workshop, shall have become what it aims to be, and when the charge for daily admission shall have been still farther reduced from five shillings (sterling) to one. Then will the artisans, the cultivators, the laborers, not of London only, but to a considerable extent of Great Britain, flock hither by tens of thousands to gaze on this marvellous achievement of Human Genius, Skill, Taste and Industry, and be strengthened in heart and hope by its contemplation. And as they observe and rejoice over these trophies of Labor's might and beneficence, shall they not also perceive foreshadowed here that fairer, grander, gladder Future for them and theirs, whereof this show is a prelude and a prediction—wherein Labor shall build, replenish and adorn mansions as stately, as graceful, as commodious as this, not for others' delight and wonder, but for its own use and enjoyment—for the life-long homes of the builders, their wives and their children, who shall find within its walls not Subsistence merely but Education, Refinement, mental Culture, Employment and seasonable Pastime as well? Such is the vista which this edifice with its contents opens and brightens before me. Heaven hasten the day when it shall be no longer a prospect but a benignant and sure realization! H. G.

Special State Election.

IXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, (Orange and Sullivan.)—Halstead Sweet has been nominated as the Whig candidate for the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James C. Curtiss.

XVITH DISTRICT.—The friends of the Canal Enlargement in this District have nominated Hon. John Sanford, ex-M. C., as a candidate in opposition to George H. Fox, one of the Fugitives.

FROM HAVANA.—We have received, by the Ohio, files of the *Diario de la Marina* and *Faro Industrial* of Havana, to the 17th inst. After a careful perusal, however, we find no items of sufficient interest to translate.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—We have files of the *Monitor Republicano*, from the City of Mexico, to the 19th of April. The letter of our correspondent, in another column, contains all the political news of any importance. The Indians still continue their depredations in the States of Durango and Chihuahua. Gen. Carrasco, of Sonora, in his expeditions against them burned down several peaceful haciendas and shot two friendly chiefs. His conduct is severely censured.

☞ The Steamship Southerner arrived at Charleston at nine o'clock, Tuesday morning May 20.

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH METHODIST CHURCH.

THIRD DAY.

U. S. Circuit Court....WEDNESDAY, May 20.
Before Judges Nelson and Betts.

Henry B. Bascom of Lexington, Ky., Alex L. P. Green of Nashville, Tenn., Chas B. Parsons of Louisville, Ky., John Kelly of Wilson County, Tenn., James W. Allen of Limestone County, Ala., and John Tevis of Shelby County, Ky., sgt. George Lane, Levi Scott, Geo Peck and Nathaniel Bangs, of New-York.

This case was continued—The proofs being read, Mr. Choate, in behalf of the North, previous to Mr. Lord commencing his argument for plaintiffs, rose to make a few explanations. It had been said by counsel opposite that Bishop Andrew was excluded from taking part in the proceedings in the General Conference of 1844. That was not so, as he acted in that Conference. Mr. C., during the proceedings, when the refusal of the annual conferences, in 1832, to give the Canada branch of the Church, on dividing, a share of the Book Concern, was mentioned, stated that the refusal to do so was caused by the vote of the Annual Conferences South.

Mr. Lord commenced his argument in behalf of the Church South. He said they claimed as a right that the traveling and superannuated preachers, the widows and orphans of deceased preachers, &c. belonging to the South were equally entitled as those in the North to a share in the fund, which was to be distributed, agreeably to the rules, by the annual Conferences South as well as North to those entitled to it within their districts. The General Conference acted merely ministerial in the matter. The persons entitled to benefit in the fund had that sort of right which could not be violated except in breach of trust, and though not protected by legal enactment, were so by the character of the fund. It was a debt of conscience and of honor, and comes, perhaps, under the doctrine of charity. That is, not a special trust, but one where the parties come in in conformity to character. A party may come in this year, and next year may not. The parties claiming had rights before the division, and the question comes up, have they not those rights still? Why not? Have they departed from doctrine or discipline? The answer says that they forfeited their rights by the secession. Secession from what? That is the question. The question is, whether there is any such forfeiture as that which has been set up. These defendants, who are willing to do right, but are the representatives, as to numbers, of what may be considered rather a tumultuous body, to whom they must account, after taking advice, say that we have forfeited our right to the fund.

Before going into the argument, I will say one word as to the mode of relief. There will be no difficulty in regard to a division of the fund. If the South are proved to be entitled to a share of the fund, it may remain, if desired, in the hands of the agents, they remitting, as has been done, to the Southern Annual Conferences the share for distribution to which they are entitled; so that the question is no embarrassed on that account.

