BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Citizens and strangers are invited to call and examine the fine stock of Boots, Shoes and new style of Gaiters, for sale at the BOOTMAKER'S UNION, 82 Nassau-st., where a large assortment can be found at retail for wholesale prices. jy17 1w*

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.—First quality Ready made white and colored Grass and Linen Coats, Zephyr Cloth, Merino, Alpaca, and Luster do.; single milled Cassimere, Merino, Bombazine and Drilling Pantaloons, with a large assortment of Linen, Marseilles and other Vests, at our usual moderate prices.
WM. T. JENNINGS & Co., 231 Broadway, American Hotel
jel8tf

☞ 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. jy8 1mTuThs&S8

☞ Fine French Lawns, warranted fast colors, for 1s a yard; beautiful Bareges for 1s 6d, fine Ginghams for 1s, and Silk Tissues, Grenadines, Foulard Silks, all kinds of Summer Shawls and Mantillas, French Muslins, &c. &c. equally cheap, may be obtained at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st. where not only the ladies are served with everything they want in the line of Dry Goods, but where gentlemen will also get their Gloves, Cravats, Hdkfs., Socks, &c., &c., much cheaper than at gentlemen's furnishing stores.

A SHORT ANSWER TO WM. JUDSON AND THE RUBBER COMBINATION.—For the past month the papers have teemed with a fresh supply of false and malicious attacks against H. H. DAY and his business, all emanating from Wm. Judson, the agent, partner and counsel of the Rubber Monopolists. A legal opinion from such a source is of course not worth answering, and his abuse is equally contemptible.

Failing in this, he now assumes to speak for the "Combination" of Rubber Monopolists, and threatens to prosecute my customers if they dare to buy goods from Day. This is too old a trick to be patented, and the public can't be gulled any longer. The best goods will command the market, and if the "Combination" do really make their goods according to "Goodyear's Patent," all their threats will not make their goods sell, or prevent my customers from buying my goods which are not made according to Goodyear's glue and molasses patent.

For the past four years these wholesale monopolizers of the rights of the people, who slave off competition by threats of the law, have daily given out that Day's time had come—that he could n't stand it any longer; and yet he is on hand ready and able as ever to maintain his rights. In the only case which the Combination ever dared to bring to trial, they were beaten and Day got a verdict; but he has not heard yet that they have paid the *costs*, for which their sureties are liable.

Let them bring their actions to trial, and I promise them law and justice to their heart's content.

Let them come into Court if they dare. Their puffs of their own goods, and their threats against my customers are equally vain. The public are tired of such humbug.
H. H. DAY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—We have noticed an attempt on the part of Day to involve ignorant men in his law suits, by a publication in which he has the daring to intimate that the caution published in behalf of the Shoe Association against dealers in Day's Shoes, is unauthorized. We can only say, in reply, that those who so deal and doubt will have their doubts speedily removed upon proof of their implication with Day in his infringements, by purchasing or by selling the pirated article. When Day's services are required in newspaper publications for us, due notice will be given.
In behalf of N. J. R. Co., Ford & Co., L. Candee, Hayward Rubber Co., and others. jy7 tf

PUFF! PUFF!! FIRE! FIRE!!—Many persons still remaining incredulous in regard to the reports about a certain Rooster taken out of the safe after the late fire in Broad-st., the public are requested to examine a treatise on Dunghill Fowls, written by the celebrated Dr. FITS of Copenhagen, and published in the Lapland Gazette some years since, where mention is made of a Rooster, with Hen and Chickens, which were driven ashore on the coast of that inhospitable region, in a heavy storm of snow, and lived a number of years. This Rooster is supposed to be one of those same chickens. Except when following the cart in his triumphal procession through the city, can be seen at 122 Water-st. N. B.—Bulletins descriptive of the route of the cart and Rooster issued daily.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The NEWTON COMPANY respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their improved Type and Stereotype Plates, &c. The improvement consists in giving to them a copper face, at about one-third additional cost, so that their durability is increased in direct proportion to the superior tenacity of copper over type metal, which, according to correct experiments, is as 12 is to 1. From this single fact it will at once be perceived that a thin face of copper must give extraordinary endurance to printing surfaces, and experience has fully proved such to be the case. The Company have secured letters patent for the improvement, and they are prepared to receive and execute orders at their establishment, 8 North William-st., New-York.

The following papers are printed in the copper-faced type: New-York Courier and Enquirer; New-York Daily Tribune; Boston Daily Journal; Boston Flag of Our Union; Boston Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion; New-York Organ, and others.
NEWTON COMPANY,
je21 TuThs&Stf 8 North William-st., N. Y.

