By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Further Balloting for for a U. S. Senator—Probabilities in favor of the Whig Candidate.

JEFFERSON CITY, (Mo.) Jan. 16, 1851.

No balloting in the Legislature yesterday. This morning, when about to proceed to the 25th ballot, Mr. Stewart proclaimed that he would vote for HENRY S. GEYER, Whig, and commenced a speech explaining his reasons. He was speaking when our last dispatch was received, and the general impression is that GEYER will be elected.

Riot and Fatal Result.

WASHINGTON, Friday Jan. 17.

During a riot among the Firemen last night, several persons were injured by stones and other missiles. Policeman Keese, while endeavoring to quell the riot, was shot in the head, but not considered dangerously wounded. A respectable citizen, named Ebenezer Rodbird, while standing on the porch of Williams's Hotel, received a pistol-shot in his right breast, from the effects of which it is feared he cannot recover. Several arrests have been made.

XXXIst CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 17.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department inclosing the Report of Topographical Engineers upon the Inundation of Lower Mississippi. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to Monday, which was debated, and the motion lost, 20 to 21.

The CHAIR presented the credentials of Mr. BRODHEAD, elected Senator from Pennsylvania, for six years after March 4, 1851.

Mr. CLAY presented the petition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, a steamboat builder of New-York, offering to place six steamers on the Chagres and San Francisco line, to sell the same to Government in case of war, and to carry United States Mail when desired, for $30,000 per annum for each vessel.

Mr. GWIN introduced a bill creating the Board of Commissioners for the examination and payment of Claims against the United States growing out of the Conquest of California.

Mr. WINTHROP introduced a bill for the appointment of a Board of Appraisers at Large and for other purposes. He said that he gave notice of this Bill sometime since, and he was admonished by events that what he proposed to do should be done without delay. He pointed out the evils of the present laws appointing appraisers and the losses and inconvenience of the present system. His Bill proposed the appointment of appraisers at large, and thought this would be a remedy to some extent. His Bill also proposed to make some change in regard to a home valuation instead of foreign valuation.

Mr. HUNTER said that at a proper time the friends of the Tariff of 1846 would prove that it was highly beneficial and successful in its operations, but it was not perfect, and might be amended with great propriety in this particular of appraisement.

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HUNTER offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report the sums standing to the credit of the United States at each of the Public Depositories and the amount of Treasury Drafts on each of such Depositories unpaid on July 1, 1850; also the amount of Trust Funds in each Depository.

Mr BENTON'S Resolution calling for copies of correspondence relating to the Contoy prisoners and the invasion of Cuba was taken up and adopted.

Mr. DOWNS'S Resolution, fixing Friday of each week for consideration of Private Bills, was taken up, and, after debate, adopted.

The French Spoliation Bill was taken up.

Mr. SMITH resumed his speech. He examined the Minority Report in detail, and answered all objections to the claims. He read and commented upon at great length extracts from all the treaties between the United States and France, and maintained, in conclusion, that further delay in the payment of these claims would have the appearance of repudiation.

Mr. HUNTER got the floor, but, on motion of Mr. MANGUM, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee on the Postage bill.

Mr. PHELPS had offered a substitute for the bill, which was rejected, providing, among other things, three and five cent postage.

Mr. BROWN of Ind. offered a substitute proposing a uniform five cent rate of postage, &c.

Mr. CLEVELAND spoke in favor of curtailing the franking privilege, which was greatly abused in sending electioneering trash.

Mr. ASHMUN hoped that after so much time, had been expended in perfecting the bill, the committee would vote down all amendments and not waste further time.

Mr. EVANS, of Md. offered an amendment that no free matter whatever shall circulate in the mail. This he would do if he had the power.

Mr. BROWN, of Ia. said the question was now presented whether there shall be three cent postage at the expense of the Treasury or a five cent rate without.

Mr. EVANS'S amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. CARTTER would extend rather than curtail the franking privilege. It was a means of bringing Legislative doings to the door of their constituents.

The previous amendment was rejected. Ayes 69, Noes 87.

Mr. PUTNAM offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to increase the compensation to Deputy Postmasters. Rejected.

Mr. STANTON of Tenn. took occasion to say that on the first opportunity he would endeavor to have taken up the bill establishing a line of steamers to Africa.

The Committee rose on motion of Mr. POTTER, who then moved the Previous Question.

Mr. HALL moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. JONES called for the reading of the Bill.

Its provisions are as follows: Three cents postage on each letter weighing not over one half-ounce; no post office or route shall be discontinued nor the compensation to postmasters be diminished in consequence of the passage of this act; on printed matter of no greater weight than two ounces one cent; bound books weighing not over thirty ounces to be deemed mailable matter; newspapers delivered in the State where printed chargeable with only half of the foregoing rates; no postage on those mailed to actual subscribers in County where they are printed or within 30 miles; and fifty per cent. to be deducted from postage of magazines when prepaid; three-cent pieces, three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper to be coined; stamps as now to be provided and sold at post-offices, the forgery of them to be punished by fine and imprisonment; a million and a half dollars appropriated to meet deficiencies in Revenue; letters uncalled for during the period of two weeks to be published once only; and the Postmaster-General to establish suitable places of deposit for letters in cities and towns, to be collected and delivered by carriers at one or two cents each.

The motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived—Yeas 61, Nays 139.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the first amendment to the original bill—namely, substituting a uniform rate of three cents for the three and five cent rates; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 121, nays 83.

