BUSINESS NOTICES.

TUTTLE'S PATENT ELASTIC BABY JUMPERS.—The Mother's blessing and Child's delight! producing health, strength, growth, fine forms and happy dispositions. Many improvements have been effected by the inventor of this delightful affair, and no mother who values her own ease and the comfort of the child, should be without one.

PRICES OF BABY JUMPERS.

Plain calico	$2 50
Extra calico, trimmed	3 00
Brown linen, extra trimmed	3 50
De laine, cashmere, &c. fine finish	5 00
De laine, fringed hoop, and extra finish	7 00

Every Jumper is complete with the lately improved springs, suspension hooks, directions for use, &c.

Persons residing at a distance from New-York may receive either of the above styles by enclosing the amount in a letter by mail, addressed to the inventor and patentee, GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Importer of European novelties and Fancy Goods, 345 Broadway, New-York.

All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and Baby Jumpers packed and sent by steamboat and railroad to all parts of the United States.

A liberal discount to wholesale dealers.

NEW STYLE OF ART.—Crayon Daguerreotype process patented. Pictures taken only at ROOT'S Gallery, 363 Broadway, cor. of Franklin-st.

☞ Look at these new and beautiful Spring patterns of Ingrain Carpeting, only 4s. and 5s. per yard, and their Patent Tapestry Three-ply and Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpets offered at such moderate prices at 99 Bowery. HIRAM ANDERSON'S, displayed in eight spacious sales rooms. Such bargains are rarely met with.

IN SUNSHINE OR IN SHADE.—In damp or dry weather, KNOX'S Hat always wears the same beautiful gloss it does while in his store, and it ever retains its perfect shape until it is entirely worn out. This is owing as much to the superior quality of the stock used in the manufacture of the article as to the peculiar style of finish which distinguishes them from others. Indeed, they seem impervious to water, and dampness has no effect on them. If you wish a neat, tasty and fashionable, and lasting Hat, go to KNOX, 128 Fulton-st., Sun Building, where you will be sure to find it.

EFFORTS TO CONTROL PUBLIC INCLINATION ALWAYS FAIL IN THIS COUNTRY.—GENIN merely seeks to gratify it, and by a pleasant coincidence his leading style for the Spring of 1851, seems to have satisfied the general taste. But while respecting the Republican axiom, that the will of the majority ought to govern, he guards against all dissatisfaction on the part of the minority by presenting a great variety of styles, from which gentlemen can select the one they deem most becoming. There is one matter in relation to his Hats in which GENIN never permits a violation—it is the price, FOUR DOLLARS! GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

REMOVAL.—F. H. MCELROY, Merchant Tailor, late of 451, having Removed to his new Store, 685 Broadway, would call the attention of his numerous friends and the public generally to his splendid Stock of seasonable Goods, comprising among other articles a large and varied assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of French English and American manufacture, of the Newest and most superb styles. Also, an extensive and well selected Stock of Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, consisting in part of Silks, Merino, Gossamer, and Woolen Undershirts, and Drawers, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Suspenders, Hosiery, &c. &c. F. H. McE. feels confident from his long experience and business connection with the first houses in New-York, that he is fully competent to compete with any other establishment in his line in this city or elsewhere. A call from the fashionable is respectfully solicited.

a30 1t F. H. MCELROY, 685 Broadway.

☞ English Floor Oilcloths from 12 to 24 yards wide, of elegant Tapestry, marble and chintz patterns, 6s to 8s. per yard. 3,000 yards Floor Oilcloths, 1 to 2 yards wide, rich figures, 3s., 4s. and 5s per yard. Scarlet embroidered Table Covers, $2 and $3 each.

N. P. H. BARRETT & Co.—Children's Clothing at wholesale, 47 Nassau-st. N. York. a3 1m*

☞ Napoleon Cravats of a style and quality never before offered in this city; styles various. Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or any other articles of superior quality for toilet use, would do well to call and examine for themselves at No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SPRING CLOTHING.—Our select and extensive stock of Clothing for the season is now ready, comprising all the latest style of garments of the day, and everything that is new and chaste in goods to be found in this or European markets. D. & J. DEVLIN, m31 1m* 33 and 35 John-st. cor. of Nassau-st.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AT RETAIL.—
5,000 yards, seasoned, 3s. per yard.
Tapestry Carpets at 9s. per yard.
Three-ply at 7s. and 8s. per yard.
Super Ingrain at 4s. and 5s. per yard.
a29 1m* BAILEY & BROTHERS, 454 Pearl-st.