AN IMPORTANT DISTINCTION.—Every intelligent man or woman who is suffering from Dyspepsia, or General Debility, and wishes to find medicine that will restore health and strength, will be amply repaid for examining the certificates and statements of some of our most esteemed citizens, respecting the astonishing efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters, a remedy which has the sanction of scientific men, and is entitled to a distinction above the various nostrums which have been puffed into notoriety. For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st; A. D. Scovill & Co. 316, and C. A. Ring, 192 Broadway; J. & I. Coddington, 302 Hudson-st. and 715 Broadway; E. M. Guion, 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st; Hall,Ruckle & Co. 208 Greenwich-st; and by Druggists generally in the United States and Canada.

OCCASIONALLY PURGE AT THIS SEASON.—BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Pills are in a peculiar manner suitable to this climate. Their prompt application clear the intestinal canal of those obstructions, the occasion of Costiveness, Colics, Cholera Morbus, and other alarming symptoms usually occurring during our summer months; and always more or less experienced under the heat of a tropical sun. The effects of these Pills are always salutary—often life-saving. No one ought to travel without; ready in case of sudden attack of sickness. They are invariably compounded under the eye of Dr. BRANDRETH; no boys or inexperienced persons are employed—no mistakes *can* occur. In this particular, how greatly they have the advantage over the *best* prescriptions carelessly compounded, and too often, when correctly *read*, made up from inferior drugs.

BRANDRETH'S Pills are equally safe for the aged and for the young—for the mother when nursing and for the babe.—They cannot injure and must benefit if medicine is needed.

Sold at 241 Broadway, 241 Hudson-st. New York, 274 Bowery, and corner of Houston and Lewis streets, at 25 cents per box, with full directions. jy16 3t*

☞ SAID NEIGHBOR STUBBS
To Molly Grubbs—
How goes life's battle Molly?
Oh dear—cries she—the bugs make me
Both mad and melancholy
Said Stubbs to her—
My dear, you err
To take on in this way,
For the Powder of LYON will set them all dying
And they finish the act in a day.
jy16 4tD&4tW LYON'S Depôt, 424 Broadway.

HAMMOCKS!—LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway, will this day open several bales superior Mexican Grass Hammocks. jy21tf

☞ See advertisement of BABBITT'S Soap Powder on Second Page.

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

PHILADELPHIA.

An aged Tar and Companion of Paul Jones—Markets and Stocks.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 16.

At the Naval Asylum, near this city, on Saturday last, Thomas Johnson, seaman, aged more than *one hundred* years, departed this life. He was a Norwegian. It is believed that this old tar was the last survivor of the gallant crew who fought with Paul Jones in his desperate conflict with the Serapis, in 1779. Johnson was buried yesterday.

The COTTON market continues very quiet. BARK has further declined, a sale of No. 1 having been made at $26 ⅌ ton. A sale of Chestnut Oak Bark at 18 75 ⅌ cord. The FLOUR market is inactive, and the only sales reported are small lots for city consumption at 4 25@4 31 for common and good brands, and 4 37½@4 75 for select brands and extra. RYE FLOUR is scarce and small sales at 3 37½. CORN MEAL is steady at 2 87½. WHEAT is dull, but prices remain unchanged. Sales 3,000 bush good and prime Wheat, part at 92@1 01, and part on private terms, and some red at 94c ⅌ bush. RYE is in demand; 600 bush Pennsylvania sold at about 72c. There is a good demand for CORN, and prices are steady. Sales of 4,000 bush yellow at 61c, afloat, including some damaged at 58c. In OATS no further sales have been reported. The demand for WHISKY is limited; sales of bbls at 23½c, and hhds are held at the same price.

SALES OF STOCKS.—*First Board*.—31 Penn. R. R. 43; $2,000 Spring Garden 6s, '81, 100; $1,000 Chesapeake and Del. Canal, 97; 10 Minehill R. R. 68; 50 Read. R. R. 28.

Second Board.—400 Read. R. R. 28; $3,000 City 6s, '96, 108; $2,000 U. S. 6s, '68, 116¼; $1,000 N. A. Coal 6s, 54; 1,000 do. 54¼.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The Commencement is on Thursday, July 31. On Tuesday, July 29, the Concio ad Clerum will be preached by Rev. Lyman H. Atwater, D.D. On Wednesday, July 30, will be held, in the forenoon, the Alumni Meeting; in the afternoon, the Theological Commencement; and in the evening, the exercises of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Daniel Lord is the Orator of the Society, and Alfred B. Street, the Poet. The general meetings of the Linonian and Brothers' Societies will also be held on Wednesday afternoon.