The other amendments were agreed to; that establishing penny posts, by yeas 106, nays 89. The bill was then passed, yeas 130, nays 75, as follows:

AYES—Alexander, Allen, Andrews, Ashmun, Bennett, Bingham, Bowie, Booth, Bowlin, Breck, Briggs, Brisbin, Brooks, Buel, Burrows, Butler, Cable, Calvin, Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Clarke, Cleveland, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Danner, Deberry, Dickey, Dimmick, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, Evans of Md. Evans of Ohio, Fitch, Fowler, Freedly, Gerry, Giddings, Gilbert, Gilmore, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hammond, Harlan, Hay, Hayward, Henry, Hilliard, Holmes, Howard, Howe, Hunter, Jackson of N.Y. Julian Kerr, James G. King of N. J., John A. King, Preston King, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Mann, of Mass., Mann, of Pa. Marshall, Matteson, McDonald, McDowell, McGaughey, McKissock, McLanahan, McLane, Md., McLean, Ky., Meacham, Miller, Ohio, Miller, Iowa, Morehead, Morris, Morrison, Morton, Nelson, Ogle, Olds, Otis, Peaslee, Peck, of Vt., Phoenix, Pitman, Potter, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Robbins, jr. Rockwell, Root, Rose, Rumsey, jr. Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Sylvester, Spaulding, Sprague, Stanley, Stanton, Tenn., Stetson, Taylor, Thompson, Pa. Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Vandyke, Vinton, Waldo, Wentworth, White, Whittlesey, Wilmot, Wright, Young.

NAYS—Messrs. Alqertson, Ashton, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bocock, Bowden Bowie, Boyd, Brown, Ia., Burt, Cabell, Caldwell, Ky.; Caldwell, North Carolina; Cartier, Clingman, Cobb, Ala; Colcock, Daniel, Disney, Duer, Dunham, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Fuller, Gentry, Gorman, Hall, Hamilton, Haralson, Harris, Tenn.; Harris, Ala.; Harris, Ill.; Hoagland, Holladay, Houston, Inge, Jackson, Georgia; Johnson, Tenn.; Johnson, Ky. Johnson, Ark, Jones, Kaufman, McClernand, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Millson, Morse, Orr, Outlaw, Parker, Penn. La. Phelps, Powell, Richardson, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Seddon, Stanton, Ky. Sweetser, Thomas, Thompson of Miss. Thompson of Ky. Toombs, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, Wellborn, Williams.

Mr. POTTER moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed, and on his motion the motion was laid on the table.

The House then adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 17.

A petition was presented that the collection of rent in certain cases on the Manorial Lands may be staid.

A bill was reported to prevent the sale of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad, except by a vote of the city.

Also, to authorize the Corporation of Brooklyn to create a Loan to pay current expenses, not exceeding $150,000.

Also, a bill to amend Charter of California Steam Navigation Company.

Also, to authorize Daniel Richards of Brooklyn to make a pier 2,000 feet long in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. CROLIUS gave notice of a bill amending the law relative to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds in New-York.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill amending the Harbor Master's Law.

Mr. ROBINSON of Alleghany gave notice of a bill to tax the Estates of non resident Debtors.

A Bill was passed in Committee, to reduce the capital stock of the New-York and Virginia Steam Ship Co. $50,000.

Also, a bill prohibiting voting by proxy in Mutual Insurance Companies.

ASSEMBLY.

Petitions were presented to prevent the State of New-York from becoming a hunting ground for freemen; prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors; for a law forming building associations.

A memorial was presented from the Mayor, &c. of New-York, asking the passage of a law empowering them to raise money by loan for sundry purposes connected with city improvements.

A memorial was presented from the Stockholders of the Attica and Hornellsville Railroad Company, for an amendment of their charter.

REPORTS.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill relative to the duties of the Superintendent of the Poor.

The Speaker appointed a select committee in regard to the representation of New-York in the World's Industrial Exhibition, as follows: Fitzhugh, Lyon, Swords, Cook, Snell. Also, a Select Committee on the abolition of the Death Penalty, composed of Messrs. Babcock, Yeomans and Stratton.

A bill was introduced amending the Charter of the Attica and Hornelesville Railroad.

Also providing for an exchange of the Reports of the Court of Appeals for the laws of other States relative to Weights and Measures; providing for the Department of State reporter; authorizing the Commissioner of the Land Office to sell land in Syracuse and purchase other lands; incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Wesleyan Society in the City of New-York; subjecting certain debts of non-residents to taxation; appropriating money for the Western House of Refuge; relative to Plank and Turnpike Roads; amending the Act relative to ejectments; establishing and regulating Public Schools; providing for registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths; amending the Code relative to the jurisdiction of County Courts; repealing the provisions of the Revised Statutes relative to taxation of incorporations.

Mr. THOMPSON of New-York offered a series of joint resolutions expressing, as the opinion of the Assembly, upon the resolutions passed by the last Legislature, (Feb. 14, 1850,) that they are disapproved by the people; that the course pursued by Messrs. Cass, Webster, Dickinson, Clay and others, met with approbation, and that the course pursued by W. H. Seward is against the wishes of the people of this State.

Mr. SMITH of Suffolk, offered a series of joint resolutions relative to British aggressions in Central America. Laid over.

Weather Bulletin....By Morse's Line.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 17—8 A.M.

A perfect gale of wind blowing from the west. Clear and cold. Barometer rising fast.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Jan. 17—8 A.M.

Fine clear morning. Sun shines brightly.—Thermometer 30° above zero. A singular phenomena occurred here last evening, in the appearance of the moon. It looked like a liquid ball of fire with two rings surrounding it, variegated with the colors of the rainbow, and continued to enlarge for about two hours, when they disappeared.

AUBURN, Friday, Jan. 17—8 A.M.

A fine morning here. The sun never shown more beautifully in July.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 17—8 A.M.

Wind fresh from the west. Weather growing cold and clear. Thermometer 30°.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Jan. 17—A.M.

A delightful, clear and cool morning, with hardly a cloud to be seen. Wind still from the west. Thermometer 32°.

