.*—To recover for medical services among the poor in the Sixteenth Ward, during the excitement of the Summer of 1849, the right to which is denied.—The Jury found for plaintiff, $97 88, being amount. For plaintiff, Messrs. Austen & Campbell; for defendant, Mr. Henry E. Davies.

Deed and wife vs. *Hannoran.*—To recover for alleged assault and battery on Mrs. D. by defendant in August in Twenty-eighth st. The case is still on. For plaintiff, Mr Bryan; for defendant, Mr. Shafer.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—We understand that John A Roebling, Esq. of Trenton, N. J. a distinguished civil engineer, has been appointed by the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company to enlarge and improve the Suspension Bridge in such a manner as to render it fit and proper for the passage of railroad cars. Mr. R. will commence the work thus assigned him, in the coming spring, and complete it within the year. The undertaking is in connection with the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad, the construction of which is to commence without loss of time. [Rochester American, 12th.

* Continuation of the "History of the Houses of Seyton, to Alexander, Viscount Kingston. Printed for the Maitland Club."

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Carefully corrected, December 13, by J. THOMPSON, Exchange Broker, 64 Wall-st. New-York.

It will be best to refuse Bills on Banks not found in this table.

MAINE
Androscoggin Bank, Topsham.. ¼
Augusta Bank ..... do
Biddeford Bank ..... do
Belfast Bank ..... do
Brunswick Bank ..... do
Bank of Cumberland ..... do
Bank of Westbrook, Westbrook ?
Canal Bank, Portland ..... ¼
Calais Bank, Calais ..... par
Commercial Bank, Bath ..... ¼
Casco Bank, Portland ..... do
Central Bank, Hallowell ..... do
Eastern Bank, Bangor ..... do
Freeman's Bank, Augusta ..... do
Frontier Bank, Eastport ..... do
Gardiner Bank ..... do
Granite Bank, Augusta ..... do
Kennebunk Bank, Bangor ..... do
Lime Rock Bank, Thomaston, do
Lincoln Bank, Bath ..... do
Manufacturers' Bank, Saco ..... ¼
Maine, & Traders Bk, Portland do
Mariners' Bank, Wiscasset ..... do
Mechanic Bank, Waldoboro' .. do
Mercantile Bk, Bangor ..... ¼
Merchants' Bank, Portland ..... ¼
Saco Bank, Saco ..... do
Skowhegan Bank, Bloomfield .. do
South Berwick Bank ..... do
Thomaston Bank ..... do
Ticonic Bank, Waterville ..... do
Penobscot Bank, Bangor ..... ¼
York Bank, Saco ..... ¼

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Ashuelot Bank, Keene ..... ¼
Androscoggin Bk ..... do
Belknap Co. Bank, Meredith .. do
Bank of Lebanon ..... ¼
Claremont Bank ..... ¼
Cheshire Bank, Keene ..... do
Connecticut Riv. Bk, Charlest'n do
Derry Bank ..... do
Dover Bank ..... do
Great Fall Bank ..... do
Grande Bank, Exeter ..... do
Lancaster Bank ..... do
Mechanics' Bank, Concord ..... do
Merrimack Co. Bank, Concord. do
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, Portsmouth ..... ¼
New Ipswich Bank ..... ¼
Nashua Bank ..... do
Piscataqua Exchange Bank ..... ¼
Rochester Bank ..... ¼
Rockingham Bank, Portsmouth do
Strafford Bank, Dover ..... do
Winchester Bank ..... ¼

VERMONT
Ascutney Bank ..... ¼
Bellows Falls Bank, Rockingham do
Black River Bank, Ludlow ..... do
Brattleboro' Bank ..... do
Burlington, Bank of ..... do
Battenkill Bank, Manchester .. do
Brandon Bank ..... do
Caledonia, Bank of, Danville .. do
Farmers' Bank, Orwell ..... do
Farm. & Mech. Bank, Burlington do
Franklin Co. Bank ..... do
Merchants' Bank, Burlington .. ¼
Middlebury, Bank of ..... do
Missisquoi Bank ..... ¼
Montpelier, Bank of ..... do
Newbury, Bank of Wells River do
Orleans, Bank of, Irasburgh .. do
Orange Co. Bank of Chelsea .. do
Passumsic Bank ..... do
Poultney, Bank of ..... do
Rutland, Bank of ..... do
St. Albans, Bank of ..... do
Stark Bank, Bennington ..... ¼
Vermont Bank, Montpelier .. ¼
Vergennes, Bank of ..... do
Woodstock, Bank of ..... do