THE CROPS.—We have information from all parts of the State that crops of every description promise an abundant yield to the farmer. Wheat harvest has already commenced in many places, and the yield exceeds anything ever known, even in Michigan. In the northern and western parts of the State, and also in the southern tier of Counties, the Wheat crop is said to reach from one quarter to one-third higher than at any previous season. Corn is a little backward, but no fears are entertained for its safety while Summer grains of every description promise an abundant yield.
[Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

STORY ASSOCIATION OF HARVARD COLLEGE.—The First Anniversary of the Story Association of Harvard was held at Cambridge on Tuesday. The Association is composed principally of past and present members of the Dane Law School. An Oration was delivered by Hon. Rufus Choate, and an Ode by Hon. George Lunt was sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1851.

FOURTH OF JULY IN LONDON.—This day was to be celebrated in the British Capital with appropriate honors by the American residents and others. Mr. George Peabody issued cards of invitation to meet the United States Minister and Mrs. Lawrence at a fête which he was to give in the evening, and about 700 or 800 persons were expected to be present, including all the American families in London, and a large proportion of the nobility and public persons in England, by whom the idea had been received with the greatest satisfaction. The Duke of Wellington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Mayor, &c., are among those who would attend. There was to be a concert, ball and supper, and the affair promised to be one of the grandest of the season.

The Abomination of Desolation.

We publish this morning the details of the Irish Census of 1851. Facts more startling were never contained in figures, and yet they are little more than we have expected. They are what the causes long in operation have tended to make them.

While other countries have been increasing in population, Ireland has at this day three hundred thousand people fewer than thirty years ago; above a million and a half fewer than ten years ago, and two millions less than it would have been at the usual rate of increase. The diminution has been caused by disease and emigration. It is estimated that at least half a million of persons have died by famine within these ten years. There are even fewer houses now than there were then. Above a million have emigrated because at home despair and death alone awaited them in the future.

Apologists for human wickedness and disorder blasphemously call this exterminating process the Visitation of God. We proclaim it to be the Crime of Man.

Ireland is a fair and pleasant country. Its climate is genial, its soil fertile, its position excellent. It might support in abundance a dense and happy population. Before they were conquered and annexed by the Saxon, the Irish were advancing on the road of civilization, wealth and power. The people are industrious and endowed by nature with talents and qualities that, if developed, would make their green island a paradise on earth. But now it is a Hell.

Who is responsible for such ruin? Who is the Cain that has slaughtered this Abel and ravaged his abode? It is ENGLAND.

England seized upon the country, prevented it from attaining any kind of independence, forbade it from engaging in foreign commerce, allowed no manufactures to spring up there, drew thence all the profits of Agriculture, and rendered impossible the improvement of the soil and the elevation of the people—made it, in short, the merest dependency of English landlords and English manufacturers, burdened it with taxes, and having reduced the entire nation to starvation and beggary, and made of the island one vast pest-house and alms-house, has finally confiscated the land to pay the poor rates, and support the paupers that remain. This is the doing of England; this is the system which in a mild degree, and without the landlordism and taxation, is sought to be applied to the United States under the lying name of Free Trade.

We shall be told, no doubt, of the improvidence of Irishmen; but what made them improvident? Was there ever a provident nation that had become habituated to being plundered and dispossessed of everything which prompts to thrift and foresight? We shall be told, too, of the tendency of the religion professed by the Irish to keep nations in the background; but this cannot account for a tithe of the facts in the case. And no matter what the effect of Catholicism on Ireland in respect of industrial progress and strength, it is still certain that landlordism, taxation and the monopoly of manufactures and commerce, as managed by England, have been enough ten times to ruin the most powerful and energetic people that ever existed.

But this half million of human beings who have perished by famine and the diseases thence arising, what shall be said of their destruction? That, too, is the effect of the system England has imposed on this most unhappy country.

Let no man in these days dare to say that the loving and blessed Heaven sends war, pestilence and famine to devastate and destroy the nations. God gives man blessings not curses, and starvation, disease and misery are the work of human wrong and human ignorance alone. Had Ireland not been for years despoiled of the products of her soil and of the labor of her sons; had the wealth yielded by her fields been returned to them in the shape of improvements increasing their fertility, by an independent peasantry owning their own land, she would never have been dependent for sustenance on the crop of a single root, but there would have been an abundance of varied harvests, and every farmer and every neighborhood would have garnered ample supplies for every want. The very year of the famine there was shipped to England for sale food enough to have saved the death of the hundreds of thousands then perishing. Had the soil belonged to the people, and had they had no taxes to pay but those for the support of their own government, they would have eaten this food and lived.—Where then is the responsibility for their death? Is it with Providence, all whose laws were contravened by the system that slew them, or with that system itself?—That system England invented and enforced. That system she still enforces there and elsewhere. England's then is the crime.