UTICA, Friday, Jan. 17—8 A.M.

Pleasant morning. During the night the wind veered round to the west, with some rain. The clouds are scattering and we shall have a fine day. The continued thaw for the last 8 or 10 days has carried off large quantities of snow, but we have an abundance yet and sleighing still fair.—Thermometer 38°; Barometer 29.400.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 17—8 A.M.

Rained nearly all night carrying off snow rapidly, at 8 o'clock wind south and raining slightly with thermometer at 40. Wind now northwest and it looks like clearing up; thermometer at 42.

TROY, Friday, Jan. 17—8 A.M.

Weather very unpleasant. Considerable rain fell during the night and this morning the river is quite open above the bridge and below it the ice is so weak that crossing is dangerous. Light wind from southeast with occasional showers. Thermometer at 40.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 17.

Cloudy—wind west—slight sprinkling rain. Thermometer at 50.

WILMINGTON, Friday, Jan. 17.

Cloudy, and stormy appearance—wind west. Thermometer at 50.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 17.

Cloudy—wind northwest. Thermometer at 55

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 17.

Cloudy and blustering. Thermometer at 47.

The Investigation.

Friday morning Coroner Geer impanneled the following Jury to investigate the late disaster in Twenty-first-st.:

Darius Geer, builder; Sylvanus Gedney, builder; Henry Elsworth, merchant; John H. M. Barry carpenter; Peter J. Bogert, builder; John T. Allen, builder; John H Chapman, inn-keeper; Ezra Smith, carpenter; Robert Smith, mason; James Styles, agent; James Stephens, builder; William Tucker, mason; Thomas T. Woodruff, builder; John Delamater, builder; William F. Havemeyer, ex-Mayor; James Webb, mason.

After the jury was empanneled, omnibuses were provided and witnesses proceeded to the scene of the disaster, for the purpose of making an examination of the premises.

On their return, the Jury were dismissed to meet again this morning in the Court Room of the Supreme Court, when the testimony will be proceeded with.

It is the intention of the Coroner to have a full and thorough investigation, one that shall be satisfactory to the public—and for that purpose he has summoned many of the most practical men in the City as witnesses.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM THE ARCTIC SEAS.—The ship Chandler Price, Capt. Jacob Taber, arrived at New-Bedford on the 14th inst. from the Arctic Seas *via* Honolulu, in a passage of 144 days from the latter, with a full cargo of oil and whalebone. The principal portion of her cargo, consisting of 3,600 barrels of whale oil, was purchased by the agent of a commercial house in this City, within a few hours after her arrival.

BRITISH POVINCES.—In Nova Scotia, H. Huntington, Financial Secretary, and member of the Executive Council, has resigned. Mr. Bell takes charge of the office until the meeting of the Legislature. Judge Carter has been made Chief Justice of New Brunswick, with a salary, under the new law, of about £800. Mr. Wilmot has taken the place of puisne judge, vacated by Judge Carter. The *New-Brunswicker* says, that when the Legislature meets the Cabinet must resign unconditionally.

THE MAGNOLIA.—This fine new steamer arrived here yesterday afternoon from New-York, whence she had sailed on the 3d inst. When forty miles south of Cape Henry, she experienced very severe weather, and it was thought prudent to put back to Norfolk, where she remained till the 6th. On the 8th she put into Smithville, whence she sailed on Saturday, and arrived here as stated above.

[Savannah Republic, 13th.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—The *Detroit Free Press* has advices to December from Eagle Harbor. On the 22d November the Propeller Independence started from Eagle Harbor with a load of copper, but was soon driven on shore by the gale, unshipping her rudder and receiving other injuries. The Napoleon coming along soon after, received her load, but the gale increasing, was driven into Eagle Harbor, where she pounded on the rocks, unshipped her rudder and injured the shaft. She was kept afloat until the gale subsided, when her rudder was rigged with chains, and taking on board the crew of the Independence she started for Isle Royal. Since then nothing has been heard from her. It is feared that she is lost.

☞ A dispatch from Washington says that Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to Brazil.

CITY ITEMS.

FIRES.—About 9 o'clock Thursday night a fire broke out in the building 465 Greene-st. It was speedily extinguished, but the house was flooded with water.

—At 6 o'clock Thursday evening a camphene lamp exploded, setting fire to the house 2 City Hallplace. It was put out with trifling damage.

JUSTICE AT LAST.—A fellow very well known in this City for conduct that illustrated his ripeness for the penitentiary, appears to have approached the end of his career at Cleveland.—Among his last feats in this City was the trumping up of a large account against Mr. Henry Moore, which he sold to some small lawyer, in order that he might appear in court as a disinterested witness, and so by perjury collected it—though the integrity of Mr. Moore—who is one of the most amiable of men—is so well understood by his acquaintances that his word would be accepted as the most conclusive proof of anything respecting which the *law* makes him a competent witness. The *Cleveland Herald* of the 8th inst. says:

"*Theft—Intended Bigamy.*—A young man named Edwin Pizarro, who has lived in this city for several years, and has lately been in the employ of Mr. S. Hexter, clothing merchant, was this morning arrested on the charge of robbing his employer of a considerable amount of clothing, &c. The robbery is but a small portion of his guilt. He is a married man, but had engaged to marry a young lady in Chagrin Falls, and the marriage was to have taken place on Monday last. The girl's father came to the city to inquire into the standing of Pizarro, and finding that he was already married, charged it upon him.—Pizarro replied that to be sure he lived with a woman, but she was a widow who had followed him from New-York, and who was not his wife. The production of the marriage certificate, however, showed that Pizarro had added to his previous guilt the dastardly crime of attempting to blast the character of her he had sworn to love, and of one who is esteemed by all who know her as a most estimable woman. When arrested, Pizarro took his child—a fine looking little fellow—upon his knee, and appealed to his employer, to know if he, a married man with children he loved, could have the heart to tear *him* from his wife and child. Mr. Hexter, however, had but little confidence in the strength of a man's affections, who, but a few hours before, was ready to swear that no ties, save those of shame, bound him to his wife—and Pizarro was arrested."