IMPORTED CARPETS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, 379 Broadway, corner White-st have just received per packet ship Corra Linn, an additional supply of rich and elegant Carpeting, new designs and extra quality. Also an invoice of Henderson's celebrated Brussels Carpets, which are offered at the lowest possible cash prices, and full 10 per cent. less than any other store selling similar goods, a28 6t*

☞ Housekeepers, and all others, in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, 150 Chatham-st, corner of Mulberry-st, where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public, consisting of Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, &c.—Patent Screw Bedsteads and Cots, wholesale and retail. a30 4t MW&S*

☞ Persons wanting Carpets, Oil Cloths, Table Covers, Silks, Shawls, Children's Wear, or other Dry Goods, will find a large stock at J. H. TOWNSEND & Co's, 767 Greenwich-st near Amos. Goods constantly receiving from auction, and selling at auction prices. a30 2t*

☞ Those about going to housekeeping would do well to call at GORMAN'S, 139 Canal-st, before purchasing their china and crockery ware, as he keeps a large assortment, sell's remarkably low and withal is just the man it gives one pleasure to deal with. Go one, go all. [Evening Mirror.

☞ Reader! do you wish for an elegant and cheap Carpet? Then immediately repair to 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, where you can find all the heart can wish. English Three-ply Carpets, 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s. and 9s per yard; Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s.; Rugs, 20s.; Table Covers, $2 &c.

☞ There is nothing that gives zest to one's dress so much as a handsome fitting Boot, which article you can get at 41 Cortlandt-st under the Merchants' Hotel. Give them a call, and you will be able to select a fine article in the way of a Boot, Shoe or Gaiter, from their extensive stock of goods, upon terms the most reasonable. THE DOCTOR.

PATENT TAPESTRY.—Three-ply and Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpeting, at the famous Carpeting Establishment, 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S Three-ply Carpets, 6s 6d., 7s., 8s., 9s. and 10s. per yard. English Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s and 6s per yard. Floor Oilcloths, 3s., 4s. and 5s. per yard. Wonderful bargains every day.

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st. near the Park.

COOKING STOVES AND SUMMER BAKERS.—Persons in want of a Cooking Stove or Summer Baker, will find it to their advantage to call at 233½ Water-st, where they will find a large assortment, warranted to bake, at reasonable prices. Also, G. E. Waring's Stoves, with repairs for the Lion Stove, Common Sense Stove, Kitchen Common Sense, and Republican Cooking Stoves. a29 2t* A. MCPHERSON, 233½ Water-st.

☞ GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye will change red, light or gray hair to a brown or black the instant it is applied. No staining the skin, no disturbing the color, by washing daily with soap and water, no dirt, no drying in the sun, no trouble, nor any pay taken if not satisfactory to the user. Dr. FELIX GOURAUD's known eminence as a chemical philosopher is a guarantee that next to his Italian Medicated Soap the above is the ne plus ultra of his useful inventions. Found only at Dr. GOURAUD's old established Laboratory 67, Walker-st, near Broadway a8 if

CHILDREN'S HATS.—LEARY & Co., Hatters, and leaders of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, will offer this day a variety of new and beautiful styles of Children's Hats. a11 tf

REMOVAL.—DR. LUTENER'S EAR INFIRMARY, for the exclusive treatment of ear diseases, will be removed to 371 Broadway on the 1st of May. Deafness, discharges from the external ear, and the various distressing noises in the head, removed in a short time without risk or pain. Consultation fee $1. Unpaid letters refused. Office hours from 8 till 3. Patients from the country provided with comfortable board. a28 4t*

☞ STRAW BONNETS—SPRING STYLES.—Ladies, have you seen J. H. HARLEY'S splendid assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Straw Bonnets? If not, go by all means, before you buy elsewhere. You will regret it if you do not. He has Boys and Men's Straw Hats, all of which he will sell at fair prices. Do not forget. a28 2tMW* J. H. HARLEY, 40 Maiden-lane.

☞ BARGAINS IN STRAW GOODS, as cheap, if not cheaper, than any wholesale or retail store in New-York. A handsome assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Hats, of almost every kind, at YOUNG'S, 96 Bowery, a19 2wMW&S* between Grand and Hester sts.

LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of Looking-Glasses and Importer of Looking-Glass Plates, 88 Cortland-st, N. Y., has now in store a splendid assortment of Ornamented, Plain Pier and Mantel Glasses. Also an unusual large stock of Mahogany Frame Glasses, suitable for the Western and Southern trade. Jobbers and dealers in general will do well to call and examine this stock and prices previous to purchasing elsewhere, as their facilities for manufacturing and importing their own Plates enable them to sell lower than any other house in this city. [M 3mMWS

N. B.—Merchants having orders to fill for California, West Indies, or other markets, would do well to call.

HEAD-QUARTERS REMOVED.—KELTY & FERGUSON's Wholesale and Retail WINDOW SHADE STORE, 191 BROADWAY.—Persons wanting Shades, Gilt and Shade Trimmings, can find the best assortment in the city, as above. Dealers supplied. No second profits. All Shades warranted to stand any climate. Some new patterns of Gold, Birds and Flowers that cannot be seen at any other store. Prices lower than elsewhere. Call and satisfy yourselves. a12 MW&S1f

☞ $100,000 Worth Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., at the Wholesale Warerooms of WILLIAM MCGROATY, 138 William-st., 3d door from Fulton-st., are now thrown open. The large stock of Carpeting, Oil Cloths &c., will be retailed cheap for cash. Those in want would do well to call early and examine the Carpetings. a7 1mMonWed&Sat

COOKING STOVES FOR WINTER AND SUMMER.—A large assortment at the New-York Stove Factory, wholesale and retail. Also Tin Bakers for burning charcoal, with or without boiler holes; prices $2 50 and $3, including pans. Summer Bakers and Furnaces for burning hard or soft coal or wood, warranted to bake.—Patent Furnaces, for heating flat irons. Summer Range, for burning hard coal, a new article. Cabinetmaker's Stoves, a superior article. The celebrated Independent air-tight Summer and Winter Cooking Stoves, warranted in all cases to bake. Stoves delivered free of charge.—New housekeepers and others are invited to call and examine the Stock previous to making purchases. 353 Grand-st, New York, opposite Essex Market. a23 4t W&Sat NICHOLAS L. CORT.

UNION SQUARE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—We invite the attention of capitalists and others to the peremptory sale of valuable Real Estate by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of the splendid property known as Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Union-square, the south-east corner of Fifteenth-st. Also, the block of 8 houses and lots situated on the west side of Second-av., between Twentieth and Twenty first sts, including the south west corner of Twenty-first st; two building lots on Twenty-ninth st., near Fifth-av., and one lot on Eighteenth-st., near the Second-av. Also, at 10½ o'clock, at the Real Estate Sales Rooms, 7 Broad-st, an extensive assortment of beautiful French Rose Bushes and Pear Trees, just arrived per ship Splendid, from Havre, France. Catalogues now ready at the office of the Auctioneer, 7 Broad st [1581]

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Just imported a large lot of the finest and most beautiful French Artificial Eyes. They can be inserted without the slightest pain or operation and when properly adapted, will move and look like the natural Eye. Apply to Dr JAMES W. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., 1½ Warren-st. corner Broadway. a16 6t W&M*

FINE BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.—Citizens and Strangers, who want really good articles of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Ladies' and Children's wear included, are invited to call on JOHN L. WATKINS, 114 Fulton-st., where they will find a large and elegant assortment of his own manufacture. a26 3tMW&S

☞ DR. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS do not gripe, sicken or leave the bowels costive, but in a free and natural state. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton-st. New-York. Price 25 cents. 44 3mW&S*

BARNUM'S.—Strangers as well as citizens will find a splendid bill of attractive merit announced for to-day. This afternoon, a new domestic drama, in which Mr. Kent will appear. For the evening, the celebrated play of the "Serious Family. As usual, no doubt the house will be crowded.

☞ PASSAGE in the STEAMSHIP BROTHER JONATHAN, for Chagres, May 13, may be obtained by application to [a30 5t] STIMSON & Co., 19 Wall-st.

EXPRESS THROUGH TO NEW-ORLEANS IN SEVEN DAYS.—We shall send Freight, Parcels, &c per Steamship Winfield Scott. STIMSON & Co. 19 Wall-st. a29 2t

☞ $100 will be given to the friends of any one who dies while using WATTS's Nervous Antidote, no matter for what disease. This offer is made to give popularity, and test the life preserving qualities of the most wonderful discovery ever made; not that it is said it will cure all diseases, but to find out what it will not. Read the Doctor's Advertisement.