Let us not be misunderstood. We are not assailing Englishmen, but a false and pernicious system they inherited from their fathers, and have only continued to execute. We admit no national animosities, and find in all the peoples we have ever seen much to engage respect and admiration. And looking around the circle of Humanity, whether in civilization or the lower stages of society, there appear so many established wrongs still perpetuated by self-interest and a blind obedience to authority, tradition and prejudice, that it is impossible to regard any social order or any nation as either wholly free from stain or wholly worthy of condemnation. But it is not to be denied that no slavery and no oppression ever exceeded this which has depopulated Ireland—that Land Monopoly and industrial dependence never before worked such wide-spread and horrid desolation. It will be well for us and for the world if the lessons taught by these facts are taken to heart and acted on.

The Old World.

IN ENGLAND, the Anti-Papal bill has finally passed the House of Commons by a large majority. It had previously been amended on the motion of Sir F. Thesiger, and in spite of the opposition of the Ministers, so as to be much more severe than the Government had designed. The amendments were carried in consequence of the indignant withdrawal of the Irish Members. It seems that Mr. Hayter, the Secretary of the Treasury, had assured those gentlemen that the Government would not oppose a motion to the purport that the bill should not be taken to affect the strictly ecclesiastical functions of the Catholic Bishops. When the motion was made, however, Lord John Russell opposed it and it was lost. Hereupon the Irish Members rose and left the House in a body, loudly accusing the Government of bad faith. This they did just as Sir F. Thesiger was rising to propose his amendments, which he told the House were important; but that had no effect on the Hiberman ire. The absentees were some seventy, and while they were out the amendments were adopted by majorities of thirty-five to sixty, and once in, the bill could not be got out of it again. Had the Irish Members staid in their place, this could not have happened. There is no doubt that the Lords will adopt the bill, and that it will become the law of the land. The state of the Church and its abuses have been overhauled in the Commons by Mr. Horsman, Sir B. Hall, and Lord Blandford, who brought up various piquant facts, and contended that a Bishop need not have better pay than a prime minister, that the funds of the establishment were enough to support an efficient clergy and leave something for National Schools, that the Church does not supply the spiritual wants of the people, and so forth. Nothing was done in the case, but the discussion of these things must in time come to a head. An attempt was also made to prevent the adulteration of coffee with chicory; it was thought possible to do this by means of a government inspection, but the motion failed. It seems that the culture of chicory for this use employs in England some twenty thousand men. Mr. Disraeli has made a speech of great length and brilliancy against the reduction in taxation proposed by the Government. Sir Charles Wood knocked his declamation to pieces by showing that the same orator who now presaged ruin from reductions amounting to £1,600,000 a year, not long ago voted against the Government in favor of reductions amounting to £5,000,000 a year. The Exhibition is still prosperous: the gross receipts already amount to near a million and a half of dollars. A good deal of excitement is caused in the kingdom by an appeal addressed to Italians by the Pontifical authorities at Rome asking for aid to the Catholic Missions in London, in which "this great work is most earnestly recommended to the charity of Italian believers, and to the zeal of the bishops of Italy." Archbishop Minucci, of Florence, has also called on the people of his diocese for aid in constructing an Italian church in London, where the "spiritual wants of the faithful" may be cared for, and announcing an indulgence of one hundred days for those who shall contribute to this object. Both these appeals are the subjects of comment in the London papers, and in many cases they are treated with more warmth than ceremony.

The great event in FRANCE has been the speech of Mr. Thiers in reply to the propositions of Mr. Saint Beuve for a virtual abolition of the Tariff, reducing the mass of duties on manufactured articles to 10 per cent, and admitting agricultural products and raw materials generally, without duty. The speech of Mr. Thiers was a brilliant and popular defense of Protection, as he understands it, proving, that as a matter of fundamental principle, and a measure of preparation for free trade, he does not understand it at all. He said, that if Washington were alive, he would doubtless see the way of greatness for America to consist in adhering to agriculture, leaving, of course, French and British artisans to supply the Yankees with metals and manufactures. Louis Napoleon has made another public speech at Poitiers on the opening of a new railroad, in which he abstained from touching directly on the ardent questions of the moment, but took equally good care not to pledge himself to the maintenance of the Republic. It is curious that this functionary, who has so much to say about carrying France through the crisis, and preserving order and prosperity, never alludes to the present political system as a means of doing it.

IN GERMANY the Gottingen Professors have decided that the Government of Electoral Hesse was not required by the Constitution to procure the assent of the Chambers to the levy of taxes last year; this is the point on which the revolutionary manifestations turned. We have not the Constitution at hand, and cannot apprehend the grounds of this decision, but it is singular that all the magistrates and people of the country, who ought to have known something of their Constitution, should have unanimously held a different opinion. The Prussian Government have withdrawn the summons for the assembling of the provincial diets, no doubt on account of the universal condemnation excited by it.