DESTITUTION.—John Van Hosen, an old sailor, was found destitute in the streets on Wednesday night by officer Archer, of the Fifth Ward. His leg was badly injured, and the officer took him to the City Hospital.

RUNAWAY.—A horse attached to a butcher's cart, runaway Thursday, and severely injured the owner and driver, Jacob Gains. He was taken up and conveyed to his residence corner of Bedford and Commerce-sts.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Nos. 185, 195, 207, 215, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239. Part 2—Nos. 192, 6, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 262, 264, 268, 270.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 182, 111, 117, 118, 121, 36, 44, 125, 125½, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—*Monday*.—Nos. 45 to 51, 53 to 61.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Jury discharged for the Term.

Supreme Court....THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

The argument on the Ferry question, as to injunction, was continued yesterday in Board of Assistants room, before Judge Barculo, to be resumed this forenoon.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

Before Justice Barculo.

Alfred G. Benson, Edgar Edgar, J. Barstow and others vs. *The Corporation of the City of New-York, Jacob Le Roy and Henry Pierpont*.—Motion in relation to injunction as to the Brooklyn Ferries, already referred to.

A temporary injunction was obtained restraining the accepting a renewal of a lease, agreeably to the late ordinance of the Common Council, to the present Brooklyn Union Ferry Co.

The complainants state that they, with Wm. S. Packer, (since dead,) applied to the Commissioners under the law of the Legislature of 1845, entitled "an Act to establish and regulate ferries between the City of New-York and Long-Island," and that said Commissioners, after careful examination, granted to complainants, in Oct. 1848, under certain conditions, permission to establish and keep four ferries between New-York and Brooklyn, viz: the Fulton-st. Ferry; two from the foot of Whitehall-st. N. Y. to Hamilton-avenue and Atlantic-st. Brooklyn, and one to be established from the foot of Wall-st. to the foot of Montague-st.; said permission to continue for 10 years—that they took the necessary measures required by law to require from the Corporation of New-York a grant of such wharves and slips as they might require; that at that time the Fulton, South and Hamilton avenue Ferries were under the control of an Association called the Brooklyn Union Ferry Company by lease made by Messrs. Pierpoint, Le Roy and others, on the part of said Company and the Corporation of New-York, on the other, that the said Le Roy and Pierpont, applied for a renewal of said lease, and that the Corporation of N. Y. directed a lease to be prepared, in violation of rights of complainants, and to their damage, &c. and they pray a perpetual injunction be granted restraining said Pierpont and Le Roy from accepting said lease. [The proceeding was commenced before the Supreme Court of the Kings Co. &c. District, but the hearing removed to this city for the convenience of counsel.] A temporary injunction was obtained, and subsequently an affidavit was put in by the Corporation of New-York to dissolve the injunction.

The affidavit sets forth the various charters by which the Corporation of New-York claim sole power to establish such and so many ferries around Manhattan Island, to the opposite shores, &c. as they may see fit.

The argument in the case has been on for three or four days, eminent counsel being engaged on both sides, the question being whether the Legislature or the Corporation has the control of the ferries; it being urged, for latter, by charters of the City, and the grants under them, the Corporation has full control; while on the other hand it is urged that the charter never received, in fact, the Royal sanction, and were purely Colonial matters, and that the Legislature has exclusive jurisdiction over the East River, &c. The argument is still on.

Superior Court....THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Underhill L. Hall vs. *Thomas Dale.*—Mr. H. alleges that Mr. D. has become possessed of and wrongfully detains a spring cartman's cart and one set of harness, worth $125, for which he claims to recover. Messrs. Bushnell and Bliss appear in his behalf.

The defendant, by his attorney, George W. Niles, per Messrs. Wm. W. Niles and Noble, denies that he wrongfully detains said cart and harness.

On the part of plaintiff it was said that plaintiff carted for Cartwright, Harris & Co. 111 Front-st. On the 14th December, 1849, officer Green went opposite the store, where the horse stood, asked who owned the horse and cart, (Mr. H not being there at the time) was told; then said he had an execution; left a memorandum where he could be found, and drove off the horse and cart. He did not ask the man if the horse and cart belonged to J. S. Hall, brother of plaintiff, against whom the execution was.

On behalf of Mr. Dale it was said that Mr. Huestis doctored the horse which was driven in the cart, the bill was not paid, suit was had, and under an execution the horse and cart were taken, advertised to be sold at auction at a certain place in Broadway, and Mr. D. paid for said cart and horse $85, being about all that he was worth in the world—that plaintiff, previous to the sale, did not claim to own the horse, but said that it belonged to his nephew or to C. H. & Co. and it was not till after said sale that plaintiff claimed him. This was denied.

It was stated for plaintiff that after the cart and harness had been in possession of Mr. D. plaintiff went before a Police Magistrate, complained that the man in possession had wrongfully deprived him of it—the cart was taken by a Police officer, but the proceeding dismissed, when the property was taken by plaintiff under replevin, and the present suit is brought to test the question.

The horse was subsequently found in possession of another party up-town, and also replevened, and that suit, together with the suit of Messrs. Huestis and Green for wrongfully taking said horse and cart, &c. are still pending.—Verdict for plainting, valuing the property at $125.

Before Judge Sandford.