Mr. L. then proceeded to show, by cases from 9th Wendell, 490, 2 Denio, 518, 10 Paige, 646, 2 Russell, 114, 3 English Chancery Reports, 48, and other references, that a fund in a Church or charitable body, appropriated to a specific object, must be enjoyed by the beneficiaries, unless it is attempted to appropriate the whole or any part to the support of a change of doctrine or object.

The fund in the present instance was created by the preachers of this Church themselves. They used to supply the books and receive the payment, and make returns. It was the labor of the preacher which made this great book concern. It was intended to create a fund, after the object of enlightening the community with religious literature had been attained, that the preachers should have some little stimulus to activity to provide for the wants of old age, and the support of their worn-out brethren, the widow and the orphans, and the necessitous traveling preacher and his family. Mr. L. then shewed that the sum allowed to a married traveling preacher was $200 a year, and a small amount to his family, and a similar sum, in traveling, to a Bishop, and unmarried preachers $100 a year. Mr L. made remarks as to the great amount of good done by the traveling preachers, and how small the amount they received. They looked to this fund created by their own exertions, the same as they would to a savings' bank or a life insurance. Many of them who have contributed to this fund since 1800, are now superannuated and dependent upon it, and many of them have passed away, leaving widows and orphans, for whose benefit they had looked to this fund. Many of the recipients of this fund South had no voice in the Annual Conference, which decided upon a division—and it would be hard to say that they had forfeited the right to the little amount to which they are entitled.

Mr. L. went into a review of the circumstances to show that the General Conference, in 1844, considered that they had constitutionally the right to authorize a division, they having, by a vote of 104 to 53, adopted resolutions permitting the division, and that the Book Concern should also be divided. The Bishops also subsequently affirmed the vote, and declared their intention to act upon it, showing the opinion of the official parties in the Church, supposed to know most about its constitution; that the General Conference had such power; and although the subject was reconsidered, so far as the Book Concern went, and submitted to the Annual Conferences it showed that on the question of division there was no doubt.

Mr. L. also contended that the vote of the General Conference, in 1832, giving permission to the Canada Conference to divide off, and also stating the belief of the General Conference that the Canada Conference (which had hitherto been a part of the General Conference of the United States) was entitled to a share of the Book Concern; but the latter, not ratified by the annual Conferences, showed that the General Conference felt convinced they had a right to authorize a division of the Church, and they did so without considering the Canada branch of the Church seceders, and they parted in friendship. Mr. L stated that by the agreement to permit the Canada Conference to purchase books lower than o hers paid, the Canada Conference declared itself satisfied with the arrangement, but as they, with others, had contributed to the fund, had they come into a Court of law they could have secured, *pro rata*, the part belonging to them.

The Church South, in pursuance of the resolutions of the General Conference of 1844 having formed themselves into a separate organization, retaining the rules of faith and practice, and being emphatically a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it was too late for the General Conference at the North, shorn as it found itself of its numbers, to say that the proceedings of the General Conference of 1834 were null and void. Mr. L also contended that there were no contingencies to be provided against—and also that the question presented to the Annual Conferences as to a change in the restrictive article, contained more than belonged to the question, as it provided also to permit the trustees to devote a portion of the funds to such other purposes than originally intended as they saw fit. Mr. L contended that as there had been no change of doctrine by the Church South, and the General Conference having, as he insisted, full power to authorize a separation, the preachers, and widows, and orphans and others at the South, entitled to a share of this fund, have in no way forfeited it. Mr. L spoke for several hours, and will resume this forenoon.

The Court room was filled by spectators, and a number of ladies and gentlemen were in the gallery.

MEXICO.

The Financial Embarrassments of Mexico—Report of Senor Esteva—The Public Lands—A Crisis—The Tehuantepec Treaty—Doings of Congress—Arrests, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Tribune.

MEXICO, Wednesday, April 16, 1851.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Señor Esteva resigned because he found the law for the conversion or consolidation of the interior debt an insuperable obstacle in the way of getting on. He has given it as his opinion that the conversion cannot be carried into effect unless the law of 30th November be reformed. He proposed to the Cabinet to reform it as follows: Not to deliver to the creditors the $2,500,000 of the American indemnity; that all payments should be suspended till June, 1852. In the mean time the liquidation of the debt should be continued, decreeing new and sufficient imposts, in order that at the end of that period the nation might restore its credit, having beforehand covered the deficit in the expenses of Government, appropriating a revenue, entirely separate from all the rest, capable of paying the whole of the interest on the debt. "But," he says in his pamphlet, "as this could not be, I will demonstrate to you (the President) the situation in which the Government finds itself in the Department of Finance."

