never count beyond twenty, and although they trace back their genealogy through several generations, no man past middle life knows how old he is—more than twenty is "much, very much, not to be counted." They had no idea of writing, before the arrival of the Missionaries. The slight exhibition which they make of religious ideas, is quite primitive and unshaped. They have in their language no word for God, and they never pray; but they have a glimmering belief in the existence of the soul. Torngarsuk, their Good Spirit, is about the size of a man's finger, and mortal.—Many also represent him as a white bear, or a giant with one arm. Beside this powerful spirit there are smaller spirits for water, fire and air. Torngarsuk has a wife or mother, who is the incorporation of the Spirit of Evil. She lives on the bottom of the sea, guarded by seals, and has power over the fishes.

This mythology is still further enlarged and decorated by the *angekokks*, or magicians, who have great influence over the people, pronouncing oracles, foretelling changes of the weather and performing incantations for the sick. They use a peculiar dialect among themselves, which the people do not understand, all the words being metaphorical or used in a reversed sense, in their charms and incantations. These magicians entertain the belief that they see witches in the dark, who have horns and are black from the fingers to the elbows. Though generally so mild and gentle, the Greenlanders treat suspected witches with the greatest barbarity. An *illisitsook*, as such a person is called, is torn out of the house or tent, stabbed and cut in pieces, each one concerned in the act devouring a piece of the heart, in order that the spirit of the victim shall not return to plague him. An old woman, who lacks a natural protector, is generally declared a witch. The natives also believe in *tornaks*, or guardian spirits, and wear as amulets around their necks, the jawbones of foxes, crows' heads, falcon claws and the like. It is very difficult for them to be satisfied with the promise of the Christian heaven, since it does not contain what they most value—seals. They believe that every thing they see in Heaven or on Earth, had its origin in their country. The arch of heaven turns round on the pivot of a high, sharp peak, far to the North; the Great Bear they compare to a sort of bench, on which they fasten their ropes and harpoons for the capture of seal; the belt of Orion consists of Greenlanders, who were placed there because they could not find the way to their own country; the Pleiades are howling dogs, which surround a white bear. The red stars take their color from eating seals' livers, the white from eating seals' brains; the Northern Lights are caused by the souls of the dead playing at ball. In the sky there is an immense lake, confined by a dam; when the water overflows this dam, it rains, and if the dam should break, heaven would fall and crush the earth.

As far as the influence of the Moravians extends, these ideas have for the most part disappeared, as well as the magicians who taught them. Although the Christianity of the converted Greenlanders is still very rude and limited, the labors of the zealous missionaries have borne good fruit. In addition to the Gospel, the latter teach whatever handicrafts the Esquimaux are capable of learning, and protect them against imposition in their trade with foreigners. When Egede came to Greenland, where before him the Dutch whalers had occasionally visited the coast, the natives remarked: "Why are not the Dutch as willing as you are, to teach us about God? Their only speech is 'meat! meat! the kettle full!'"—The trade with Greenland is now carried on by the Danes, who send thither annually half a dozen vessels. They take ammunition, knives, axes, needles, arrow-heads, some linen and woollen wares, cloth, tobacco, meal, tea and coffee, and bring back in return, eider-down, seal skins, whale's teeth, furs, fish-bone and train-oil. The sale of brandy is prohibited. The entire import and export trade of Greenland amounts to about $200,000 annually.

LECTURES.

John Calvin—his Ideas, his Reform, and his Influence on Succeeding Ages.

BY REV. JOHN LORD.

Mr. Lord gave on Monday evening the second lecture of his course. His subject was John Calvin—the most unpopular and unattractive, he maintained, for a popular audience in the whole range of historical disquisition. Most people associate with him all that was ascetic and repulsive, so that even when a disposition exists to do him justice, the inscrutable mysteries of Predestination rise up before the mind, or Servitus appears like a pale specter to snatch the crown of honor from his brow.

But Calvin can not be left out of a picture of the Reformation nevertheless, since he is the author of many of those ideas and institutions which powerfully affected society, in England, in France, in Holland, and in America.

He is to be contemplated as a Reformer, a Legislator, a Theologian and a Christian.