From ITALY we have the same old story of persecution of all suspected of democratic tendencies, and of weakness on the part of the Governments. At Rome, sundry persons arrested for the killing of Count Rossi have been set at liberty, probably because there was no proof against them. Another woman has been scourged for trying to prevent persons from smoking cigars, an article of trade from which the administration derive a revenue.

IN SPAIN and PORTUGAL there is nothing new.

From RUSSIA we hear that a body of Belgian weavers and dyers has been engaged to go to St. Petersburg to set up their trade. In Circassia the Russian army has met with a serious defeat: in a battle where it had 25,000 men engaged it lost 5,000.

From TURKEY we have the grateful intelligence that KOSSUTH will now soon be liberated on condition of his going to the United States, Austria having given her consent thereto.

In CHINA the rebellion in Kwanghi still keeps up. The troops of the Government were lately defeated there by the rebels opening the dikes of the country and drenching them with an unexpected inundation.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The weather yesterday was hot and sultry—very little breeze and a full glare of sunshine. In the evening we were visited with a brief rain storm, accompanied with vivid lightning, but there was hardly sufficient water to cool the air. The dog-days are thoroughly upon us at last.

OPERA.—To-night we have at Castle Garden "Roberto Devereux," with the full strength of the company.

—We observe that Signor Salvi has arrived in town. Next week he will appear in "La Sonnambula as *Elvino*, with Bosio as *Amina*, and Badiali as the *Count*. This is a cast rarely if ever equaled in this country.

FOR EUROPE.—The "Africa" yesterday took out 76 passengers, among whom is Rev. Edward W. Peet of the Episcopal Church, Rahway, as the bearer of dispatches to our Ministers at London and St. Petersburg, Russia.

CHIVALRY RAMPANT.—Not many days since the passengers on one of our fine steamboats, while enjoying a supper of the varied excellence which predominates upon those floating palaces, were treated to a divertisement of singular interest which was not among the promises of the bill of fare. It seems that among the persons at the supper table was a Tennessecan, a thorough fire-eater, "ardent as a southern sun could make him," and as full of fight as his famous and lamented State-brother Davy Crockett. Tennessee enjoyed his meal in silent and independent dignity, until the Steward touched his shoulder and held out his hand for the ticket. Tennessee had none, and tendered a bill of not especially good-favored appearance in payment. The Steward very naturally examined the "promise to pay" with some scrutiny, and finally ventured to ask the owner if it was a bona-fide article. This very innocent question was construed into a direct insinuation, and the irritable Southron, without deigning to reply, very coolly slapped the Steward in the face. That sort of play, as one may well suppose, was not especially agreeable to the worthy Steward, and he proceeded to give Tennessee such a pummeling as he most richly deserved, in consequence of which there might have been seen a furious and particularly unamiable gentleman rushing from the cabin with disordered toilet, bloody nose, and variegated eyes, and making his half-blinded way to a state-room, in which he remained in close affinity with soap, water and court-plaster, until the excitement and his passion had measurably subsided. He then stuck sundry pistols and bowie-knives in his pockets, went to the bar and took a stiff horn of red fire, and proceeded to promenade the decks in much the sort of style in which the duellist in "Bombastes Furioso" tramps the woods before hanging his redoubtable boots in the tree. This exhibition of blood-thirsty valor, after his inglorious flogging, was no less vain than ridiculous, and his threats to shoot, stab, cut up, scalp, carve and dissect any cussed doe-faced Abolitionist nigger who should dare to interfere with him, were highly amusing to those who knew how distant was the danger against which he blustered.

SAD CATASTROPHE ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon while the 3 o'clock Accommodation Train from New-York was approaching New Rochelle, and within about two miles of that place, a break (some say an axle) gave way in one of the last cars of the train, (there being five or six) the consequence of which was that the first car before the broken one was completely smashed, every seat being torn up, and the car itself thrown bottom side up against a stone wall; the second car was much broken and thrown half-way over against the first, and the third one was wrenched crosswise of the track. For a few minutes all was in the most painful confusion, it being naturally supposed that many of the passengers were killed, but much to the surprise of those who were at hand, all those who were in or had been in the smashed car were alive, although nearly all of them were very badly injured. As soon as it was possible to do so, the wounded were got into the cars which were still on the track and taken forward to New Rochelle, where they were provided with beds in a hotel, and Drs. Smith and Morton and others called to give them medical assistance. The following list embraces all who were seriously bruised, as far as could be ascertained in the confusion incident to the occasion:

Leroy Taylor, of Newtown, Conn., badly injured by a cut in the head.
H. L. Plumb, Stockbridge, Mass., hip dislocated and arm broken.
Aaron Curtis, an elderly man from Bristol, badly hurt in the head and back.
Charles Cooke, Winsted, arm and head bruised, but not severely.
Charles Booth, Stamford, hand very badly smashed.
Capt. Bassett, Bridgeport, hurt, but able to go on.
Smith Booth, Bridgeport, hurt considerably in the head.
Son of Isaac Berry, of Philadelphia, badly cut on the head.
William Bristling, Gardiner, Me., scalp torn off and otherwise badly injured.
The brakeman of the car had his leg broken.
A lady from Philadelphia, very badly bruised.
A lady (name unknown) severely cut in the head.
A lady (name unknown) badly bruised—not dangerous.
A gentleman (name not ascertained) considerably injured.