Daniel G. Johnson vs. *John T. and Joseph Howard.*—Mr. J., through his counsel, claims that on 20th Oct. 1849, he contracted with Messrs. H. through their agents at San Francisco, California, for a passage in the steamship Empire City, or such other steamship of which Messrs. H. were agents and partowners, which should be waiting for the arrival of said plaintiff and other passengers at Chagres, thence to New-York, for which plaintiff paid to defendants, through their agent, $110; but said plaintiff avers that although the said plaintiff arrived at Chagres in due time, yet said defendants did not carry and transport said plaintiff to New-York as aforesaid, but, on the contrary, allowed said steamship to sail before the appointed time, and negligently and carelessly, if not wilfully, left the said plaintiff behind, whereby plaintiff was put to great cost in getting to New-York, for which he claims $200, and $200 additional as damage by reason of the delay.

Messrs. Howard, by Messrs. Burt & Smidt, their Counsel, deny that they allowed the said steamship to depart before her appointed time, or that they negligently, carelessly or wilfully left the said plaintiff behind, or refused to carry and transport him as aforesaid. They say there was no particular time appointed for the departure of defendant's steamship from Chagres; but defendants, by their agent at San Francisco, stated to plaintiff that their steamship would wait at Chagres after the arrival at Panama of the steamship in which said plaintiff was to come from San Francisco a reasonable length of time to enable the passengers and freight and specie to get across the Isthmus of Panama to Chagres and get on board their steamship, and no longer, provided that such steamship should not be detained later than 30th November 1849; that their steamship did wait after the arrival at Panama a reasonable and sufficient length of time for the purpose, and that nearly, if not all, the passengers, freight and specie were put on board, and that plaintiff had ample time to get on board, &c.

It was shown that the Empire City sailed from Chagres early on the morning of November 28; also, that a person at Cruces, after getting to Panama, said to be an agent of Messrs. L. told Mr. J. that it would be ample time for the Empire City if he got to Chagres by noon of the 28th, which he did, but was too late.

It was denied that the person at Cruces was an agent of Messrs. L. but circumstances were exhibited to make it appear that he had performed acts of agency sufficient to designate him as such. Verdict for plaintiff, for $195.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

Before Chief Justice OAKLEY.

John Carlan and Wm. Harriman vs. *The City of New-York.*—A hackney coach belonging to plaintiffs, was proceeding on the night of 12th Dec, 1849, along the space sometimes used by vehicles, &c. at the E. side of the Harlem Railroad, having two gentlemen and a lady as passengers, which it was conveying to Harlem from a ball at the Apollo. The driver being unacquainted with the road the coach was precipitated at Thirty-sixth-st. over the bank into the cut made for the Railroad, a distance of about 40 feet—both horses instantly killed, the carriage destroyed, and the passengers much hurt, but the driver escaped.

Action is brought by the owners of the carriage and horses against the City to recover damages, amount placed at $2,000—it being contended that it was the duty of the Corporation to have kept said road in good order, and safe for travel, which was not the case, part of the top of the embankment having washed away, and no rail or light—and the night was so dark, and snow being on the ground that the driver could not guard against the accident.

For defense it was said that the road at the side of the Railroad never having been opened, the City was not bound to keep it in repair—also that if any one was liable it was the Harlem Railroad Co. who made the excavation, &c.

The Court held, for the purposes of this trial, that the Corporation was bound to see a road safe whether opened or not. Verdict for plaintiff $645.

Before Judge Sandford.

Frederick V. Greenleaf vs. *Thos. M. Woodruff.* For alleged assault and battery. Mr. W. let to the mother of plaintiff the upper part of his house in Broadway, and some difficulty and words occurred between him and plaintiff as to the front door being left open. The assault was said to have been occasioned by plaintiff telling the girl, in defiande of Mr. W. to leave it open. Verdict for plaintiff, $25, which carries a like amount of costs.

U. S. District Court....FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

Before Judge Betts.

George Atherton, carpenter of the ship Robert Kelly, plead guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon (a billet of wood) and was remanded for sentence.

The Grand Jury returned a bill of indictment against John Keegan, charged with larceny at sea.

On motion of J. Prescott Hall, Esq. District Attorney, and on presenting a certified copy of the conviction at the Sessions, the name of Geo. W. Niles was erased from the roll of Attornies and Counsellors of the Court.

U. S. Commissioner's Office....FRIDAY, Jan. 17

The complaint against E. P. Hathaway, late mate of the Agnes, charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon, on Capt. Brown, the master, at sea (already referred to) was dismissed, the proof not shewing such assault.

Circuit Court....FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

Before Judge Mitchell.

Hill Gowdy vs. *Thomas James*—To recover from a common carrier the value of 1,506 bushels Corn said to have been shipped at Albany in defendant's barge, the Rough and Ready, in August, 1848, consigned to plaintiff in New-York, but never delivered, already referred to.

The R. & R. with her contents, was burnt at the great fire at Albany in 1848. An attempt was made to show, in the term of law, that the burning was the act of God, and defendant not accountable, but the Court would not admit the testimony, as an ordinary fire could not come within that term—as the fire must be caused by lightning to come under the rule. Defendant's counsel contends that the burning was caused by the high wind, which brings it within the idea.

It was also denied that the Corn had ever been received on board the R. R., which is the main question for the jury. Verdict this forenoon.

U. S. Marshal's Office.

Two seaman, of the ——— were arrested on a charge of endeavoring to make a revolt on board said vessel, while she lay at anchor in St Thomas, on 10th Dec.

Court of Common Pleas....THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

Before Judge Daly.

John Gilligan vs. *Harlem Railroad Co.*—To recover damages for injury to plaintiff's son, a boy about 12 yeas old, who was run over by a car at Twenty-seventh-st. and his leg, a little below the knee, subsequently amputated. The action is for loss of service of the child.

The case was tried about two years ago, when the Jury gave a verdict for plaintiff of $850, which was subsequently set aside, and the present trial allowed, principally on the ground that the Judge, on that trial did not sufficiently indicate to the Jury the fact that they could only allow for loss of services. The lad himself having a right to another claim for the injury, &c.