In presenting him in the first light Mr. Lord instituted a comparison between him and Luther, not that he was inferior to the German, but dissimilar, and raised up by Providence for different purposes. He had not Luther's versatility, nor boldness, nor powerful passion, nor overpowering eloquence, nor ready sympathies, nor habits of relaxation; but he had a clearer head, a more logical mind, greater definition of knowledge, profounder scholarship, and greater fondness for analysis and system. With such habits of mind he did not make such bold and vigorous attacks on the corrupt institutions of the middle age, but he carried her reforms to a greater extent. Luther admitted such doctrines and customs of the Church of Rome as he could not prove to be denied in the Bible. Calvin rejected all he could not show to be in accordance with it, or reason, or the practice of the Primitive Church. He insisted on a rigorous simplicity, bordering on coldness, considering divine worship as degraded by any appeals to the Senses, and viewed man as a purely spiritual being. He said but little in praise of music, and abominated everything which reminded him of Rome. As a reformer he was original chiefly in his views of the Eucharist, regarding it neither as a mere life, like Zwingle, nor believing in the actual presence of Christ, as Luther did. Respecting morals he was very rigid, aiming at the utter extirpation of vice, and seeking to suppress it by penal severities. Legislation was extended to dress and private and social habits. He suppressed innocent amusements and abolished questionable pleasures, holidays and festivities. He compelled the people to attend Church, and excommunicated members for trifling peculiarities and faults, while he punished with the utmost severity any great departure from morals. He had no toleration for festivals or boisterous pleasures. He aimed to make all men act as if in immediate contemplation of the judgment day. Still he advocated theoretical liberty, and sought to unite the different churches by tranquil measures.

As a Legislator he takes a high rank for both genius and influence. The idea of a Theocracy was the basis of his system. He maintained that the germ of it lay long concealed in the Primitive Church, and was gradually unfolded, though in a corrupt form, in the Roman Hierachy. He wished to realize the grand ideal which the Middle Ages sought, but sought in vain—that the Church must always remain the mother of spiritual principles, while the State should continue to be the arm by which those principles should be enforced. He believed that all worldly influence in the Church was Satanic. But, while he gave to the Clergy the exercise of great spiritual powers, he was careful to separate their functions from that of the Ministers of the State. He maintained, however, that both the Church and State should be regulated by the Commandments of God, who was the head ruler of both. He would institute a new Theocracy, and recognize God as the ruler of all things in earth as well as in Heaven—views which Cromwell and the Puritans embraced and attempted to carry out. Calvin did not institute many political changes, however. He retained the Government which he found at Geneva, which was aristocratic. He had no faith in the people—no sympathy with their ordinary views—no respect for the wisdom of congregated masses.

It was as a Theologian, Mr. Lord maintained, that he was most distinguished, although his system was characterized not so much for adopting any new views, as in carrying out some of the favorite doctrines of the Augustinian divines. His system is remarkable for logical power and clear analysis, which he supported with wonderful dialectical skill. His views were similar to Augustin, Bernard, Gottschalk and Luther on the general doctrines of depravity and justification. But his peculiar doctrine was that of election and its kindred subjects.

Mr. Lord did not undertake to defend it nor oppose it—presenting this complicated and unsettled subject in merely its historical developments, and seeking to show the ideas on which it was based—new ideas which are generally recognized to be true and sublime. He maintained that Calvin was the great exponent of that School which inclined to absorb Man in the greatness of God, contemplating him alone as the source of all that was worth considering in the Universe, and the promotion of his glory as the chief end of his creatures—a doctrine which was embraced by some of the loftiest intellects of all countries, and which was the substance of the exalted Realism of the Middle Ages. Some are apt to suppose that his doctrine of the Sovereignty of God was the result of a technical logic, but it was the very spirit of the Father of the Church, and the very soul of the Catholic Theology, when it was purest and most elevated.

Mr. Lord here traced this idea in the monuments of the Middle Ages, in the general motives of that age, and its great heroic enterprise—even in the spirit of the Puritan Pilgrims, and in those who have generally sought to magnify the majesty of God, rather than ennoble man. For, even to the Puritan a personal God was everything, and man nothing. This doctrine may have been carried to excess, but it developed lofty virtues and unconquerable faith. They colonized America, not for the sake of fortune or power, but for freedom to enjoy the worship of this great Deity whom they adored with such unbounded confidence and love. They obeyed his commands, not legally, because they must, but because it was their highest privilege and pleasure—received His doctrines because they were revealed truths which it were impious to question or to scrutinize, and since they were of the character which developed the noblest qualities and energies—these qualities and these energies produced their natural effect, and made them powerful, and intelligent, and wealthy.