There were several other persons more or less hurt, but their injuries were not of sufficient consequence to warrant especial notice. In consequence of this catastrophe the downward train was detained some two hours.

THE SUPPOSED CUBAN EXPEDITION.—In the United States District Court, before Judge Betts, yesterday, on the motion to quash the indictment in the case of Messrs. John L. O'Sullivan, Lewis and Sleissinger, the Court gave an opinion at much length, of which we give a brief synopsis. On the point, as contended for, that the indictment does not charge any offense with sufficient explicitness to authorize a judgment of the Court, the Judge thought it sufficient to set out the offense in the indictment as in the present case, in the language of the statute, that the defendant did begin or set on foot a military expedition, &c. It is sufficient to show the nature of the charge, and to place them on the defense. Several cases have occurred—one of them that of Ogden and Smith, in this City, in 1806, who were separately indicted, charged with beginning in this City a military expedition to be carried on against the territories of the King of Spain, then at peace with the United States. Another count, in the indictment, stated the expedition was to act against Caraccas (in South America, then belonging to Spain.) Another, that they had provided the Leander with a certain number of guns, ammunition, &c. They were defended by Messrs. Ogden Hoffman, (father, we believe, to the present Mr. H.,) who had been Attorney General of the State; Mr. Harrison, who had been District Attorney, and Thomas Addis Emmet, all counsel of the most eminent ability. The case partook of the political feeling of that day, and was most vigorously defended, motions being made on various grounds to quash the indictment; but there was no suggestion that the form of the indictment, which was in the language of the statute, as this is, was defective. The Court noticed other cases, among them that of Gov. Henderson, recently in Louisiana, where the form, according to the statute, was considered to be good.

As to one point of the indictment the Court thinks it is questionable whether it is allowable to state in an indictment that a military expedition was to be carried on against a state to the jurors unknown.—That should have been ascertained, and without it they could not charge the party with the act complained of. It is as much improper to say they did that as they were guilty of some kind of act unknown to the Jury. How could the Jury have known that it was a country at peace with the United States? I shall not decide on this motion to say it is fatal, but leave it to be decided on demurrer or in arrest of judgment.

As a general principle, conciseness in an indictment should be upheld, rather than to crowd it with a statement of facts which, after all, are mere averments, and matter of proof rather than pleadings.

In regard to the law being, as contended, a neutrality law, operative only when other countries at peace with this are engaged in war, the Court quoted the opinions of President Jefferson and others, in 1794, when war occurred between France and Great Britain, and Genet, the French Minister, insisted upon a right to raise and fit out expeditions in the United States; of President Madison at a subsequent period of President Van Buren in 1838, in relation to Canada; and the letter of Mr. Webster to Mr. Fox, British Minister. The decision of this Court as to Texas, in 1835, and other cases, go to show that the law was intended to prevent citizens or residents of the United States from beginning or carrying on expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace; and that the indictment comes within the purpose and meaning of the 6th section of the act of 1818, as a manifest violation of its provisions.

The decision concludes as follows:

"The motion to quash the indictment cannot, therefore, on these views, prevail; but I would remark that notwithstanding my own convictions, resulting from a careful survey of the questions debated on this motion, that the acts of the defendants charged in this indictment constitute an infraction of the 6th section of the act of 1818, and are sufficiently laid in the indictment, yet, in deference to the opinion of the distinguished counsel of the defendants, so earnestly expressed and ably supported, I shall submit this decision to the consideration of the Judge of the Circuit Court, and if he suggests a doubt of the justness of the conclusions adopted in it, or shall intimate that he does not concur in them, I will then remit the case to the Circuit Court, that the defendants may, by means of a difference of opinion of the two Judges, have the point certified to the Supreme Court for decision."

The opinion, which went very fully into the different decisions, &c., occupied the Judge considerably over an hour in reading.

The case stands over, of course, in reference to the concurrent opinion, or otherwise, of the Circuit Judge.