The lad, it appeared, lived with his father, who was a poor man, engaged for the Corporation in the cleaning of streets. On the part of plaintiff it was said the lad, on Sunday afternoon being about to attend the Sunday School of the St. Patrick's Church, corner Mulberry and Prince sts., walked up to Twentyseventh st. for the purpose of seeing the steam cars come in, and to take the car for down town, a lad in his company, but not going to ride, having suggested that they should take a walk up there—that after the cars came in, about 2 o'clock, he got on the back of one of the cars, intending to go in, and pay his passage, and that while so standing, Mr. James Murphy, the superintendent for starting the cars at Twenty-seventh st., came up, and without saying any thing, cut him twice on the neck and breast with a whip, which caused him to fall off, just as another car was passing up, the wheel of which ran over his ancles—he was taken to the Hospital and his leg cut off that night, and he remained at the Hospital for about two months.

On the part of defense it was stated that the lad got on one of the large cars which had come in, but was not intended to be sent down, and had no horses in, that the lad was standing on the step, with his hand on the rail—that men were about to push the car along, and Mr. M. sung out asking the boy what he was doing there, at which the boy became alarmed, fell, got up again, and ran against the horses of the other car as they were passing, and again fell—that Mr. M. sometimes carries a rattan for the purpose of driving the boys off the cars, but did not have it then, and did not touch the lad.

On the other hand it is contended, by witnesses, that Mr. M. struck the lad, and that horses were attached to the car, and the car was in motion.—Sealed verdict this forenoon.

Before Judge Ingraham.

John P. Mersereau vs. *David Jaques and Varnum S. Mills.*—Replevin similar to the suit on Wednesday as to oyster boat, No. 2, foot of Dey-st. seized for wharfage—the present suit being as to oyster boat No. 3, which was also seized, but replevened. Ten months wharfage, amounting to $96, was said to be due by each. To be continued.

Court of Common Pleas....FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

Before Judge Daly.

John Gilligan vs. *Harlem Railroad Company.*—To recover damages for injury to son of plaintiff, one of whose legs was crushed and had to be amputated, from being run over by one of the cars, already referred to. The Jury were kept out till past 10 o'clock in the evening, not having been able to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. The difficulty arose, we understand, from the objection of one of the Jurors, a merchant in Liberty-st. refusing to find a verdict for plaintiff, he considering that the Railroad Company were not responsible for the acts of Mr. Murphy, the Superintendent, who was alleged to have struck the lad, (but denied,) on account of which he fell and got run over.

Thomas Downing and Bradley Goodman vs. *Francis Duryea, John J Levy, and Messrs. Martin, Prosch, Baker, Canning, Mann. G. W Duryea, Wyatt, Coutant, Keefler, Williams and O'Brien.*—Downing and Goodman are engaged in the business beside that of refectory keepers, (Downing having an establishment in Broad-st. near Wall,) of furnishing suppers for parties. It is alleged that they furnished, on 13th March last, at the Chinese Rooms, supper for 250 persons, having been engaged to do so on the occasion of the Morgan and Webb Ball; that difficulty occurred at the Ball and many left, so that but a few persons partook of the supper. They say that the names of defendants were on the cards of invitation as managers, and action is brought against them to recover $187 50, less $40 50, leaving $147. They say that gentlemen called and it was agreed 250 suppers should be paid for at any rate, and if more than that number partook their pay should be at the same rate, 75 cents.

For defense, Messrs. Levy, Mann, Williams, Contant, Baker, Kiefler and Prosch, say that their names were placed on the ticket of invitation without their consent, and that they were not liable. It was also said that Messrs. Downing & Goodman agreed to furnish the supper and receive pay (75 cents each) from those who partook, taking the risk as to the number; and that in this way they received $40 50.

It was stated that there was another ball and supper on the same evening at the Apollo Rooms, by the Morgan Association, which went off well; and that the Ball at the Chinese Rooms was got up as a sort of opposition, and that some of the names on invitation ticket of former were placed on latter.

It was shown that everything went on well at both rooms. Ald. Morgan, and other guests, went from the Apollo to pay their respects to the party at the Chinese. The company were marching round after receiving them, when a disturbance took place at the outer door and in the barroom, and finally caused many of the company to leave. To be continued this forenoon.

Court of General Sessions....THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

Before Judge Beebe and Ald. Griffin and Dodge

Plea of Guilty.—Henry Halle, indicted for grand larceny in stealing a piece of cassimere valued at $42, the property of Hiram Schults, $67 Pearl-st pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Trial for Grand Larceny—A man named Jas. Spain was put on trial charged with stealing a pocket book containing $53, the property of John Bolan. Mr. Bolan testified that he did not know whether he had lost the pocket book or whether it had been stolen from him. Officer Beam proved that he found the pocket book in possession of the prisoner. The defense was that he had found it. A good character was proven. Verdict, "Not Guilty."

Attempt at Infanticide.—A young woman named Ellen Barry was arraigned upon a charge of having attempted the life of a female child by throwing it into a sink of a house in Elizabeth st. It was clearly proven that she was delivered of a child on the 15th of November last, and that the same child was found soon after in a sink. But no evidence was adduced to show that she had designedly placed it there. Dr. Valentine Mott, Jr. testified to the fact that women, mistaking the calls of nature, were not unfrequently delivered of a child at the water closet. Witness also gave an account of the different kinds of insanity arising from pregnancy as well as from labor pains. The case was given to the Jury under the charge of the Court, and a verdict of "Not Guilty" was rendered.

Court of General Sessions....FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

Before Judge Beebe and Ald. Griffin and Dodge.