GIVE THEM CANISTER!—This was the cry of one our officers at the battle of Buena Vista, when a body of Mexicans were within musket shot of our batteries. House-keepers who are assailed by Bed-bugs and Cockroaches, we say to you, give them canister!—LYONS' Canister; in other words, LYONS' Magnetic Powder, which is made up in 50 cent canisters. The Rats and Mice, being bigger than insects, require balls instead of powder. So give them LYONS' Magnetic Pills. They will lay them out as fast as you can bury them. Depot 429 Broadway, New-York; T. V. B. FOWLER & Co. Newburgh, N.Y. a29 3t*

HUTCHING'S VEGETABLE DYSPEPSIA BITTERS.—The sufferings of mankind, arising from the want of sufficient exercise, or from being cramped up in ill-ventilated rooms, so that the digestive organs are seriously impaired, is marvelously great, when it is considered that so excellent a purifier of the system and remedy for the Dyspepsia, and kindred complaints, can so readily be procured as HUTCHING'S famous Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters. The price is but 50 cents a bottle, and thousands of persons residing in the city can testify to the benefit they have derived from its use. We commend it to the ailing, with the full assurance that it will be the means of restoring them to health. The principal office for its sale is at 122 Fulton-st.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

FIRST OF MAY.—Those of our subscribers about to change their residence will oblige us by leaving their addresses at the counting room.

☞ PHILADELPHIA subscribers to The Tribune will be regularly supplied with the paper at 65 cents per month by the Agent, W. B. ZIEBER, Third-st below Chesnut.

To Correspondents.

Inquiry.—We do not believe it is possible that Slaves have been brought into the United States from foreign countries since the passage of the law forbidding it.

M. Lee.—There is a Manual Labor School at McGrawville, Cortland Co., N. Y. It is called Central College; Mr. C. P. Grosvenor is its President.

THE OLD STORY.—The *Evening Post* of yesterday, states that "the people in this quarter honestly believe that a debt like the nine million loan, resting upon such uncertain security, would be a most dangerous basis for the issue of bank notes." This is the old story. The Canals are "uncertain security," and the people may and very likely will have to be taxed to pay for the enlargement. What a pity the Erie Canal was ever made! What a misfortune that such a man as De Witt Clinton ever lived!

Is the Proposed Canal Loan a State Debt?

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 29.

MR. EDITOR: The highly flattering notice you gave my communication in yesterday morning's *Tribune*, induces me once more to appear before you and try to allay the passion I have been most unintentionally the exciting instrument. I may have mistaken my name and baptism, and will allow you to know best, as editors are presumed to have less of human fallibility than falls to the rest of mankind. Amused with the plausibility of your reply, I desire to understand more perfectly the new process of contracting a debt, that after all is not a debt. To enable you to make the matter more lucid to my dark apprehension, permit me to state my embarrassments. What then are the attributes of the nine millions obtained by the State to complete more speedily the enlargement of the Canals? Has it the character of a gift, a deposit, or a loan? Please say which, Mr. Editor.

But "*the Canal revenues are dedicated exclusively to one purpose,*" and that alters the case. Now, Sir, I suppose that all legitimate borrowing and loaning of money is predicated upon some prospective revenue, and the designation of that revenue to be applied to the given purpose, and no other, does not change the character of the act or make it other than a *bona fide* debt. Most if not all the original Canal debt was thus created. Salt, Auction, and Canal revenues were specifically pledged.

"*The State can in no wise be called upon to pay.*" Let new improvements be adopted—a thing not unlikely in this age of progress—superseding the Canal and destroying its productiveness, though the State might not legally be called upon to pay, yet should she refuse, how long before we should hear the cry raised of Mississippi repudiation!

As I failed to give a satisfactory illustration in my previous communication, permit me to try once more and for all. I desire to build an edifice for my son and appropriate a certain income for that purpose and for that only. My son, anxious for the early completion of the structure, prevails upon me to obtain a loan predicated upon the specified appropriation and upon that only—have I not created a debt that did not exist before, having all the attributes of indebtedness? To me it really seems so, though to you it may seem questionable. TRUTH.

We congratulate our correspondent on the docile frame of mind he evinces, and proceed to try and let in a little light upon his doubting and embarrassed mind.

The question is whether the nine millions of certificates proposed to be issued to the parties enlarging the Erie and completing the Genesee and Black River Canals constitute a debt within the limits of the Constitution, and therefore forbidden by it, except on a special vote of the people.

"Truth" inquires—if this does not constitute a debt, what it is? whether a gift, a deposit or a loan? We answer that, as far as the State is concerned, it is neither; for the State does not receive a gift, nor become responsible for the repayment of a deposit or a loan. The State has already made an irrevocable appropriation for the work, and intrusted the Legislature with discretionary power in its execution. Parties come forward and say, We will accept this appropriation and do the work and the Legislature shall give us certificates that we have done it, and when the funds appropriated for the purpose come in, we will take our pay. We ask no new pledge on the part of the State; we are content with the provision it has already made for defraying the cost of the work, and will risk getting our pay from that.

But our correspondent seems resolved not to understand that the Constitution recognizes and permits the contracting of a loan on the credit of a fund as something distinct from a loan on the credit of the State itself, and yet that is the point at issue.