ANOTHER SUPPOSED MURDER.—On Monday afternoon a gentleman from the Western country, whose name is unknown, while in West-st., near Amos, was violently assaulted by a gang of ruffians, apparently without the least provocation, who knocked him down and inflicted the most brutal violence.—The victim, however, managed to regain his feet, when he was again assailed, knocked down, and it is said taken forcibly to the foot of Amos-st., plunged into the dock, and drowned. That this is so is not yet satisfactorily established, but at all events the missing man has not since been seen nor even heard of. Evidence tending to establish the above facts, or at least to fix a suspicion against a well-known rowdy named Aaron Rennie, having been given to Captain Sebring, of the Ninth Ward, he sent officers Bennett, Collum and others to gather such facts relative to the matter as could be obtained in the vicinity where the murder is alleged to have been perpetrated, and arrest all parties against whom existed just grounds of suspicion. From what could be learned, it seemed certain that Rennie was one of the perpetrators of the violence, if not the actual murderer, and that he at the time was on board the yacht Wispin, lying in the stream opposite Hammond-st., which was going to sea. A small boat was procured, in which the officers rowed to the yacht, on searching which they found Rennie almost in a state of nudity, closely stowed away in the forecastle. They immediately arrested their man and took him before Justice McGrath, who committed him to prison for examination. It is said the friends and confederates of the accused had or were about to raise funds and send him from the country. Some other facts in this mysterious case will probably soon be developed.

STABBING CASE—PROBABLE MURDER.—About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night a German, named Augustus Runge, keeper of a grocery store on the corner of Eighteenth-st. and Avenue A, entered the porter-house of Mr. McCarty, 209 Avenue A, when an altercation ensued between the parties relative to a small debt which the latter claimed from Runge, who refused to pay the money. Angry words ensued, and a clinch was the consequence, during which Runge drew from a sheath a large cheese knife, with which he stabbed his adversary twice in the left side, one of which wounds is said to have entered the lung. A physician was at once called, who dressed the wounds, which he pronounced to be very dangerous, and expressed fears that they would terminate in death. The dreadful affair having come to the ears of Capt. Sebring, of the Ninth Ward Police, he dispatched officers Davie and Lefferts to arrest Runge, which they did, and on examining the store of McCarty they discovered spots of blood on the floor. The accused was taken before Justice McGrath, who committed him to prison to await the result of the injuries by him inflicted, as he was fully identified by Mr. McCarty as the man who stabbed him. Mr. McCarty was considered so very dangerous last evening that Coroner Geer was sent for to take his dying disposition.

FRAUD ON AN EMIGRANT.—An Englishman named David Watkins, on arriving in Albany Monday morning, ascertained that he had been grossly defrauded. On making complaint to the Mayor an investigation was had, and it was found that he had been robbed of about sixty dollars. Mr. W. was bound westward, but he returned to this City, where the fraud was perpetrated, in company with Mayor Perry and the Chief of Police, Mr. Morgan, for the purpose of making the robbers disgorge his money.

—In regard to Emigrants, the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* says, that the Legislature failed to enact any new law for their protection. A bill passed the Senate, but was, for some unexplained reason, defeated in the House. But another bill was passed, which instead of protecting the emigrants, is a legislative fraud upon them. It will be recollected that a former law, requiring the payment of a passenger tax, was declared by the U. S. Supreme Court, unconstitutional. While the litigation in relation to it was in progress, the tax collected, amounting to some $140,000, was paid into the State Treasury, to abide the result. The law being unconstitutional, the tax was consequently illegal, and it became necessary to refund the money collected to somebody. It had been paid by the ship owners, under protest, but had by them been included in the price of the passage of the emigrants. Certain speculating sharpers, who hang around the Legislature, purchased these claims at about 40 cents on the dollar, and got a bill passed refunding the entire amount—$140,000. In this way the emigrant has been defrauded for the benefit of the gambling leeches which infest Albany during the session of the Legislature, and the bill which should have been passed, throwing new safeguards around the emigrant and protecting him from fraud and robbery, given the go-by.

CAMP-MEETING.—The first camp-meeting in these parts, or anywhere north of Baltimore, was held at Stephentown, several miles back from Croton, in 1804, when Rev. N. Snecthen was stationed in New-York, and went up to preach the opening sermon.

HEALTH OF CITIES.—The Philadelphia papers take advantage of the remarkable mortality of children in this City, to make comparisons of deaths highly favorable to themselves. Should they get a regular tide of from three to five thousand emigrants per day pouring into the most crowded portion of their City, we may imagine there would be a different story to tell, to say nothing of infant mortality.

