tions cannot be plastic and yield to the pressure of growth from within, they will inevitably be ruptured with violence.

The contribution we send here with, is made by the resident members of our Association, those who sustain themselves and the institution, by productive labor. The amount is an average of something more than a dollar for each industrialist. Some of our young men, moved to enthusiasm by your eloquent presentations, and inspired with the sentiments of justice and fraternity, contributed a very handsome portion of their surplus earnings. The friends of our Association, not resident among us, but who have larger means, have also contributed liberally in their several localities. We give not only with cheerfulness, but we are glad to give according to our ability, when such opportunity offers to promote the cause of human enfranchisement.

Accept, then, our contribution of material aid and our best word of encouragement, as a part fulfillment of our obligations to our fellow men.

We bid you our earnest God-speed. Go forth, man of destiny—strike for Human Right. Strike! till accumulated wrongs crumble into nothingness. Then, man of heart-work, institute Human Rights, and as you shall be faithful to your high trust, so God and Humanity help you.

We do not ask you to tax yourself with a reply to us. You have your work—we have ours; and we can be friends, and do each other friendly service, without adopting each other's creed.

On behalf of the resident members of the North American Phalanx, CHAS. SEARS.

Monmouth Co., N. J., Feb., 1852.

TEMPERANCE.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE AT ALBANY.—The delegation sent by the City Alliance to Albany, returned to this City yesterday. They report the existence of a healthy state of feeling in the Assembly of the State, but less unanimity in the Senate. From communication with a Senator from the lower District of the City, they are pained to discover that, although the Temperance votes were the cause of his election, his avowed principles are not what they should be. A bill covering the principles of the Maine Law, repealing all existing excise laws, and to take effect on the 4th of July, 1852, will be presented to the Legislature. The Executive Committee of the State Alliance assembled at the Delavan House on the 18th inst., and took into consideration the shape in which they would recommend the adoption of the Maine Law. The result of their deliberations will be given to the Temperance members of the House. Hon. Bradford R. Wood, of Albany, who, on account of ill health, had hesitated to accept his election as President, upon being waited upon by Messrs. Western and Corning, a Committee of the State Alliance, withdrew his resignation, and was confirmed as President. Provision was made for an Agent, to visit the remote parts of the State, organize Alliances, and produce a general unity of action.

Temperance Movements on Long Island.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SAG HARBOR, Friday, Feb. 13, 1852.

I have just returned from Riverhead, where the Suffolk County Temperance Convention was in session for two days; and a more animating and interesting Temperance gathering I never witnessed—not excepting the National, at Saratoga; not so large as that, but the same spirit pervaded the members, and the same enthusiasm was exemplified in the speakers. The "Maine Law" was the leading topic of debate, and the nearly unanimous expression was, "Give us the Maine Law, and nothing but the Maine Law, without note or comment." This seemed to be the fixed purpose of nine-tenths of the speakers, and of the audience, and it seemed "*fixed as in a frost*." One Brother from Green Point Rev. Mr. Hopkins, reported that at that place they had gone one point beyond the Maine Law, even with the present statute. There were no licenses granted them for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the inhabitants almost en masse determined there should none be sold, and appointed a Committee to go to every one engaged in it, and kindly and manfully make known the verdict of the people, and request them to desist. One or two requested a little time to think on the subject. The reply was, "We give you until to-morrow morning." They called in the morning, and they, thinking prudence the better part of valor, closed their business. Now for the point beyond the Star in the East. There were two physicians who sold it for medical purposes, and they, with the magnanimity of an Abraham, each gave a gallon to be placed in the hands of a gentleman appointed by the community, not to be *sold*, but *given away*, whenever prescribed by a physician, and the only compensation for his services is the consciousness of doing good. And judging from the prescriptions since this law has been in operation, there must be "a miserable healthy state of society there now," and a miserable look for the doctors. Not one drop has been called for since placed in the hands of the agent.