Respecting Calvin, as a Christian and a man of genius, Mr. Lord was eulogistic, although he did not conceal his defects—his want of readiness of sympathy, his indifference to music and the fine arts and natural scenery, and the society of women, who never loved him, or sought him, except as a ministerial adviser. As such he was mild, tolerant and encouraging. He was infinitely laborious, accomplishing Herculean tasks, and under the pressure of bodily infirmities; remaining poor, never taking money from booksellers, living for the good of others, careless of himself, and exerting an influence both magisterial and moral in his own city, in England, in Scotland, in Holland—even a posthumous influence unparalleled by all the founders of sects, and indirectly giving an influence to learning, liberty and civilization. But he was not superior to his age in religious education—persecuted those who undermined his influence, or ridiculed his doctrines, or opposed the principles which he deemed orthodox. He was doubtless the instigator of the death of Servetus, in which he was commended by his generation, for even the Catholics would have destroyed Servetus had he been spared by Calvin. Mr. Lord did not excuse or palliate this great inconsistency, which has sullied his fame, and made him odious to the philanthropists of this age.—When his labors, his virtues, his attainments, and his influence are allke considered, he may justly be regarded as one of the great lights of the world, of whom all future generations should be proud.

This is a feeble abstract of a very long Lecture, which was delivered to a large audience, notwithstanding the rain. Mr. Lord has never yet suspended any Lecture on account of the weather and we believe this is the best policy, as well as the most dignified course. The next Lecture is on the Huguenots, &c.

INDIANA.

New Constitution.

The Convention which recently assembled at Indianapolis to form a new Constitution for the State of Indiana, has completed its work and adjourned. The document which the assembled wisdom of Indiana submits to the People of that State for their adoption or rejection, opens with a Preamble declaring that it (the Constitution) is ordained to the end that "Justice be established, Liberty Perpetuated," &c. Then follows a

BILL OF RIGHTS,

which declares "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This Bill of Rights further provides for freedom of thought and utterance in regard to matters of Conscience and Religion. All creeds and religious societies shall stand on a legal equality, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for a witness or for an office of trust or profit. The State shall pay nothing for the benefit of any theological institution. The freedom of speech and of the Press is provided for. The truth may be given in justification in cases of prosecution for libel. The People shall be secure in their persons, dwellings and goods against unreasonable search. In criminal cases the jury shall be judges of the law and the facts. A reasonable amount of property shall be exempt from seizure or sale, for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted; and there shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud. The General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens. No indenture of any Negro or Mulatto, made and executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be valid within the State.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

Every white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, who shall have resided in the State six months immediately preceding an election, shall be entitled to vote in the town or precinct where he resides. Foreigners of the age and residence as above, and who shall have also resided one year in the United States, and have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, may vote at all elections. No Negro or Mulatto shall vote at any election. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the Legislature shall be *viva voce*.

Every person shall be disqualified from holding office, during the term for which he may have been elected, who shall have given or offered a bribe, threat, or reward, to procure his election.

Any person who shall give, accept or deliver a challenge to fight a duel shall be disqualified from holding office. No public defaulter shall be eligible to office. All general elections shall be held on the second Tuesday in October.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Legislature shall consist of not more than 50 Senators and 100 Representatives. The Senators shall hold office for the term of four, and the Representatives two years. No County shall be divided for Senatorial purposes. Senators shall be at least twenty-five and Representatives twenty-one years of age. Sessions of the Legislature shall be held biennially, commencing on the Thursday next after the first Monday in January, 1853, and on the same day of every second year thereafter.

A quorum of members being present, if either House fail to effect an organization within the first five days thereafter, the members of the House so failing, shall be entitled to no compensation, from the end of the said five days until an organization shall have been effected.

On a motion to adjourn it shall require one-tenth of the members present to order the Yeas and Nays.

The reading of a bill, by sections on its final passage, shall, in no case, be dispensed with; and the vote on the passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by Yeas and Nays.

Every act shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act, which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title. Every act and joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding as far as practicable, the use of technical terms. No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title; but the act revised, or section amended, shall be set forth and published at full length.

The Legislature is prohibited from passing special or local laws in certain enumerated cases, and in all cases, where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State. Provision may be made by a general law for bringing suit against the State, as to all liabilities originating after the adoption of this Constitution.

A majority of all the members elected to each House shall be necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution. Every statute shall be a public law, unless otherwise declared in the statute itself.

No session of the General Assembly, except the first under the Constitution, shall extend beyond the term of sixty-one days, nor any special session beyond the term of forty days. The Legislature shall fix the compensation of its members, and also the salary of the Executive.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor and Lieut.-Governor must be thirty-eight years of age, citizens of the United States, and residents of Indiana for five years next preceding their election. Their term of office shall be four years.

The Governor is invested with the veto, which can be overruled by a *majority of all* the members of each House acting separately.

He is also invested with the pardoning power under such regulations as may be provided by law.

Should the seat of Government become dangerous from disease or a common enemy, he may convene the General Assembly at any other place.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

The people at large shall elect a Secretary, an Auditor and a Treasurer of State; and the voters of each County a Clerk of the Court and other County officers.