FORREST VS. FORREST.—In the Superior Court yesterday, Judge Oakley made a decision on the motion that the proceedings in the suit entered by Mr. F. for divorce in this Court be stayed, unless Mr. F. discontinue the suit entered by him in Philadelphia, in which latter suit he has been enjoined by an order of the Supreme Court from proceeding, but an appeal is pending in regard to the order. The Judge remarked that Mr. F. entered this suit in New-York probably at the suggestion of Judge Duer, so that the suit against him and this might be tried together, and not with a view to oppression. It is proper, however, that he should not have both suits pending at the same time for the same cause. The Court has no doubt but on the trial of the complaint and answer in the suit entered by Mrs. F., if the Jury should decide in his favor and against Mrs. F., a decree of divorce would be granted to him, so that the cross suit is unnecessary. Ordered, that proceedings in the suit in this Court be stayed, &c.

DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.—A boy named Chas. Knight, was arrested by the First District police (Brooklyn,) on the complaint of John Haray, residing at No. 60 Fulton-st., New-York, to whom the boy was apprenticed, charging him with running away from his employer. He was offered to choose between returning to his place and going to jail, and choosing the jail, he was sent to it.

ACCIDENT ON THE EAST RIVER.—On Tuesday morning, a sail boat, containing six men, was upset in the river from the swell of a steamboat passing; three of them clung to the boat, and were saved; two were picked up by the sloop Maria, and the other was unfortunately drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

RETURNING.—The packet-ship "Isaac Wright," which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, took 80 steerage passengers.

☞ The steamship Alabama, from this port, arrived at Savannah, after a passage of 64 hours.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—After the late election of directors, the presidency of this Company was unanimously tendered to Dr. John S. Darcy, of Newark, N. J. He declined accepting for the reason that the duties of the office would interfere with his professional engagements, and thereupon Hon. J. Phillips Phoenix, of this City, was chosen president, without a dissentient vote. J. P. Jackson, Esq., being vice-president, and as such superintendent and counseller of the company, Dr. Darcy was then appointed chairman of the executive committee, which consists of himself, the president, and vice-president, with the advice and cooperation of any of the directors who may act with them.

ASTOR VS. LEE.—Decision was made yesterday by Judge Oakley of the Superior Court upon the motion on the part of Mr. L., (already referred to,) to dissolve an injunction prohibiting him from continuing the erection of a building on lot of 7 Lafayette-place, the fence having been undermined, and the building placed ten inches on plaintiff's line, &c. Mr. L. is putting up a building about 60 feet deep, to connect with the front building, for the purpose of a genteel hotel. He contends that his line is right according to the original map. The Court considered it a case which should be settled by private agreement, or a suit at law. Injunction dissolved.

MISNOMER.—The name of Mr. DENMAN, who delivered the Valedictory Address at St. John's College, on Tuesday, was incorrectly given by our reporter as Dennison.

THE VIENNOISE DANCERS.—This band of children, whose performances were deemed so delightful here, have been forbidden by the London Police to continue their exhibitions, upon the ground that a law exists forbidding girls of tender years to appear on the stage, unless with the special assent of their parents, and under certain provisions of education. Remonstrances have been made, but the Police remain inexorable, and the pretty group of elfins must fit elsewhere. Among them are nineteen English girls, who are almost all above the age prescribed by the Police.

THE ACCIDENT AT SARATOGA.—The name of the young man who was drowned in Saratoga Lake Sunday afternoon, was Jonathan Fountain, son of Mr. Fountain, merchant, 306 Broadway, New-York. He was bathing in deep water, with two others, when he called for help. One of them sprang to his assistance, and was nearly drowned in trying to save his friend.

CATHERINE HAYES.—It is stated that John H. Wardwell, Esq., of this City, is to be the diplomatic and financial agent of the renowned Irish Songstress.

MORE COMFORT FOR BATHERS.—George Gelston of Fort Hamilton, caught a shark in the Narrows day before yesterday, measuring between seven and eight feet in length. He was fishing with a hook baited with a small fish when the shark snapped it, and the hook and line proved strong enough to bring him alongside the boat, where he was soon dispatched.

THANKSGIVING.—"J. H." hopes the uniform day of Thanksgiving will not be adopted, simply because he can now get *two* dinners of turkey and pumpkin pie, by having one in Connecticut and the other here. We hope he will lose one of them, and that we shall behold the gratifying spectacle of Thanksgiving as a National institution.

RE-APPEARANCE OF FORREST ON THE STAGE.—It is stated on reliable authority that Mr. Forrest intends to resume his theatrical profession, being engaged for the 14th of September at the Broadway Theater in this City, and thereafter at the Walnut-st. Theater in Philadelphia. It has been supposed that he would never resume his old occupation.

MYSTERIES OF A FOOT MEASURE.—The odd-looking sliding scale with which cordwainers determine the extent of our understanding, and which seems to measure neither feet nor inches, is explained in "sizes" thus: A size is the length of one "barley corn," or one-third of an inch. A size