Trial for Burglary.—George Richards was arraigned on a charge of burglary in the first degree in having on the night of the 24th of November last, entered the dwelling of Mr. Perry Mapes, 76 Charles-st. and stolen therefrom plate, jewelry, &c. valued at $32. The prisoner was seen early in the evening in the vicinity of the premises reconnoitering, and on the following day he was arrested by officer Wales, with the property in his possession. He had with him, also, several burglarious implements. The prosecution had called all their witnesses except the Clerk of the Jefferson Police Court, who has the stolen property in his possession. Mr. Blunt spoke in very severe terms of the witness, and said that he had sent an officer up to the Police Court to bring down either the Clerk or the Magistrate, but neither of them was to be found. He (Mr. Blunt,) would ask the Court to issue attachments in future against public officers and punish them for non attendance. It is due to Mr. Murray, the Clerk of Jefferson Market Police Court, to say that he has been in attendance of the Court both yesterday and the day before. As the trial could not be proceeded with in the absence of the witness, the case was adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Plea of Guilty.—Mary Fitzgerald, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Discharged.—Alvarado C. Ford. indicted for forgery in the second degree, in passing a number of $50 counterfeit bills on the State of Missouri, was discharged on his own recognizances.

Adjourned for the day.

BROOKLYN LAW COURTS.

County Court....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.

Before Judge Greenwood.

Alden J. Spooner against *the Brooklyn Gas Light Company.*—Motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs. Opinion delivered.

Harris Wilson against *S. B. Stilwell and others.*—Firstly, plaintiff entitled to maintain the action. Secondly, the defense set up by the defendant, Stilwell, is inadmissible.

Sidney Courts against *David Stewart.*—An action for trespass was proceeding as our reporter left.

THE BUFFALO MORNING EXPRESS.—This able and industrious journal has just added SETH C. HAWLEY, Esq. to its list of writers. Mr. Hawley will fill the post of chief political Editor, and under his charge we are confident that *The Express* will fall off in neither talent nor generous and progressive tendencies. We are glad to hear that it is in a thriving condition.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Capt. Isaiah H. Atkins, of the bark Sarah B. Hale, of Portland, Me. aged 36 years, died suddenly at Cardenas, (Cuba,) on the 6th inst. He was apparently in perfect health on the day of his decease, and ate his supper as usual, and soon after fell back in a fainting fit, uttered a few words and immediately expired.

V. B. PALMER'S COLUMN.

MANKIND, it is said, may be divided into three distinct classes: those who are too stubborn to abandon error, even after conviction; those who are so gullible as to be easily deceived; and those who are possessed of good common sense, and use it to the best advantage.

It is very difficult to correct the aged, and to induce people to adopt true principles, who revere the errors in which they have grown grey.

Philosophy, wisdom and liberty, support one another; he who will not reason is a fanatic; he who cannot reason is a fool; he who dare not reason is a slave.

Industry, well directed, will give a man a competency in a few years. The greatest industry misapplied is useless.

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be.

He who never changes any of his opinions, never corrects any of his mistakes.

"Perform fearlessly what you believe to be right."

"Heaven helps those who help themselves."

V. B. PALMER'S American Newspaper Subscription and Advertising Agency,

NEW-YORK—Tribune Buildings,

BOSTON—Scollay's Building, Court-street,

PHILADELPHIA—N. W. corner Third and Chestnut.

Embraces most of the best Commercial, Political, Religious, Literary, Scientific, Congressional, Legislative, Reformatory, and Agricultural Journals, Prices Current, &c. in the United States, British Provinces, &c. for which he is the duly appointed Agent, and for which he is specially authorized by the Proprietors to receive and receipt for Subscriptions and Advertisements; thereby affording every facility for the transaction of business with the best and most widely circulated journals of all the cities and principal towns in the country.

☞ Having no connection with any other person in this Agency, all orders should be specially directed to V. B. PALMER.

THE PRESS—"*The power of mind over mind, which may be multiplied indefinitely.*"

V. B. PALMER, the Agent, is prepared to give all requisite information on the subject of a complete system of ADVERTISING in the NEWSPAPERS of the COUNTRY, far and near.

He believes that the material affairs of business transactions must be aided and sustained by a proportionate exercise of intellectual energy; and this intellectual energy should keep pace with the facilities by which the material affairs of business are advanced.

Every one is now obliged, if he would keep pace with the times, to aid his physical exertions in trade, or whatever business he may be engaged in, by due recourse to those means by which his business profession may become generally known. This is the intellectual part of his business, and the press is the great medium through which it must, at the present day, be developed.

Now-a-days newspapers are diffused far and wide; they are read by all, and afford the only vehicle by which men and establishments become generally known. At the present day, as yet, this engine of intelligence has not attracted attention commensurate with cotemporary improvements, simply because the material of business is more palpable and tangible, and it will be only by degrees that the power of the press will be acknowledged as equal to that of steam for the furtherance of business enterprise.

Through this Agency, a regular, safe, and systematic means is afforded to the business community of giving notoriety abroad to their respective pursuits; to facilitate which, and to afford the opportunity for making a judicious selection, a complete List of Cities and Towns in which Newspapers are published, will be furnished, gratis.

It presents a convenient and complete opportunity for publishing advertisements in any number of the best and most widely circulated newspapers of the different cities and towns throughout the whole country, at the publishers' lowest rates, with the least possible trouble and with the greatest dispatch.

A business man may learn through this Agency just what journals to advertise in, to reach effectively and cheaply the sections wherein his trade may be extended.

The advertiser is saved the labor of corresponding with the several papers, the expense of postage, and much time and perplexity in the settlement of bills. Beside this he can know when his account *is* settled; and no apprehension need be entertained of the common annoyance of bills being presented after having been once paid.

A circumspect and discriminating choice of places and the best selection of papers can be had, suitably adapted to various business pursuits—enabling persons to advertise judiciously, effectively and safely.