JUDICIAL.

The Judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, and in such inferior Courts as the General Assembly may establish.

The Supreme Court shall consist of not less than three, nor more than five Judges, a majority of whom shall form a quorum. They will hold their offices for six years, if they so long behave well.

The State is to be divided into a certain number of districts. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected from each district by the electors of the State at large.

The people at large shall elect a Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The State shall, from time to time, be divided in judicial circuits; and a Judge for each circuit shall be elected by the voters thereof. He shall reside within the circuit, and shall hold his office for the term of six years, if he so long behave well.

The General Assembly may modify, or abolish the Grand Jury system.

Courts of Conciliation shall be established.

Commissioners shall be appointed to revise, simplify and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms of the courts of justice; also to do away forms and distinctions between law and equity; also, to codify the statute law.

EDUCATION.

Ample provision is made for the support of Common Schools.

A State Superintendent of Public Instruction is provided for, to be elected by the people.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

It is made the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the support of Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylums, also Asylums for the Insane.

The General Assembly shall provide Houses of Refuge, for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders.

The county board shall have power to provide farms, as an asylum for those persons who, by reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortune, may have a claim upon the sympathies and aid of society.

FINANCE.

No law shall authorise any debt to be contracted on behalf of the State, except in the following cases: to meet casual deficits in the revenue; to pay the interest on the State debt; to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostilities are threatened, to provide for the public defense.

No county shall subscribe for stock in any incorporated company, unless the same be paid for at the time of such subscription; nor shall any county loan its credit to any incorporated company, nor borrow money for the purpose of taking stock in any such company, nor shall the General Assembly ever, on behalf of the State, assume the debts of any county, city, town, or township; nor of any corporation whatever.

CORPORATIONS.

The Legislature is empowered to establish Banks.

Corporations, other than banking, shall not be created by special act, but may be formed under general laws.

Dues from corporations, other than banking, shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporations, or other means, as may be prescribed by law.

NEGROES AND MULATTOES.

Negroes and mulattoes are forbidden to come into, or settle in the State, after the adoption of this Constitution.

[This clause is to be left to a separate vote of the people, and is one of the modes the 'Democracy' of Indiana have chosen to '*establish Justice and perpetuate Liberty.*' The same individuals who propose this atrocious clause, declare in their Bill of Rights that "all men are created equal; endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" and then they turn around and tell the colored portion of creation that they must seek *their* happiness outside of Indiana. It would have been more courageous and quite as 'Democratic' to have declared in the first place that "all men are created equal—except niggers."]

MISCELLANEOUS.

The establishment of Lotteries and the sale of Lottery tickets is forbidden.

Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed by either branch of the Legislature, and if adopted by a majority of each branch and by the succeeding Legislature, shall then be submitted to a vote of the people.

This Constitution contains many provisions (common to most of the States) which we have not enumerated above. If adopted by the People, it is to go into effect on the first of November next; and the first general election held under its provisions will take place in 1852.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.—*Washington, Feb.* 24.—The Board met—present, all the members. The memorial of W. F. & E. D. Hyde & Co., claiming for part of the cargo of the Mexican schooner Columbia, seized at Brazoria in 1835, and condemned at Vera Cruz being taken up for consideration, together with the proofs and documents connected therewith, the board came to an opinion that the claim is not valid against the Republic of Mexico. Sundry memorials having been filed with the Secretary since the 1st of February, inst. accompanied by affidavits setting forth reasons why the same was not presented at an earlier day, as required by the order of the board—*Ordered*, that the former rule of the board, limiting the time within which memorials shall be presented, be rescinded in respect to all the memorials filed since the 1st inst., and that the same be now presented for examination; whereupon the following memorials were presented: That of Louis S. Hargous, filed on the 3d inst., claiming for damages to the business of L. S. Hargous & Co., in consequence of the expulsion of the said Hargous from Vera Cruz in 1846. That of the same, claiming for expulsion as above and for false imprisonment. That of G. N. Downs, for himself and as surviving partner of John S. Ogden, claiming for losses by the seizure of the schooner Susannah, driven into Rio Bravo by stress of weather, in 1846. That of John Bonte, claiming for violation of a grant of exclusive navigation of Tobasco river, for loss of steamboat and services of boat in transporting troops. That of William B. Hatch, claiming for overcharge of tunnage duties, filed 17th February. That of Samuel Jobson, claiming for expulsion from the city of Vera Cruz in May, 1846, filed 18th inst. That of Louis S. Hargous, claiming for use, detention and damage of steamboats, in the State of Tobasco, filed as above. That of the same, for money due upon sundry contracts, &c. That of Francis de Hays, administrator, &c., of Francis Arenas, claiming for expulsion from Oaxaca, filed 19th inst. That of John A. Zander, claiming for supplies furnished to the Mexican patriots in 1812. The Board then adjourned.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Senator for Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The fifteenth ballot for United States Senator took place this morning, and resulted as follows:

Sumner	19	Scattering	26
Winthrop	16	Blanks	3

Sumner has thus received four votes more than he ever received before, and lacks but three votes of an election.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

In consequence of the recent decease at Sandusky City, Ohio, of the sister of Mrs. Fillmore, the President's receptions have been discontinued for the remainder of the season.

Z. W. Porter, our Consul at Valparaiso, has been recalled.

Rumored Arrival of the City of Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

It is rumored that the City of Glasgow steamer is below with four days later news from Europe. If true, a synopsis of the intelligence will be forwarded at the earliest moment.

Second Dispatch.] Wednesday, Feb. 26.

A dispatch just received from Lewes states that the City of Glasgow is not in sight.

Supposed Murder in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The body of a woman, supposed to have been murdered, was discovered this morning near Parker's boat yard, on the Canal. Her name was Catherine Gauly. The body bears marks of violence. A man named Waters has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair.

The Recent Outrage at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Commissioner delivered an opinion this morning, discharging Mr. Davis from custody on the ground of a lack of proof that he aided in the rescue. The examination of James Scott, a black, on the same charge is now going on.

Ild Dispatch.] BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The examination of Scott resulted in his being held for trial in default of bail for $2,000.

Breach in the Canal.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

A breach has occurred in the Canal near Sharpsburg, which cannot be repaired in less than a week.

Weather Items.

By Morse's Line, Office 16 Wall-st.]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26—8 A. M.

BUFFALO.—Cloudy morning; wind west; ther. 39; bar. 29.65.

ROCHESTER.—Beautiful morning; Spring-like; wind W; ther. 45.

AUBURN.—Cloudy, but quite pleasant; wind S; ther. 39.

SYRACUSE.—A delightful morning, so new that cloudy; wind SSW; ther. 36.

OSWEGO.—Beautiful pleasant morning; slightly cloudy; very light SW wind; ther. 36; bar. 30.41.

UTICA.—Bright, beautiful morning; wind NW; ther. 31, bar. 30.020.

ALBANY.—Clear and most beautiful morning; not a cloud to be seen; wind N; ther. 31; bar. 30.465; mer. 65.

TROY.—A beautiful, clear and spring-like morning; clear and mild; ther. 31; wind light from W.

ST. JOHNS.—Warm and very pleasant morning; ther. 34.

BURLINGTON.—Wind NW; clear and beautiful morning; ther. 30.

WHITEHALL.—Wind N; hazy, looks like rain; ther 32.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 52, 195, 103, 246, 230, 15, 40, 161, 248, 106, 213, 190, 196, 163, 49.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 51, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54.

U. S. District Court....TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

Before Judge Betts.

Six packages Diamonds vs. *Leon Javal and David Brahl claimants.*—The diamonds were seized by Custom-House officers at the establishment of claimants, 14 John-st., under the idea that they had not paid duties (10 per cent.) required by law. The diamonds were not concealed. It is alleged that claimants paid duties on the diamonds in Vermont, while bringing them through, via Canada, and presented a Vermont certificate. The questions are whether these are the same diamonds, and whether duties had been paid. Verdict this forenoon.

U. S. District Court....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

Before Judge Betts.

John Udell vs. *Steamship Ohio.*—For some timber which it was said was used in the ship, the defense to which is, that it was furnished to Bishop & Simonson, the Contractors, on their individual account. This was resumed.

MOTION.—The Court gave notice that after this Term, Saturday will be devoted to the hearing of special motions.

Six Packages Diamonds ads. U. S., Messrs. Javel & Brahl, claimants.—The diamonds were taken by Custom House officer, at 14 John-st., and alleged to have been forfeited on account of non-payment of duty, but denied—already referred to. The Jury returned a verdict in favor of the United States. Mr. Kursheedte for claimants, gave notice of motion for appeal.

Supreme Court....TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

SPECIAL TERM

Before Judge Edmonds.