When the Constitution was formed the present vehement opposers of the Canal bill did not consider the twelfth section of the seventh article as forbidding any such anticipatory use of the Canal revenues as the bill provides for. It was their desire that such use should be prohibited, and in order to effect it Arphaxed Loomis of Herkimer offered the following as an additional section:

The surplus revenues of the Canals, after complying with the provisions of the two last preceding sections, shall be appropriated at the discretion of the Legislature, to defray the ordinary expenses of Government and for other purposes; but no law shall be passed appropriating or pledging for the construction or improvement of any Canal or Railroad *any parts of such revenues beyond those of the current year at the time of the passing of such law.*

The meaning of this is obvious, and had it been adopted there is no doubt the proposed bill would be unconstitutional. But the Convention rejected it, by a vote of 62 to 52, and Mr. L. S. Chatfield, now Attorney General, gave notice that he should again attempt to have it adopted, but it was not accomplished. This proves that such an anticipation of the revenues of the Canals as the bill provides for was considered by the Convention and that it was not thought proper to prohibit it, either as creating a debt against the State or on other grounds.

The debt originally contracted for the construction of the Canal, and for which sundry revenues were pledged, had this essential difference from the proposed certificates, that if those revenues had failed the State itself must stand up to the mark and pay the debt. In the present case the State will never have to pay, under any circumstances. This our correspondent admits, but tries to imagine a State responsibility, on the ground that some new invention may perhaps supersede the Canals and render them useless. That is a risk which the contractors would do well to consider, and which we presume they will duly consider before doing the work, but "Truth" must indeed have a dark apprehension when he says that, if the State should not pay in such a case, it would be accused of Mississippi repudiation, and made to pay from mere shame. We have always understood that Mississippi repudiated her own direct and legal obligations; this we take to be a very different thing from declining to pay what is no obligation at all, and is most expressly understood and admitted to be such from the beginning.

In the case which "Truth" supposes, if the appropriation for his son's house had been confirmed and sanctified by an irrevocable bond, and if the party building the house did the work, relying exclusively on the appropriation made by that bond for his pay, without recourse to father or son or anybody, we should not say that "Truth" had got in debt for the house, and we don't believe he would say so himself.

Trouble in the Mexican Boundary Commission.

We have at various times received letters from our correspondents in the Mexican Boundary Commission complaing bitterly of the general management of the Commission, and especially of the action of Commissioner Bartlett. But as these charges have not come to us properly substantiated, we have regarded them rather as growing out of unavoidable circumstances connected with such an enterprise in such a country than as matters suitable to be brought before the public. Still, various events which have attended the progress of the Commission, such as the murder of the wagoner Tennant near San Antonio, and the lynching affair at Socorro, have seemed to prove at least a gross want of control on the part of the head of the expedition, and that very bad men were in important subordinate positions. Accordingly, in order that all sides may have a hearing, we now give place to a statement from Mr. JONATHAN CHAMBERLIN, late Superintendent of the party of Mechanics attached to the expedition. Mr. Chamberlin has been for many years in the employment of the Government, and brings satisfactory testimonials of respectability. He informs us that he was discharged by the Commissioner in consequence of alleged disrespectful language; he was, however, requested to remain in charge of the mechanics by Lieut. Whipple of the Topographical Engineers now in charge of the Astronomical party, but decided to come to Washington and the North, in order to lay the state of things before the Administration and the public. The following is his statement:

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR—It is my duty to make known the deplorable state of the Mexican Boundary Commission, owing chiefly to the improvidence, weakness and unfaithfulness of the Commissioner, Mr. J. R. Bartlett. The many serious difficulties that have occurred since the starting of the Commission have been due to want of decision of character on his part, to his failure to exercise a proper authority, and to his neglect to provide for the comfort and pay of the men. Had these things been properly attended to, and had the Commissioner firmly exercised his authority, there would have been no trouble. It is also owing to his improvidence in not laying in suitable provisions, that the Commission is now brought to a complete stand still, and though it has been on the ground for some five months, has accomplished nothing—save the taking of some astronomical observations—and cannot accomplish anything before the month of August next, when a fresh supply of provisions will be received.

Difficulty occurred before the Commission had got out of the harbor of New-York. The party of mechanics and laborers, consisting of thirty-two men, were assured by the Commissioner, previous to going on board the steamer Galveston, which was to transport them to Indianola, Texas, that suitable berths had been provided for them. But after the steamer was under way, they were informed that the open deck was the only place allotted them. This they were, however, obliged to leave, on the coming on board of the military escort at Governor's Island, Col. Craig claiming the deck as specially belonging to them. Finally, the mechanics were lodged on the floor of the lower cabin. Their rations were also at first issued to them in tubs, without plates, knives or forks, but this was remedied by the intercession of Col. M'Clellan.