He here refers to various documents produced by himself, adding: "By them you will see that to pay the part in cash demanded by the conversion of the interior debt, there is a deficiency of $4,314,869; that to cover the expenses of the Administration for the last four months of this economical year* (*año economico*), this is another of $1,972,258—that is, if the expenses are to be regulated according to the estimate presented to Congress; that also, agreeably to this, there will result another deficiency of $4,250,221 in the year 1852; and lastly, to pay the amounts awarded by the Judiciary, there is wanted at least $948,102—the total deficiency being $13,485,451."

He gives as a reason for making his calculation to the end of June, 1852, that the new imposts could not take effect till after several months.

I quote *only two* more paragraphs, which will show you the exact state of things. He says: "The question is, are there any means of saving us from our present situation, at the same time complying with the law," (*i. e.*, that of 30th November, for the conversion of the debt.)

"For this it would be necessary 1st, to supply the deficiency resulting on the end of the economical year ending on the last of June 1852, which will be at least very near $9,000,000. 2d, That the mode of supplying the same may not compromise the revenues of the Government. 3d, To create resources in order that at the end of that time the Government may find itself in a situation to continue paying punctually the interest of the debt, and to refund the amount it now takes to cover its *deficit*."

"Whatever means may be adopted, if these three conditions are not complied with, the difficulty is not overcome. If the Government only limits itself to seeking the $4,314,869 to complete the sum necessary for the conversion of the debt, it will remain without the means of subsistence, and be obliged to violate the law by suspending the payment of the interest of the debt; and if it satisfied at once the exigencies of the creditors, it could not establish its credit, neither could it be sure that the creditors would not come with the reproach that their interest had not been paid. Thus then the question is only put at rest by supplying the total deficiency of $9,000,000, and let it be remembered that this is the deficiency that results after the reduction of the salaries of the employees which is at present practised, and which is forming another National debt distinct from that classified in the law for the conversion. Were it not for this reduction, the deficit would be over $13,000,000."

He now asks the question "what must be done to supply this deficiency?" Stating the impossibilities of Mexico obtaining a loan from either England, France or the United States, because the former has no security to offer, stating in a note that "notwithstanding the Nation possesses lands that would serve as security, it must be remembered that the title to them is questioned because some believe they belong to the States, others to the General Government; besides this, it is not known which are these lands, as their boundaries have never been defined, and in the present state of the country are not worth much because there is no encouragement for emigration. He goes on to say that there is but one possible mode for the Government to free itself from its present situation, "and that is the favorable issue of a grave and delicate business proposed by himself to the Cabinet and to the President, but this needs time and much circumspection, and prudence, to obtain for it a favorable exit, or it would completely fail." I do not know to what he alluded unless it be the mortgaging of the property of the Church.

M. Esteba in this little work (of 112 octavo pages) condemns the law for the conversion of the National Debt as a chimera, and says it cannot be carried out. The only hope of producing a revenue is to abolish prohibitions. The tariff must be reduced so that there will be no object in smuggling, and immigration must be encouraged.

I find in it this short paragraph:

"The nation finds itself in one of those solemn moments in which salvation is only found by proceeding with great energy, and in the adoption of radical measures which grapple with all questions with loyalty and frankness; resolving them with decision and firmness."

The report of the Committee on the Tehuantepec business, as I said in my last letter, was adopted by the Senate; only one voting against it. You will remember the report declared the extension made to Garay in 1846 illegal, therefore his contract or privilege falls to the ground. The business was passed to the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th (yesterday) and repassed to a Committee who are instructed to report on the same in ten days.

No action has been taken by the Chamber of Deputies on the initiatives by the Government, one of which was to pledge, with the consent of the clergy, a part of the church property for the security of a loan of five millions and a half.

The President has decreed that after 60 days from the 12th inst the importation of foreign sugar in the port of Matamoros and the custom-house on the frontier of Tamaulipas shall cease.

Nothing has been done since last dates respecting the consumption duties bill or that relating to abolishing prohibitions.

The Committee in the Common Council to whom the proposition to prohibit the priests going publicly to confess the sick was referred, reported against the proposition. So we shall have to take off our hats to them for another year. The *Monitor* would not deign to publish this report.

No action has as yet been taken by the Common Council respecting the proposition to suppress the convents not having the required number of Monks.

There has been no appointment of Minister of Finance. M. Aguirre still continues to act as such. Sr. Huici has brought a charge against him before Congress for his having suspended him (Huici) from office, because he says he was not a subaltern but by accident Minister when he gave the order for the $80,000 in favor of M. Hargous and Romero.

The Chamber of Deputies granted an extension of forty days' time for the conversion of the interior debt. The Senate made it eighty days, and the bill or proposition was sent back to the former for them to approve it, since which nothing has been done on the subject; meantime nothing is done about the debt because there are no funds to pay on account of it when consolidated.