Bertine & Ryerson vs. *Mayor of New-York.*—Motion to dissolve injunction restraining the Mayor from interfering with the drivers or stages of plaintiffs, already referred to. The argument in this case was continued, Mr Whiting opposing the motion, and contending that the licenses could only be revoked for cause, and not merely at the will of the Mayor without cause. Mr. O'Conor, on the contrary, contending that the matter is left entirely to the discretion and judgment of the Mayor. The permission to Messrs. B. & R., (given by Mayor Woodhull,) was to run twenty stages from the Hudson River Railroad depot, corner Thirty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, through streets already mentioned to the foot of Grand-street. They received licenses for these stages, being Nos. 580 to 599, both inclusive. They paid $20 for each license, being $400—in addition to which they aver that they increased their expenditure to the aggregate amount of $15,000. In addition to the injunction prayed for, they have entered suit against the Mayor, &c., for damages arising from arresting their drivers and otherwise interfering with their line, amount placed at $10,000. They say the line was wanted, and is beneficial to the public, &c., also that the interference was without cause.

For the Mayor it is denied that the line is necessary, or that plaintiffs have incurred the great extra expense they allege; also that they had full and early notice that the Mayor (then Mayor elect) was opposed to the line, and would revoke the licenses.—Decision reserved.

Circuit Court....TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

Before Judge Mitchell.

Harris Levi vs. *Robert L. Noyes.*—Mr. L. took passage at Albany in a canal boat belonging to Mr. N. for Buffalo, and got a receipt from the Captain of the boat for 340 lbs. baggage. He went in the boat, but got sick when between Schenectady and Utica, and left her. On arrival at Buffalo it was found that 70 lbs. of the baggage was gone, which was in the trunk of Mr. L., containing, it is said, $100 worth of clothing and $25 worth of segars. He brings action for this amount. In defense it is said that Mr. L. took the baggage out of possession of the Captain and said he would take care of it himself, but testimony was presented to show that the Captain considered the baggage on Mr. L. leaving the boat, to be under his care, but whether or not, the Court said, the Captain was bound to take care of it. Verdict for plaintiff, $125.

Richard Leonard, et al. vs. *Edwin M. Garner.*—Messrs. L. & Co. claim to have purchased from Messrs. J. & G. Brooks, after the destruction by fire of their establishment, corner of Ferry and Jacob sts. in February, 1850, all the goat skins that were under and in the ruins, taking their chance for whatever there might be, for $175; that they took from the ruins what they supposed to be all, but it proved afterward that there were others, which were subsequently sold by the agent of Messrs. B to Mr Garner; that these last were the best part, and worth more than they agreed to give for the whole. They demanded them from Mr. Garner, who refused to give them up, being indemnified by the agent, and a writ of replevin issued, on which Mr. H. the agent, gave his bond as security. The present action is to test right of Messrs. L. & Co. For defense it is denied that the skins sold Mr. G. were a part of the purchase of L. & Co. To be continued.

Circuit Court....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

Johnson vs. *Robert.*—To recover against occupant of second story of No. 20 Cortlandt-st., for injury to stock in first story and basement by Croton water. The Court in this case (before referred to) charged that if the faucet was left running by any person in defendant's employment, defendant is liable for the injury sustained, unless plaintiff himself was also at fault, in which case he cannot recover. If plaintiff had agreed to see that the stop cock in the basement (so as to shut off the water from the building) was turned every night, and failed to do so, he cannot recover for negligence of another party in leaving the faucet running in another part of the building. Two of the witnesses stated that on a conversation as to the Croton water freezing, they heard plaintiff tell defendant that he (plaintiff) would direct some one to shut the water off every night in the basement, and in the morning turn it on again—and that the witnesses on one or two occasions knew the water to have been so shut off. If the Jury consider from the testimony that plaintiff undertook every evening to shut off the water, and did not, he cannot recover.

The Jury did not consider that there had been such an agreement—and also thought the young man who had left the faucet running was in defendant's employment.—Verdict for plaintiff $275.

The case as to skins at store of J. & G. Brooks is still on.

Court of Common Pleas....TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

Notes of Issue.—Attornies, in filing their notes of issue will please state on them, as the case may be—"General Term," "Special Term Issue of Law," "Trial Calendar."

Marine Court.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

Before Judge Cowles.

F. H. B. Bryan vs. *Timothy O'Sullivan.*—Plaintiff is an Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, and was employed by Peter Mulvey, Esq. to defend a suit brought against defendant by Warnish & Bryan. This suit was prosecuted for a considerable length of time, and on some technical ground the defendant obtained a nonsuit and recovered a large bill of costs. The plaintiff in his action, feeling that there was no defense on the merits, recommended a settlement of the whole matter, and in receiving his costs deducted therefrom $20, which Warnish & Bryan received in full of their demand, and gave their receipts therefor. The plaintiff then called in the defendant and he signed, under the receipt, the following:

"This settlement is approved by me, and the payment made for me admitted to be so much money paid for me by my said attorney of record. TIMO O'SULLIVAN."