Two persons connected with the Commission have been allowed to do great harm, from the moment that the party debarked at Indianola. One is George F. Bartlett, brother of the Commissioner, and Commissary to the expedition; he took out from $25,000 to $30,000 worth of goods on board the Galveston, as a private speculation.—From him the men attached to the Commission have been compelled to purchase at from 50 to 250 per cent advance on the original cost of the goods, although he is paid by the Government for his services as Commissary. He has also carried on what trade he could with persons not attached to the Commission. His goods were transported, loaded and taken care of by men in the pay of the Government and at its expense.

The other mischief-maker is James Myers, a Texan, and the Quartermaster to the Commission. His constant endeavor has been to detain the train, apparently in order to account for the largest possible expenditures in his department. Myers came on board the Galveston at the entrance of Matagorda Bay, and tried to have the goods loaded and carried up the Guadeloupe River in a dredge-boat, he having made a contract for that purpose. By this route it would have taken three months to get the goods to Victoria, while by the route we took it occupied but two weeks, including all detentions. At Indianola, after the wagons had been loaded under the direction of Myers, he caused them to be unloaded again, thereby unnecessarily detaining the train for nine days. At Los Moros he endeavored to stop the train for three days, on pretense that the wagons needed repairing, but Lieut. Whipple prevented it.—Throughout the whole course of the expedition this man has practiced a constant system of persecution against those who would not abet and shut their eyes to his proceedings, especially the men from the North. He has disobeyed the orders of Col. McClellan, and fomented a spirit of disobedience which, but for the military escort under Col. Craig, must have broken out in open mutiny.

The special objects of Myers's hostility were the members of the Commission from the North. While at Indianola, one Turner, a Texan teamster, threatened to kill John Tennant, a butcher from Washington, D. C., and a perfectly inoffensive man, attached to the Commission. I informed Mr. Bartlett of this, told him that Turner was a dangerous man, who had already killed three or four persons, that he would be sure to take occasion to execute his threat, and ought at once to be discharged. To this Mr. Bartlett paid no attention.

Some three weeks after, when the train was at Cabaza, a new settlement on the San Antonio river, a beef creature was slaughtered, and Turner got up a dispute with Tennant about the liver. Several persons, including Myers, were standing about, and a hostile disposition was manifested toward Tennant. This was near a grocery where the animal was divided, and after leaving the place Myers said to the others: "If any difficulty should come of this, I tell you all now standing here that I'll pay you more than is coming to you and you can get away." As to this, I annex the following affidavit:

SAN ELIZARIO, Texas, Feb. 16, 1851.

I, E. Smith, do hereby certify on oath it at the Cabaza Camp, below San Antonio, when the difficulty occurred between John Tennant and John Turner, relative to beef, I heard Mr Qr.Master James Myers say to Turner and Green, and other teamsters that were present: "G—d d—m them, they have sent for a wagon to carry down the beef. I will pack it down myself. I wish you would do something, and I will stand by you; you shall not be hurt, you shall receive your wages and more, if your will do it." I understood Mr. Myers to mean by this conversation, that whatever was done by any of the teamsters to any of the members of the Commission that came from the North, that he (the Qr. Master) would uphold them in it, and protect them.

E SMITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Presidio de San Elizario, Texas, Feb. 16, 1851.

A. C. HYDE, Chief Justice E. T. C.

Three days after this Tennant was killed, and on the trial of Turner, his murderer, Myers justified the act, saying that the "Northern men were down on the Texans," which was not true, in any way.

The next day after the affair of the beef at Cabaza, one Green, a Texan, and one of those who had been addressed as above by Myers, shot a Mexican at Cibolio, because the latter refused to let him take away the fence of his corral, or cattle-yard, to make a fire with. Green was furnished the weapon with which this murder was commited, by a member of the expedition, and another member furnished him a horse to escape on. Mr. Bartlett gave the wife of the murdered man $250, public money, as a compensation for the loss of her husband, but did nothing to arrest or cause to be punished the accessories to the crime.

Notwithstanding these acts of Myers, and notwithstanding the Commissioner had been warned as to his real character, he entrusted him with the control of the train from San Antonio to El Paso and gave him a letter to that effect, substantially putting Col. McClellan, Col. Craig, Lieut. Whipple and the other gentlemen attached to the expedition, under his command.