It is supposed that even after the generosity manifested by the English creditors they will not obtain a penny of the $2,500,000 appropriated for their debt.

From twenty to thirty people are arrested every day in this city, for various crimes, by the regular police, and almost an equal number by the secret police. Two criminals condemned to death made their escape a few days ago from the *Acordada*. Yours, respectfully, EO.

* End of June, 1851.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Southern Magnetic Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover & Beaver-sts

☞ *For additional Telegraphic Dispatches, see Sixth Page of This Morning's Tribune.*

Massachusetts Legislature—Election of a Senator.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 21.

In Convention of both branches of the Legislature to-day, Albert Thorndike, Whig, was elected to the State Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Frederick Robinson, Opp.—Mr. Thorndike belongs to Beverly.

The Legislature has voted to adjourn on Saturday.

Mr. Webster's Visit to Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, May 21.

Hon. Daniel Webster will visit this city on Friday morning, and remain a few hours. He will address the citizens.

Thomas Keyes *vs.* Wm. B. Lanton and others.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, May 20.

The case of Thomas Keyes *vs.* Wm. B. Lanton and others, was suspended this afternoon until to-morrow morning, by request of counsel, who stated that an agreement had been entered into between the parties for a settlement, which they had no doubt would be consummated before the opening of the Court to-morrow.

The Wabash Canal.

BUFFALO Wednesday, May 21.

The break in the Wabash Canal has been repaired.

Baltimore City Council—Southern Items, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 21.

An ordinance for selling 1,400 shares Railroad dividend stock has been passed by both branches of our City Council.—The Southern mail has arrived. A violent hail-storm passed over Dinwiddie County, Virginia, on Wednesday last. Stones as large as partridge eggs fell in some places five inches deep. In Prince George the hail was two feet deep, and great injury was done to the crops. In South Carolina the crops are suffering for want of rain.—In New Orleans the weather is scorching hot, and the citizens are starting for the North. The *Picayune* gives an account of some swindling operations of one Dr. Thomas Rucker in Central America and Cuba, after the fashion of Parker French.

The President.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, May 21.

The President will leave here in the express train at 3 o'clock for Utica, where he will remain over night.

The Disaster to the Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 21.

The wreck of the Ohio is floating about in the Jersey Channel, opposite the city. Most of the baggage has been recovered.

The Ohio now lies on the Jersey shore, opposite the lower point of Smith's Island, in about 10 feet of water. Boats are engaged in taking off her furniture.

The dead body of a young man named Taylor has been found, but no other life has been lost by the accident.

An Injunction upon the Delaware Lotteries.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

An injunction has been served upon the lotteries of this State, and no more drawings will take place, until the Court decides upon the merits of the case.

Arrival of the Steamship Georgia at New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 20.

The steamship Georgia, from New-York, via Havana, arrived at this port to day.

Markets....ALBANY, May 21.

The receipts since our last have been: FLOUR 9,060 bbls; CORN, 17,000 bushels. In FLOUR there has been a good business doing—the sales reached 4,000 bbls at $4 19@$4 25 for Michigan; $4 25@$4 37 for Strait State, and $4 44@4 56 for pure Genesee. There is a fair milling demand for prime WHEAT, and 3,500 bushels sold at private terms. CORN is not so active, but without change to notice. The sales were 8,000 bushels. OATS are steady; 15,000 bushels sold at 45@47c. Ohio WHISKY is quiet at 23c.

Markets....BUFFALO, May 21.

The receipts at this port during the past 24 hours have been: FLOUR 12,000 bbls, WHEAT 5,000 bush, CORN 37,000. The market for FLOUR is dull and unsettled. Holders, in consequence of the steamer's news, are asking an advance, but buyers refuse to operate except at previous rates. WHEAT is in fair demand, but operations are checked by the firmness of holders. The CORN market, since the arrival of the Africa's news, has been firmer. Sales 20,000 bush at 47½c. Ohio WHISKY is selling at 21c. FREIGHTS are without change.

Markets....ROCHESTER, May 21.

The tone of our market is healthier to-day, although prices remain unchanged. The sales were 4,000 bush Michigan WHEAT at 91c, and 500 do Genesee at 102c. In the street considerable quantities are offered at 102@104c for extra samples. During the seven days ending on Tuesday, 75,242 bbls of FLOUR passed the way-lock in this city for the East, and about 225,000 bush CORN.

Markets....CHARLESTON, May 20.

The sales of COTTON to day reached 1,500 bales, at 6½@8½c. The market is firm at full prices, with a decided upward tendency.

Markets....BALTIMORE, May 21.

The sales of FLOUR in our market to-day reached 300 bbls Howard-st at $4 31, and 200 bbls City Mills at 4 37.