The plaintiff claimed to recover for the $20 thus paid, and also $25 for a counsel fee in the original action.

The defendant contended that Mr. Mulvey was his attorney, and that he never employed Mr. Bryan—and that the above admission was received from him without his understanding its true nature and import. The testimony of Mr. Mulvey settled the question fully of the recognition by defendant of Mr B. as his attorney and counsel, and the Court rendered judgment for plaintiff of $85 damages, and costs.

Lyman Curtis vs. *Peter Owens.*—To recover damages against the mate of the packet ship South Carolina, for assault and battery at sea. It was said that plaintiff, a seaman, was hauling in a rope, and the mate told him to haul harder, when he said he could not haul harder for his father, and the mate struck him three or four blows over the head with a belaying pin, causing him to bleed profusely. The defense was that the plaintiff wilfully refused to haul, and that he struck defendant, but the evidence did not show such to be the case. Judgment for plaintiff—$50, and costs.

U. S. Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

Charge of fitting out a Slaver.—Mr. William Tyson, charged in relation to the brig Ramon de Zaldo, but denied, was examined on the charge.

The first witness was Wm. F. Price, a young man very slightly colored. Testified to having shipped as a seaman on board the Ramon de Zaldo at this port in April, 1849; Capt. Samuel G. Brooks was master, and Mr. Edward Folger mate; sailed from here to Port Walthall, Virginia, in ballast; took in there a cargo of flour; sailed thence to Bahia, coast of Brazil, thence after discharging cargo to Rio de Janeiro; went from there, in ballast, to Paranaguay, where the vessel was taken charge of by a Portuguese crew; I was discharged there; heard at Rio the captain say where the vessel was bound to [objected to]; at Rio we put in a few casks of water, about half a dozen casks; it was good water when we took it in but was brackish when we got to Paranaguay; I saw Mr Folger and one of the seamen, named Edward, put salt in it; saw the vessel when she left; she sailed under the American flag.

Cross-examined—There were a great many American vessels at Rio Janeiro; Capt. Brooks left the vessel at Paranaguay; the mate Mr. Folger, and a boy that went from New-York, went in her; the vessel was either sold or chartered at Rio Janeiro; she had previous, to that voyage, been to South America; do not know why Capt. Brooks did not go in her from P.; asked the Captain, and he said she had been chartered to go to the Coast of Africa; have had a suit against Mr. Tyson in the Marine Court and another against him here.

A gentleman engaged in the Register's Office of the Custom House was sworn—Do not know who is the owner of the brig; she was registered at the Custom House in 1849, as belonging to William Tyson, and there is written on the registry that it was cancelled 12th Feb., 1850, the vessel having been sold abroad; it was done so from part of the register being sent to us by the Consul, who sends the other part to Washington.

John Gilbert, a young Calcutta man, sworn—Engaged on board the brig at Rio Janeiro 2d August, 1849; did not sign articles there, as Capt. Brooks did not wish me to; signed the articles at Paranaguay; when I went on board there were two men before the mast, this Price and Mr. Folger; took on board at P. water, rice, beans, jerked beef, farina and fire wood; also, tin pans and a large copper boiler; there were 60 or 70 large casks of water; she left P. on the 28th of August, carrying the American flag; she went to Ambriz, on the coast of Africa; lay at Ambriz about 48 hours; while there a Portuguese man-of-war and an English launch searched us; American papers were shown by Mr. Folger, who was then Captain; from Ambriz we proceeded to the river Congo; an English brig boarded us off the mouth of the river and let us go; we went up the river to a place called Port Delenia; lay there a week and discharged part of our cargo; from there we went to Cabenda, hoisted a signal at our masthead, which was answered by a signal from the shore; we then saw boats come off with slaves; the captain then ordered the American flag to be hauled down; it had been flying to that time; the captain told me to burn the flag up, which I did; as soon as the first boat with slaves got alongside, we went on shore; there remained on board, of the American crew, Philip Ford, who acted as mate; we staid there till they got a ship for us to go back to Rio, which was procured by the same house which shipped the slaves. [This witness, it will be recollected, testified on the trial a week or two ago of the mate of the Martha, that the brig took on board 750 persons, as slaves, and it was said they were carried to Havana.]