Mr. Editor, there are two characteristics of these monthly County meetings, that I wish briefly to notice, as forming the basis upon which I recommend their adoption by every County in the State, and in the Union. I view them as the harbinger of the "good time coming." The first is, they are breaking down those walls of partition that have so long and so successfully paralyzed the moral forces of the Church. There, Sir, I meet the Presbyterian, the Congregationalist, the Methodist, the Baptist and I know not how many more; but this I know, they were a band of brothers, and how widely soever they may have differed in theological dogmas, they were of one heart and of one mind, on the subject before them, and their fraternal, cordial greetings sent a thrill of joy through my soul. And let me say to any and every minister of Suffolk County—Brother, if you do not wish to outlive your years, be laid aside as useless lumber, and die unwept and unsung, attend without delay the Suffolk County Temperance Conventions. Brother, the Lord is about answering that prayer, that you have so often and so importunately reiterated in his ears—"Holy Father, I beseech Thee, break down those walls of partition—let thy watchmen see eye to eye, and let them be of one heart and of one mind, let them have the mind that was in Christ Jesus!" Or did you mean what you said? or was it with you, as with CUDJO, who in a very severe drouth, was in the habit of retiring to his closet, and praying for rain? who increased in zeal and vehemence, as he heard the echo of his voice roll away in its upward flight—beseeching Good Massa Lord to send down a freshing shower of rain? Yes Massa send it down in buckets-full! Just at that moment, some wag who had overheard Cudjo, and had prepared to answer his prayer, let go a bucket of water, that thoroughly drenched the petitioner, who balled out, with increased earnestness: hold on Good Massa Lord! cant a body say a word in fun asout you take it for arnest—nigger no mean dat you send down rain in dat sort buckets? Amen and Amen. Brethren I leave you to solve the problem.

The next, is, it concentrates and connects the fraternal and social ties—calls and fully develops the talent and intellectual resources, arranges and applies the moral, social and political powers of the whole country, with such precision and certainty, as begins to make the walking political demijohns and distilleries heads swim. Rummies—your days are numbered in Suffolk Co. The Ladies were out in full regalia (I mean smiling countenances and diamond sparkling eyes) from all parts of the County, urging on the good cause; and did anything ever fail when *woman* said "*it shant!*" NAT.

Temperance Demonstrations in Connecticut—Barnum and the 'Democracy.'

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1852.

The Temperance cause is progressing bravely in Connecticut, and the Maine Law is gaining poular favor daily. A Democratic rum clique at Hartford is determined to renominate Seymour for Governor if possible. Seymour, you will recollect, *pocketed* the resolution which passed the Legislature last year, almost unanimously, submitting to the people the question of abolishing the liquor traffic. This insult to temperance men cannot be forgotten and *Seymour cannot be elected*. Many Democrats who are not temperance men will oppose him on account of the anti-Democratic act above named. The Whigs also seem disposed to dodge the Maine Law question, but it is all unavailing. The next election will be decided upon temperance principles. Let all rum-sellers stand from under. The political press, with but few exceptions, is afraid to speak against rum, but many able temperance lecturers are in the field doing great battle for the public good. Barnum, in himself a host, is just now bringing down the anathemas of the Democratic press. Hitherto they have looked on him as a Democracy, (he is nothing else now,) but as soon as he opposed Seymour and rum, his friends of the Loco Foco press began to cry Woolly Horse and Fejee Mermaid. Barnum likes this—tells them he is glad to see that his efforts tell on them—that he is as good a Democrat as the best of them—that he is too much of a humbug himself to let any rum-guzzling politician humbug him any longer on the subject of temperance and legal suasion. He goes for the Maine Law straight through, and *we will have it*. The Democrats make their nominations for State Officers on the 3d, and the Whigs on the 4th of March. A Mass Temperance Meeting will be held in this city on the 10th of March to review these party nominations and approve or reject the same, as they may prove to be for or against the proposed law, and to act upon the whole subject as may be thought best when assembled. Barnum, Dr. Jewett and others will be present and address the Convention. Two thousand votes will turn our election eitherway, and it is believed there are already 15,000 voters *pledged* to go for none who do not agree to vote for a law similar to that of Maine. You may mark the next Connecticut Legislature as *sure* for the Maine Law. But do urge our citizens to circulate the *petitions* thoroughly. We want the names of the ladies and minors over fourteen years of age as well as of voters.