Markets and Stocks.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 21.

BARK is in steady demand at $32 ℔ tun for No. 1. The COTTON market is quiet and the sales limited. The export demand for FLOUR continues limited. Standard brands are held at 4 25 ℔ bbl, but no further sales for shipment have been reported. Sales in lots for city consumption at 4 31@4 44 for common and select brands, and 4 62½@4 87½ for extra. RYE FLOUR is fair at $3 50. A small sale of CORN MEAL at 2 75 ℔ bbl. There is but a limited amount of WHEAT offering and prices are steady. Sales of 3,000 bushels prime white at 1 01 ℔ bushel, afloat, and some red at 95 cents. RYE is in demand at 70 cents. CORN has further declined, and 3,000 bushels Southern yellow, afloat, sold at 61 cents. OATS are in steady demand at former rates. WHISKY is in moderate request. Sales of bbls at 23 and hhds at 22 cents.

SALES OF STOCKS.—*First Board*—220 Girard Bk, 12¼; $1,150 Lehigh Int. 84¼; $1,300 County 5s, '70, 94; $1,500 City 5s, '64, 93¼; $1,000 do, '60, 94; $800 do, '50, 94¼; 10 Kentucky Bk, 103¼; $20 Morris Canal 6s, (preferred) 100; 50 Reading RR, 27¼; 150 do, 27⅛; 150 do, 27¼; $5,200 Lehigh 6s, 85; $600 Wil RR 6s, 90¼; $1,000 Sch Nav 6s, '98, in on, 86¼; $1,100 Susq Canal 6s 65¼; 15 Pennsylvania RR, 45¼; 22 do, 45¼; 25 Harrisburg RR, 43; 10 N A Ins, 14¼; 50 Morris Canal, 16; $3,000 U S 5s, '55, 102¼.

Second Board—225 Lehigh Int, 84¼; 5 Penn Bk, 119¼; 100 Reading Bk 24¼; 50 do, 26; 5 Western Bk, 18; 2 Farm & Mech Bk, 69¼; 17 Penn RR, 43¼; 100 Morris Canal, 16; 2 Girard Ex, 12¼ $2,000 Lehigh Nav 6s, '82, 86¼

CITY ITEMS.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.—The passenger trains from this City to Dunkirk commenced running on this Road last Monday. The first train from Dunkirk to this City came through in *seventeen hours* and brought one hundred through passengers. This is making a good commencement.

COMMON COUNCIL.—In the Board of Aldermen last evening, the usual number of Petitions were received and referred—one or two gentlemen were appointed Commissioners—the personal tax of several individuals remitted—and a number of papers from the Board of Assistants, providing for the fencing of vacant lots, building sewers, laying curb and gutter stones, were concurred in. The Special Committee reported in favor of widening Beekman-street, from Park-row to Pearl-street—the report was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. A resolution was adopted directing the Controler to defer executing a lease of the Staten Island Ferry to Cornelius Vanderbilt, until the further action of the Common Council.

—In the Board of Assistants the resolution to repair Fulton Market was concurred in—a resolution was adopted to inquire as to the necessity of increasing the Police force of the City, and a resolution to make the chief officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department elective by the people was referred to the Committee on Law Department.

INSTRUCTION IN PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. Fowler's class for instruction in this science will meet at Clinton Hall at 8 o'clock every evening this week. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to inform themselves on this subject will do well to attend. Terms 25 cents a lesson.

NIBLO'S.—Harry Placide is justly admired in the new piece, "the First Night," which is having a great run at the Garden.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

CLOSE OF THE SALE OF LOTS AT STRATTON PORT!—We understand it is now certain that the sale of the lots at the new and lovely village of Stratton Port, will be closed during the ensuing month. The field for choice narrows daily, great anxiety being exhibited to obtain the most eligible locations, now that comparatively few lots remain to be disposed of. The universal admission of those who have seen the spot is, that it surpasses every other within the same distance (eight miles) of New-York, in picturesque beauty, accessibility, salubrity, and, though last not least, in the cheapness of the advantages thus offered. Bids have been made that, within eighteen months, Stratton Port will contain a population of 800 people, and we do not think the estimate extravagant. Mr. FLAMMER, of 225 Wooster-st, is the proprietor of the village, and the owner of the lots remaining unsold, will give any further information that may be desired.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—Next Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, four hundred building lots, in Astoria, on Long Island, are to be sold. Here is a chance for people who have made the acquaintance of the Savings' Banks. Those who have laid up two or three hundred dollars for a rainy day, may now go and, if the lots sell for a reasonable price, purchase a spot, and, as they can afford, erect comfortable houses and secure permanent homes for themselves. Astoria is one of the most healthy and beautiful villages in the neighborhood of New-York. Standing, as it does, on the banks of the East River, fanned by its breezes, and greeted by the ever-changing panorama, floating up and down that restless tide of water, accessible to New-York by steamboat and stage at almost every moment, exempt from disease, and blest with all the comforts that adorn and embellish life, it is one of the most advantageous situations to which the laboring man or the man of business can escape from the turmoil, the malaria, the heat, the excitement, the extravagance, and the ruinous expense of New-York.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—At the last meeting of the Common Council, a resolution was offered appropriating $500 for celebrating the coming Anniversary of American Independence, which lies over for one week for further consideration. Last year the sum of $30 was appropriated for a similar purpose.