The best papers of all sections of the country are on file at the Agency, for the inspection and examination of the public.

Papers containing advertisements are forwarded to advertisers, and all requisite attention given to insure general satisfaction.

Advertisements are carefully and skillfully written, without charge, for those who are not experienced in the art, and improvements suggested in such as are written by unpracticed hands.

A single copy of an advertisement only is required, from which a sufficient number are printed in such style as advertisers wish to have them appear in the papers.

The Agent is duly empowered to receive subscriptions and advertisements at the publishers' lowest rates.

He is authorized to make contracts, and his receipts are regarded by the proprietors as payments.

His extensive connection in business, his experience and practical knowledge, his long established agency for the best newspapers in every part of the United States, and his systematic manner of advertising, whether on a large or small scale, qualify him to impart valuable practical information, which is cheerfully communicated.

☞ To public institutions, reading-rooms, clubs, &c. as well as to individuals, in all parts of the world, the Agency presents a convenient, safe and ready means of subscribing for the best journals of the Union, advertising in any number of the most desirable business newspapers, and obtaining valuable information.

Remittances may be made from any section of the country with entire assurance that all orders will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address *V. B. Palmer*, Newspaper Agent, *Boston*, Scollay's Building, Court-st; *New-York*, Tribune Buildings; *Philadelphia*, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut sts.

As he has no connection with any other person, all communications and orders intended for the Agency should be directed to V. B. PALMER.

☞ To prevent imposition, the public have been repeatedly cautioned against the acts of imitators and pretended agents, who infest some of the cities.

V. B. Palmer's Selection of Rules for Business Men.

Establish yourself on the broad and sound basis of integrity.

Use the means: they are open to all.

Calculate the probabilities of the future: increase and multiply the means of information.

To compete successfully with your neighbor, participate in the facilities afforded to go ahead.

Confess ignorance in regard to subjects in which you are uninformed: listen and learn.

Keep the mind on the *means*, rather than the *object*.

Take advantage of modern facilities, and accomplish as much in a single day as required weeks, months, or years, formerly.

Don't depend upon your own lungs alone—use the lungs of the Press.

Consider the causes of the good standing of some, and the decline and fall and want of success of others, and regulate your conduct accordingly.

If your means suit not with your ends, pursue those ends which suit with your means.

Reflect on what you see and hear. Set your mind at work; reason with candor; weigh well and consider for yourself; decide, and act.

Treat your customers as your friends, by serving them in the best manner.

V. B. Palmer's Hints for Business Men.

The door to wealth, respectability, influence and honor, is thrown wide open to all.

He who neglects advertising not only robs himself of his fair advantages, but bestows the spoils on his wiser rivals.

He who advertises judiciously and extensively, can afford to sell his customers to better advantage than he who does not; because he adopts the correct means to multiply their number and secure to himself a much larger amount of business. He who does the largest business can do it at the smallest per-centage of profit.

An old business may subsist until its customers drop off by death or removal; but he who would build up a business now, must be "like the time," and improve the advantages it offers.

To neglect it, is like resolving never to travel by steam, nor communicate by telegraph. It is to close one's eyes to the light, and insist upon living in perpetual darkness. An individual may do this at his own cost, but a community, a class, will never act so unwisely.

The man who refuses to advertise his business, in effect, confesses incapacity and defeat, and retreats to the rear rank of his profession.

Discrimination and circumspection should be exercised in the selection of places, and a choice made of the papers best adapted to the pursuits of advertisers.

It is idle to speak of the cost of advertising as an impediment—as well might one object to the cost of sheltering his goods, protecting them from thieves, or dealing them out to customers.

Continual, persevering advertising, if the subject be at all adapted to the tastes and wants of the public, is sure to be successful. It is an indisputable fact, that there is no instance of a well sustained adherence to a continued system of advertising ever failing of success.

Not many years can elapse before the large commercial dealings of the country will concentrate in the hands of one-tenth of the present number of jobbers in proportion to the amount of transactions.

The *means* by which this *great and beneficent change* is to be effected are various, but chief among them is *advertising*—not in two or three papers, nor even in all those of the city where the business is done, but in the most widely circulated journals of *the whole region whence custom is desired*.

Nothing has yet been done in the way of advertising compared to what can and inevitably will be.

The merchant who has a reasonable amount of capital, and his business in good shape, can far better afford to advertise to the amount of $10,000 a year than any less sum.

Those who take hold of this mighty engine at an early day, and wield it with *judgment and decision*, will make *vast fortunes*; while those who neglect it will see their business *dwindle away and perish*. It must be seized, like Time, by the forelock, or it will leave the neglectful and doubting out of sight behind it.

Extensive advertising is morally certain to work a revolution in trade, by driving thousands of the easy going out of it and concentrating business in the hands of a few who know how to obtain and keep it. Unite with this the substitution of cash for credit, and one-fifth of those now engaged in trade will amply suffice to do the whole, and will soon have it to do. *The revolution is already begun.*

Notices of V. B. Palmer's Agency.

"The business of advertising is imperfectly understood by merchants generally. Mr. Palmer's great experience and extensive agency enable him to give very important and valuable suggestions in these matters to all who may favor him with an interview. The subject, as presented by him, is certainly worthy the serious attention of all persons engaged in active business."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*

PALMER's enterprise, accompanied as it is with his untiring industry, clear-sightedness, indomitable energy, and unwavering perseverance, deserves the reward which we have never doubted he would eventually receive.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"Mr. Palmer is, we believe, entitled to the credit of originating and establishing upon a general scale, in this country, this new and important public convenience, and we doubt not that its advantages will be duly understood and appreciated, and the enterprise by which they are afforded fairly rewarded."—*Baltimore Sun.*

January 18.