At Indianola the Commissioner had directed me to fix the pay of the mechanics, no special agreement having been made with them as to the wages, he in a speech to the men, told them that my agreement with them he would abide by. I did so and made a list of the pay which I thought just for each man, and saw each of them and satisfied them of the justice of those rates. That list I gave to Mr. Bartlett at Indianola and he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with it. Nevertheless on the 31st Dec. last, at Socorro, the men were called to be paid by R. C. Murphy, the Assistant Secretary of the Commissioner, when they found to their astonishment that they were required to receive from $10 to $12 less a month each than had been agreed to by myself and the Commissioner at Indianola. This reduced pay roll was made out by the Commissioner himself, but when the men complained they were told first by Murphy, and afterward, in a letter by Mr Bartlett, that I had myself fixed these reduced rates, all of which was totally untrue, as up to that time I had never heard of any such reduction. Of course the object was to fix the odium of it upon me.—The men were now informed that if they did not accept these rates and sign the pay roll they should be discharged and some of them signed, protesting against the wrong thus inflicted upon them. The majority of them however, got no money, but orders for pay when Murphy should be in funds, which had not happened when I left on Feb 16.

The teamsters were also not paid till they went in a body to Quartermaster Myers, threatening him, if they did not get their dues, whereupon he paid them. One man he paid in *claces*, (a three cent piece of Chihuahua).

The rations issued by the Commissary have been insufficient throughout, and, after reaching El Paso, of a very inferior quality. Some hams issued at San Elizario were condemned as worthless and returned, but the Commissary has not seen fit to supply their place. About half the time, the only food of the men has been bread and coffee. Several times the Commissary's department has been detected in issuing short weight.

But it is needless to go further into details. The facts I have stated, and which I am prepared to substantiate by abundant testimony, show that the Commission has been grossly mismanaged, that Mr. Bartlett is totally deficient in the nerve, judgment and tact necessary for the position, that an outrageous waste of the public money has taken place, and that the entire Commission should be re organized.

A single word with reference to my own relation to the Commissioner. He discharged me on account of an energetic remonstrance I addressed to him when the wages of the men were reduced, and the reduction falsely attributed to me. That letter he considered insulting. I am at liberty to say that gentlemen high in authority at Washington, to whom I have shown a copy of it, are not of that opinion.

JONATHAN CHAMBERLIN.

New-York, April 29, 1851.

☞ Instructions have been received from the Treasury Department, directing the revenue officers strictly to enforce the provisions of the act of March 2, 1799, requiring, under a heavy penalty, masters, both of United States and foreign vessels, on arriving within four leagues of the coast, to have on board duplicate manifests of their cargoes.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE HUMBOLDT.—The magnificent new steamship Humboldt, of the Havre line, will make her trial trip to day. She was to hvae proceeded to sea yesterday afternoon, but the tide was so strong as to prevent her leaving pier without injuring the floats of her paddle wheels.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Southern Magnetic Telegraph Office, cor. Hanover and Beaver-sts.

☞ For additional Telegraphic Dispatches, see Third Page.

Jenny Lind.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 29.

Jenny Lind's final concert in this city will come off at the Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening next, the proceeds of which will be for the benefit of her orchestra.

She will arrive in New-York on Saturday, the 3d of May.

The proceeds of the sale are to be devoted to charitable purposes.

Jenny Lind in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 29.

Jenny Lind's concert has been postponed till Thursday night. Jenny is fatigued and unwell, caused by Pittsburgh rowdyism. She will consequently give but one concert in Baltimore.

We have no mail south of Richmond.

Sailing of the Falcon from New-Orleans—State Nominations.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 28.

The steamship Falcon sailed to-day with 63 passengers for Chagres, 8 for Havana, and 23 for New York.

The Mississippi Union Convention will be held next Monday, to nominate candidates for Governor and State officers.

Arrival of Troops at New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, April 26.

Six companies of the 7th Infantry, from the Jefferson Barracks have arrived in this city; they are on their way to Texas.

M'lle Parodi and suit arrived here yesterday.

The Steamer Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, April 29.

The steamship Florida, Capt. Lyon, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 7 o'clock this morning—all well.

Death of an Official at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday April 29.

Major Mullay, of North Carolina, Principal Clerk in the Indian Bureau, died suddenly at his desk to-day.

Loss of Brig Tonquin—Crew Saved.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 29.

The bark A. G. Hill, arrived at this port this morning from Marseilles, reports speaking on the 25th inst., in lat 37 18, long. 56 15, ship J. G. Humphrey, from New-Orleans, bound for Liverpool, and took from her Capt. Fickett and crew, nine in number, belonging to the brig Tonquin, of and for New York from Cardenas, with a cargo of 200 hhds sugar and 80 hhds molasses, she having been abandoned on the 16th inst. off Kan Key, dismasted and in a sinking condition.