LIBEL SUIT.—Justice King issued a warrant yesterday, on the complaint of the proprietors of the *Brooklyn Daily Freeman*, against Messrs. Lees & Foulks, editors and proprietors of the *Advertiser*, charging them with libel in having published statements imputing to the plaintiff that he sustained his paper by levying black mail.

STEAM POWER IN ATLANTIC ST.—The subject of prohibiting the Long-Island Railroad from using steam power in impelling their cars through Atlantic st, has lately been discussed in the Common Council, and was referred to the Counsel of the Board for his opinion as to what power the Corporation had to prohibit it. At the last meeting that gentleman made a report, in which he gave his opinion that the Common Council had ample authority to prevent the Company from using steam within the boundaries of the city. The report and opinions of the Counsel were ordered to be printed, and will be made a special order for next meeting.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of an infant two weeks old, which came to its death from injuries received in consequence of its mother jumping with it in her arms out of a second-story window. The woman, at the time, was laboring under temporary derangement. Verdict in accordance.

THE JURIES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The following are the names of the Chairmen of the Juries of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851:

Class 1, Sir Henry De la Beche, C B., F R.S.; Class 2, Monsieur A. Dumas; Class 4, Prof Owen, F R S; Class 5, A. Earl Jersey; Class 7, Mr I. K. Brunel F R S; Class 8, Baron Charles Dupin; Class 9, Mr. P Pusey, M P, F R S; Class 10, Sir David Brewster, F R S; Class 10 A, Sir H. Bishop; Class 11, Sir James Anderson; Class 12, Dr. Buchner, for Prof. Hermann; Class 13, Mr. G. T. Kemp; Class 14 Count Von Harrack; Class 16 Hon. Col Anson; Class 17 Monsieur Van de Weyer; Class 18, Mr. Henry Tucker; Class 19, Prof Bodley; Class 20, Mr Wm Felkin; Class 21, Lord Wharncliffe; Class 22, Hon. Horace Greeley; Class 24, Lord de Mauley; Class 25, The Duke of Argyll; Class 26, Prof Rosanor, for Chevalier de Burg; Class 27, General Mauley, for Signor Pistrucci; Class 29, D n Ramon de la Sagra, for Senor Don Joaquin Alfonso; Class 29, Viscount Canning; Class 30, Herr Von Viebahn.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar.....THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 523, 25, 34, 187, 204, 208, 23, 79, 31, 88, 118, 132 65, 177, 3, 9, 12, 50, 56, 131, 84, 123, 140, 157, 164, 172, 4, 60, 209, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 221, 499, 222.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449.

Circuit Court....WEDNESDAY, May 21.
Before Judge King.

Jurors Fined.—A panel of 84 Jurors were returned by the Sheriff, but 22 of whom attended. The Judge directed the panel to be called, and the absent Jurors fined daily $25 each.

Thomas Cornwall, administrator of William Cornwall, agt Isaac Newton.—The schr William S Root was run down on the North River in Nov. 1849 by the steamboat Hendrik Hudson, and lost, and the Captain (Cornwall) knocked overboard and killed. Action is brought for the value. The defense is that the fault was in the schooner. The case was tried once before, when the Jury could not agree.—Verdict for plaintiff, $1,315 96, being amount. The Court, on motion, allowed to plaintiff, in addition, 5 per cent. as to costs.

Superior Court....WEDNESDAY, May 21.
Before Judge Oakley.

James S Holman agt. Edward Roe.—Action for alleged malicious prosecution. Mr. Nash, for defense, moved that the complaint, on the pleadings, be dismissed. Motion granted.

U. S. Commissioner's Office....May 21.
Before Commissioner Bridgham.

Andrew Ball, a fireman on board the steamer Franklin, was arrested on a charge of endeavoring to make a revolt. The allegation was not sustained, and the complaint dismissed.

Court of General Sessions....WEDNESDAY, May 21.
Before Judge Beebe and Ald. Griffin and Ball.

TRIAL OF ANN MEEHAN.