MASSACHUSETTS
Adams Bank ..... ¼
Agawam Bank, Springfield .... do
Agricultural Bank, Pittsfield .. do
Andover Bank ..... ¼
Appleton Bank ..... do
Asiatic Bank, Salem ..... do
Atlantic Bank, Boston ..... do
Atlas Bank, Boston ..... do
Attleboro' Bank ..... do
Auburn Bank at Abington .... do
Bank of Commerce, Boston .... do
Bank of N. America, Boston .. do
Barnstable Bank, Yarmouth .. do
Bay State Bank, Lawrence .... do
Belmont Com. Bank, N. Bedford do
Beverly Bank ..... do
Blackstone Bank, Uxbridge .... do
Boston Bank ..... do
Boylston Bank, Boston ..... do
Brighton Bank ..... do
Bristol Co. Bank, Taunton .... do
Bunker Hill Bank, Charlestown do
Cabot Bank, Cabotville ..... do
Cambridge Bank ..... do
Central Bank, Worcester ..... do
Charles River Bank, Cambridge do
Chicopee Bank, Springfield .... ¼
Citizens' Bank, Worcester .... ¼
City Bank of Boston ..... do
Columbian Bank, Boston ..... ¼
Commercial Bank, Salem ..... do
Commercial Bank, Providence. do
Commercial Bank, Boston ..... ¼
Cranston Bank ..... do
Cumberland Bank ..... do
Eagle Bank of Bristol ..... do
Eagle Bank, Providence ..... do
Exchange Bank, Providence .... do
Exeter Bank ..... do
Fall River Union Bk, Tiverton. do
Franklin Bank, Chepachet .... do
Freeman's Bank, Bristol ..... do
Globe Bank, Providence ..... do
Globe Bank, Springfield ..... do
High st. Bank, Providence .... do
Hope Bank, N. Warren ..... do
Hopeton Bank ..... do
Kent, Bank of, Coventry ..... do
Landholders' Bank, S Kingston do
Manufac. Bank, Providence .. do
Mechanics' Bank, Providence .. do
Mech. & Manuf. Bank, Providence do
Merchants' Bank, Newport .... do
Merchants' Bank, Providence. do
Mount Vernon Bank, Foster .... do
Narragansett Bank, Wickford. do
National Bank, Providence .... do
N. Eng. Com. Bank, Newport .. do
N. E. Pacific Bank, S. Prov .... do
Newport Bank ..... do
N. American Bank of Prov .... do
N. Kingston Bank, Wickford .. do
Newport Exchange Bank ..... do
North Providence Bank ..... do
People's Bank, N. Providence. do
Pawtuxet Bank ..... do
Phenix Bank, Westerly ..... —
Phenix Bank, Providence ..... do
Providence Bank ..... do
R. I. Central Bank, E. Greenwich do
R. I. Union Bank, Newport .... do
R. Island, Bank of, Newport .. do
Roger Williams' Bank, Prov .. do
Smithfield Exchange Bank .... do
Smithfield Lime Rock Bank .... do
Smithfield Union Bank ..... do
State Bank of Providence ..... do
Traders' Bank, Newport ..... do
Traders' Bank, Providence .... do
Union Bank, Providence ..... do
Village Bank, Smithfield ..... do
Warren Bank ..... do
Warwick Bank ..... do
Washington Bank, Westerly .. do
Weybosset Bank, Providence. do
Woonsocket P. Bank, Cumb'nd do

Wakefield Bank ..... ¼

CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport ..... ¼
City Bank, New Haven ..... ¼
Connecticut Bank, Bridgeport. do
Ct. River Banking Co. Hartford do
Connecticut Bank, Southport .. do
Deep River Bank ..... do
Danbury Bank, Norwalk ..... ¼
East Haddam Bank ..... do
Exchange Bank, Hartford ..... do
Farmers' Bank, Bridgeport .... do
Fairfield Co. Bank, Norwalk .... do
Farm. & Mech. Bank, Hartford do
Hartford Bank ..... do
Iron Bank, Falls Village ..... do
Jewett City Bank ..... do
Manufacturers' Bk, Birming'n do
Manufacturers' Bank, Derby .. do
Middletown Bank ..... do
Mechanics Bank, New Haven .. do
Mechanics' Bank, Norwich .... do
Mendon Bank ..... do
Middlesex Co. Bank, Mid'dlet'n do
Mystic Bank ..... do
New-Haven Bank ..... do
New Haven Co. Bank ..... do
New London Bank ..... do
Norwich Bank ..... do
Pawcatuck Bank ..... do
Phoenix Bank, Litchfield ..... do
Phenix Bank, Hartford ..... do
Quinebaugh Bank, Norwich .. do
Stamford Bank ..... do
Stonington Bank ..... do
Thames Bank, Norwich ..... do
Thompson Bank ..... do
Tolland Co. Bank, Tolland .... do
Union Bank, New-London .... do
Whaling Bank, New-London .. do
Windham Bank ..... do
Windham Co. Bank, Brooklyn. do
Winsted Bank ..... do
Waterbury Bank ..... do

NEW-YORK CITY
America, Bank of ..... par
American Exchange Bank ..... par
Bank of Commerce ..... par
Bank of the State of N. York .. par
Butchers' and Drovers' Bank .. par
Bowery Bank ..... par
Broadway Bank ..... par
Chemical Bank ..... par
City Bank ..... par
Dry Dock Bank ..... par
Fulton Bank ..... par
Greenwich Bank ..... par
Leather Manufacturers' Bank. par
Manhattan Company ..... par
Mercantile Bank ..... par
Mechanics' Bank'g Association. par
Mechanics' Bank ..... par
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. par
Merchants' Bank ..... par
Merchants' Exchange Bank .... par
National Bank of City of N. Y. .. par
New York, Bank of ..... par
North River Bank ..... par
Ocean Bank ..... par
Phenix Bank ..... par
Pacific Bank ..... par
Seventh Ward Bank ..... par
Tradesmen's Bank ..... par
Union Bank of New York ..... par

NEW-YORK STATE
Agricultural Bank, Herkimer .. ¼
Albany City Bank ..... ¼
Albany Exchange Bank ..... par
Albany, Bank of ..... ¼
Albion, Bank of ..... ¼
Amenia Bank ..... do
Auburn, Bank of ..... par
Atlas Bank, Clymer (failed) 50
Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn ..... par
Attica, Bank of ..... ¼
Auburn, Bank of ..