The A. G. Hill, on her outward passage, Dec. 18, lat. 36 15, long. 7 65, passed a wrecked brig of 200 tuns, apparently a new vessel, and hailed from Gardiner.

Large Fire.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Tuesday, April 29.

The large morocco factory of Christopher Solus was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $15,000; of which $10,000 is insured in the Charlestown Office. Several dwelling houses were injured.

Important from Canada.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, April 29.

Dispatches are just published from Earl Grey to the Governor-General, according to which the Imperial Government will not object to reductions in the Civil list, and will recommend the British Parliament to pay the Governor-General of Canada; but in return will remove all the troops except from the garrisons of Quebec and Kingston, and will charge the Province with ordnance, Canals and barracks, also with presents to Indians. Earl Grey does not think this will tend to a separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country.

Markets....NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.

The sales of COTTON this morning were 3,000 bbls. at still easier prices, Middling being at 9½@10c. FREIGHTS to Liverpool are firm. COTTON is taken at ⅛d. STERLING EXCHANGE is at 10@10½.

Markets....ALBANY, April 29.

The past 24 hours' receipts have been: FLOUR, 3,000 bbls; WHEAT, none; CORN, 14,000 bush. FLOUR is steady but not active, with sales of 1,000 bbls. WHEAT is in fair demand but the firmness of holders checks operations, 400 bush sold at 1 20 for Genesee. CORN is 80c as active, but we have no change to report; sales 3,500 bush at 64½. 3,000 bush of OATS changed hands at 45c.

Markets....BUFFALO, April 29.

The receipts since yesterday have been, FLOUR 6,240 bbls; WHEAT, 21,000 bushels; CORN, 20,000 ditto.—Western FLOUR is in demand at unchanged prices; 1,500 bbls sold at $3 75 for Michigan. WHEAT is steady and firm. In CORN there is less doing, and the market tends downward. Ohio WHISKY is 20½c, with small sales.—FREIGHTS are as before reported.

Mr. Bulwer's Speech—Indignation Meeting.

A meeting of citizens took place last evening at the Shakspere Hotel, with a view to adopt the necessary preliminary steps, so as to call out a full expression of public feeling, in relation to the speech recently delivered by Sir H. L. Bulwer, at the St. George's dinner, at the Astor House in this City, on which occasion the representative of Her Majesty's Government of Great Britain, delivered a speech, in which he uttered sentiments not over flattering to the character of the "Celtic" race.

Mr. MICHAEL BUTLER was appointed to act as Chairman, and Mr. GEORGE D. DOWLING, on motion, was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having read the call of the meeting, the following correspondence, on motion, was read by the Secretary:

No. 1.

43 WALL-ST, April 29, 1851.

To the Chairman of the Irish Meeting:

SIR: Considering the object of the meeting called for this evening, I deem it my duty to give you the following particulars:

When Sir Henry Bulwer made the remarks at the St. George's Dinner, which I had have been taken offensively by some of our countrymen, I would have at once noticed them for the purpose of eliciting explanation, if I had thought there was any intention of giving offense, and also desirous of not interrupting the harmony of the evening.

Deeming, however, subsequently, that it might be as well to remove every possible misconception, I called the following day on Sir Henry Bulwer, but found he was seriously ill.

On Monday morning I addressed a note alluding to that section of his speech, which I saw noticed as having caused some unpleasant feeling among the Irishmen of this City, who consider themselves descended from the Celtic race.

Before, however, Sir Henry could have received that note, one was delivered to me through the Post, marked "Saturday night," a copy of which I hand you herewith, adding, from the known character of that honorable gentleman, I firmly believe in the absence of all desire, thought, or intention to give offense to so numerous and respectable a body of the Irishmen of New-York, and indeed so large a portion of his fellow-countrymen in Ireland and England.

I need not repeat the observation that the Scotch and Welsh equally claim the same ancestry, and Sir Henry himself is descended from the latter, and married the daughter of an Irishman.

But for a previous engagement, (which I cannot forego) it was my intention to have appeared at this meeting, and personally made the acquaintance of so many of my fellow-countrymen; and if I can get away in seasonable time, I may yet have that pleasure before you separate.

Of this you may rest assured, whether as a man, an Irishman, or as President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, I shall never silently or tamely endure any intentional insult to our loved native land—no matter from what source it may emanate.

Feeling perfectly assured that the explanation of Sir Henry, but were, in the inclosed copy of his letter, will give entire satisfaction to the meeting,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD BELL,
President Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

(Copy.) No. II. SATURDAY NIGHT.

Richard Bell, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR: I see that some