This case was resumed this morning, and the evidence of the prosecution being all in the counsel of the prisoner opened the case to the jury, when the Court took a recess for dinner. At the opening of the Court in the afternoon, *Dr. James C. Lee* was called to the stand. He testified that he knew Ann McGowan; he was called to visit her in June, 1849; she had an enlargement of one ear and of the side of the head; he called in another physician, and on consultation it was decided to open the swelling on the head and ear; He afterwards visited her again and found that the patient was afflicted with suppressed menses, which might cause or lead to chlorosis or the green sickness; suppression of the menses is accompanied sometimes by darkness under the eyes, and I have sometimes seen this so marked as to present the appearance of a black eye. This witness was closely cross questioned by the District Attorney, and testified that he discovered no marks about the child which indicated violence.

Edward G. Ramon, M. D., formerly Coroner of the City, testified as follows: I have seen cases of chlorosis, or green sickness; there are a great many causes that may produce serious effusions, among them are disease of the liver, which is a very frequent cause, disease of the kidneys and disease of the heart, or general debility from any cause; chlorotic debility would be likely to produce the appearances which existed, as described in the case of the girl Ann McGowan.

Edward Haley, testified that he lived at Mr Meehan's house, from February, 1849, till after Ann McGowan died. Witness was in the habit of being in the house from four to five hours each day, and never saw Ann McGowan beaten while he was in the family; she always looked delicate; did not see any difference in her appearance for or five weeks before her death. Adjourned for the day.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was yesterday held at the foot of Clarkson st, N. R., upon the body of an unknown man, about 35 years of age, who was found drowned at that place. The deceased had long black hair and heavy whiskers. He was dressed in a black pilot-cloth jacket with dead-eye buttons, black cloth pants, black silk cravat, red flannel under-shirt, blue striped over-shirt, laced boots and woolen socks. A leather belt, with a sheath-knife in it, was around his waist. A pair of blue and white striped mittens were in his vest pocket. He appeared to have been about ten days in the water. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered.

For The Tribune.

India Rubber Patents.

Horace H. Day has again made his appearance on this subject, and the Patents issued for Improvements in India Rubber, over the signature of *useful knowledge*; and with his usual disregard to truth, gone through again, with his statements on this subject, somewhat varied in form, but in substance much the same.

There is not a statement in his whole communication, as there made, and in its connection, that is according to the facts. What he has stated at the commencement of this article concerning Hancock and his Patent, and that he was the first inventor of the improvement claimed, is incorrect. Hancock had Goodyear's Improvement and some of his specimens before him, when he applied for his Patent, and he has never authorized Day to make any such statement.

For the purpose of showing that the statement made by Day that Hancock in England was the first inventor of the process for which he took out a patent in November, 1841, of heating or vulcanizing India Rubber, patented by Goodyear, June 15, 1844, is utterly wrong from one end to the other. For proof I subjoin a copy of an original letter in my possession, in the handwriting and bearing the signature of Horace H. Day, sent to a man who had worked in Goodyear's factory, and who was possessed of the secret of Goodyear's invention before his application for a patent therefor. This letter is dated December 3, 1842, a year before Hancock's patent in England. This man went into Day's employment in the latter part of 1842, and showed Day what he knew of Goodyear's (then secret) process for making heated or vulcanized Rubber, and Day paid him sixty-six dollars for Goodyear's secret which was thus for the first time revealed to Day. Day subsequently made other attempts to get hold of Goodyear's improvements in the heating process, for the purpose of infringing upon Goodyear, and did immediately commence and continue such infringement until compelled to stop in December, 1846. He then acknowledged under his own hand and seal, the validity of Goodyear's Patents, and paid $5,000 to settle the suits against him, and for a license to work under the Patents, and also agreed to pay a tariff of three cents per yard on the goods made, (shirred goods used in the Congress boots,) and to stamp them with the name of Goodyear as Patentee and date of Patents. Suits for infringement were stopped; and a verdict was taken, and judgment entered up against Seaver & Knowlton, (Day's Agents in Boston,) by consent of Day—damages and cost being remitted, and shortly afterward Day published under his own signature the following notice:

From the New Brunswick Times, Jan. 9, 1847.

$50 DOLLARS REWARD.—The undersigned will pay the above reward to any person who will give information as will lead to the conviction of any person concerned in the United States who may be found, after this date, engaged in the practical use of any of his Patents, or those granted to Charles Goodyear, used in the manufacture of shirred goods, the exclusive right under all of which is now owned by him. (Signed) HORACE H. DAY.