Cross-examined—Think they were American papers that Capt. Folger shewed the Portuguese man-of-war and English launch; they looked like those I had seen at Paranaguay; can read writing and print a little. [The witness was shown a paper containing writing and print, the former of which he could not make out;] he said he could read a little of some hands but could not make out that; he read a few words of the print but could not make out the whole of the figures 1851; did not know we were going for slaves till four days after leaving Paranaguay; resided some time at Rio Janeiro; was waiter in a hotel there; a great many slaves are held there by different people; asked the Captain, after we got into the river Congo, for our discharge, but he would not give it to us. [In the affidavit of witness, on which we believe the complaint was partly founded, it is stated that the brig was sold at Rio Janeiro to Don Manuel Pinto.] Don M. P. is a slave owner at Rio.

The testimony on the part of the complaint here rested. Mr. Bebee stated that the brig went from here on a bona fide and honest voyage, and similar to those she had previously been on. His usual course was to give his captains power, if they could get a large price for his vessels abroad, to sell them. He had no doubt but the brig, after being sold, was employed in the slave trade, but not with the knowledge or consent of Mr T.

James L. Roberts sworn—Reside at 166 East Broadway; know the brig Ramon de Zaldo; Mr. Tyson and myself were the owners; had been so for 12 or four years ago; knew her first about the time of purchasing her; she used to go wherever she got charter for; she sailed from here last about two years ago, under a charter to Foster, Elliot & Co. to proceed to Virginia, thence to Bahia; do not know what the instructions of the captain were as to charter after that; no freight could be procured at Bahia; the captain was to go wherever he could procure a charter; the previous voyage she had been to Virginia first, as on this voyage, for a load of flour, thence to Rio Grande; the practice had been, on the return voyage, to purchase cargo, or part of it, if freight could not be got; did so the previous voyage; Capt. Brooks had been in her two voyages, I had previously been in her as master, a voyage, my self; my principal business now is attending to measuring cargoes, as to California; was frequently in the habit of attending to Mr. Tyson's business, and of consulting with him; Capt. Brooks had no authority from Mr. Tyson or myself, to employ the vessel in any business that was not legal. We never fitted her out to be engaged in the Slave Trade, either directly or indirectly, and she never was so engaged with our knowledge or consent; do not know where Capt. Brooks is; he is not in this city; when she sailed from this port it was on an honest voyage, and it was not understood that she should either be chartered or sold for a slaver; the vessel was sold that voyage, at Rio Janeiro; Mr Tyson here received the money; it came through Barclay & Livingston in this city; neither Mr. T. or myself participated in any way in the earnings or profits, or expenses of the vessel, or had any interest in her after she left Rio Janeiro; we did not know she was sold till we received the information from Rio; the Captain sold her under a power he had the previous voyage to Rio Grande.

The testimony here closed. Decision reserved.

Before Commissioner Nelson.

The examination of S. Shearer, charged with taking gold dust belonging to a fellow passenger was further proceeded in.

U. S. Commissioner's Office....WEDNESDAY, 26.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

In the matter of *William Tyson*, charged with being engaged in the slave trade—The Commissioner rendered his decision in this case. The complaint, the Commissioner said, was under the act of Congress of April, 1818, the second section of which says that no citizen or citizens of the United States shall for him or themselves, or any person whatever, either as master, or factor, or owner, build, fit, equip, load, or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel, in any place within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor cause any ship or vessel to sail thence for the purpose of procuring, &c. to be transported as slaves," and the third section defines the penalty.

The Commissioner then recapitulated the testimony in this case and concluded as follows:

"The testimony has failed to establish a case of probable cause of commitment. There is no evidence that the brig Ramon de Zaldo, while in the possession of Mr. Tyson, was employed in other than a legal trade, and no proof of any violation on the part of the defendant of the act under which the complaint is brought. Complaint dismissed."

Before Commissioner Nelson.

Some little further testimony was taken in the case of S. Shearer, charged with taking $1,000 worth of gold dust from a fellow passenger, but denied. The testimony will be resumed.

In the case of Mr. Lewis, charged in relation to money obtained from the United States on forged papers, purporting to be signed by a woman as entitled to a land warrant, as the widow of a deceased soldier, but denied, the testimony was resumed. The principal witness in support of the charge was Mr. W. Merrihew, and the object of the present testimony is to impeach the reputation for truth and veracity of Mr. M. Mr. Lewis was a Captain in the Mexican war of, we believe, a company of the Missouri mounted volunteers. Mr. Merrihew was a Lieutenant of dragoons in one of the volunteer regiments in the same service. Capt. Jos A. Dwyer of this City, (ex-Alderman of the Fourth Ward,) was Lieutenant-commanding of the company in which Mr. M. was. He gave testimony as to the standing and military course of Mr. M.; did not speak favorably of them; knew Capt. Lewis in the City of Mexico; he had a good reputation as an officer and a gentleman, and his character was unblemished.

Some other testimony was taken, to be resumed this forenoon.