What Mr. Day says at the close of his article is equally unfounded. The very copy of the re-issued Patent now in Day's hands, and concerning which he has written so much, has the name of Mr. Staples as a witness to the specification. It is, therefore, not very likely that he ever said he had no hand in re-issuing the Patent. Again, the writer of this article says more than a dozen lawyers have given their written opinions that Goodyear's re-issued Patent is void, which have been published to the world. The opinion of a lawyer is commonly founded on the facts his client states to him. Mr. Day alight, by his statements, have procured a dozen more like opinions if he would have paid for them.

Again, this writer says no Judge has ever declared this Patent valid. This is untrue. The very first time Day presented this question, the Court decided that the reissued patent was valid, and this opinion was given last Fall in a case where Goodyear was pressing for a trial, and Day, by a bill in chancery, was trying to prevent it, since which Day has published no other lawyer's opinion that we know of.

Day is now working under these same patents, derives his income from them, and ought to pay for the use of them, as he has agreed. Suits are pending for the use of them, which Goodyear is pressing for trial; and Day is endeavoring to keep off the trial by Bills in Chancery and Injunctions and other means, and in the mean time he is employing the Public Press to forestall public opinion, and to prevent a fair impartial trial whenever the cause comes on.

Is this conduct fair or proper? Does it promote a correct and impartial administration of justice? Is it calculated or intended to secure a fair trial or promote justice? Every honest man, every man who regards a correct administration of the law must condemn this course of conduct. If Day has a just or legal defense to the actions brought by Goodyear against him to recover the stipulated compensation for the use of his patents and improvements or the damages for infringing the same, why not wait and put it before the Court and Jury, and abide the result? Does not his course of conduct show that he is unwilling to abide such a trial, and is trying to get some special advantage by publications calculated to prejudice the public mind, and thus, in an underhand and unequal way, to defeat his antagonist?

Here follows the letter referred to. Observe the date. Does it not bear me out in all my statements, and prove conclusively that Day himself knew of Goodyear's invention a full year prior to Hancock's patent?

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec 3, 1842.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of 29th Nov., came to hand this morning, and would have been answered by "first return mail," as requested, had not my time been so imperatively occupied, as to prevent my giving it a careful perusal. In answer,

I will say the Winter season is just at hand, when we are rather desirous of doing little or no business at the Factory. Yet, as the matter will not require a very large outlay, I have concluded to employ you, as you say you will work for low wages, and give me information of *Heating the Gum*. I wish you to visit me at the warehouse of our company, 15 Maiden-lane, where I will confer further with you. Bring along *samples* of everything you have or can make. Should you have any half-worn shoes ready made bring one small box; and I can buy them, possibly, for retailing at our warehouse.

I wish to know if you can cut the thread rubber which G. (Goodyear) uses for suspenders. He says it is spun.

In haste remarking you better visit us at once.

I am your ob't HORACE H. DAY.

Mr. H. CUTTER, Springfield, Mass.

P S—I expect to be in New-York most of next week and will look for you about Wednesday. Shall keep the matter of your letter in confidence as you wish, and if you please consider this also confidential. H. H. D.

I will close by saying that the numerous and expensive lawsuits of Charles Goodyear against Horace H. Day, who is at this moment the only *professed* infringer in the United States upon Goodyear's patents, embrace three separate and distinct patents, each one of which is indispensable and distinct patents, each one of which is indispensable in the manufacture of heated or vulcanized rubber. One of these patents was vigorously contested last summer by Horace H. Day, before the Commissioner of Patents, who decided in favor of the validity of the patent, which decision was subsequently confirmed by the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General. This patent, Day himself stated under oath, lay at the foundation of the rubber business. There are are between twenty and thirty licensees in the United States working under Goodyear's patents, which Day is now infringing, and for which he is short y to be tried, and of which patents, as has been observed, Day is the only *professed* infringer.

A FRIEND TO CHARLES GOODYEAR.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 21.

$10,000 U S 6s '67	117½	$600 L Island	21
5,000 U S 5s, '51	103	500 do	20½
3,000 Ind State 5s	84½	100 do	b60 21
2,000 Hud Ist Mor Bds	105	400 Morris Canal	15¾
1,000 Hud 2d do	99½	100 do	15¾
7,000 Erie Bds, '59	100½	200 do	15¾
1,000 Erie Convertible	95½	125 do	16
25 Phenix Bk	104½	300 Harlem RR	73½
50 Del & Hud	124	100 do	s30 73½
3 do scrip	112	100 do	b6 m 74
5 Bk N Amer	160	200 do	s20 73½
10 Metropolitan Bk	100	350 do	73½
12 Hud River	60	500 do	b30 73½
15 N Y & N Haven	117½	100 do	s30 73½
25 Florence & Keyport	28	100 do	s30 73½
20 Bk of Com	109½	100 do	b30 74
150 Erie RR	86	100 do	s60 73½
100 do	84½