CITY ITEMS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—*New-York Mint.*—An extra meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce was held at the Manhattan Bank, yesterday afternoon, to receive the report of the Committee on the subject of establishing a Mint in this City. The memorial to Congress, which was then presented by the Committee, was unanimously adopted. It affords convincing evidence of the necessity of the measure recommended.

In a former memorial, the establishment of a Mint in this City was argued on the following grounds: That while $24,000,000 in specie was imported during the year 1847, $21,000,000 came to New-York and Boston, and but $250,000 to Philadelphia; that one-third of the gold furnished by emigrants for recoinage, is brought to this City; and that the merchants of New-York pay in coin two-thirds of the whole public revenue arising from duties.

These reasons, it is considared, have become "armed with ten-fold greater power than before." It was estimated in the former memorial that $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 in gold arrived from California in the year 1847. It is now shown that during the year 1851 $52,000,000 in gold was coined in Philadelphia, and $10,000,000 at New-Orleans, most of which was from California; and no doubt is entertained that of the amount coined at Philadelphia, $50,000,000 arrived in New-York. In view of these facts, the removal of the principal Mint to New-York is strongly urged, instead of the formation of a Branch Mint, on the ground that the maintenance of two Mints—one at Philadelphia and one at New-York—would be superfluous and uselessly expensive. The belief is expressed that the disadvantage of having the Mint at so great a distance from the point where so large a portion of the imported bullion first arrives, is so evident that objections to the obvious remedy proposed cannot reasonably be interposed. It is regarded as one in which all holders of bullion are interested, wherever they reside; and the tax which is virtually levied by keeping the Mint where it is, a burden, not upon New-York alone, but upon the country generally—a burden that is "felt in the interior, upon the sea-board, in California, wherever bullion is bought and sold, at every point from which a successful venture is sent to the land of gold, or to which a fortunate miner returns."

In conclusion, the memorialists say they have no reason to change the opinion formerly expressed, that the risk, expense and delay of sending bullion from New-York to the Mint is fully equivalent to a charge of one-quarter per cent. If so, assuming that $50,000,000 of the gold coin in Philadelphia in the year 1851 came from New-York, it follows that the owners of bullion suffered a loss to the extent of at least $125,000. It is thought that at least an equal loss will be experienced every year, until some such measure as they advocate is adopted.

It was ordered that the memorial be forwarded to both Houses of Congress, under the seal of the Chamber.

The Committee to which the pamphlet of Lieut. Maury was referred, asking the cooperation of the Chamber in recommending a system of Universal Meteorological Observations, report:

That this is a subject having a direct and everyday practical bearing on the life and property, the latter of that peculiar kind in which many members of this Chamber have a great pecuniary interest.

The assistance asked of the Chamber is particularly within the power of the members to give, which is, that shipmasters may be requested to make and record, at regular stated times, observations with the Barometer and Thermometer, the direction and force of the wind, and forward those observations to Washington.

This general contribution to practical knowledge involves very little additional labor to the shipmaster, as all ships now are, or ought to be, provided with such means of observing as an indispensable requisite of safe navigation.

Much has been done by private individuals to develope the law of storms as applicable to navigation. Our countryman, Mr. W. C. Redfield, was the first to promulgate the present received opinion of rotary storms, and he has been ably supported by Lieut Col. Ried, Royal Engineers, and Mr. Piddington, of Calcutta, and the facts they have developed have already done much to increase the knowledge of the æriel currents, and the saving of life and property.

Much more remains to be done; the general and comprehensive system recommended by Lieut. Maury will effect it, and the hope may be indulged that the time may come when the knowledge of the currents of the air may be as accurate as those of the water, and that the skillful navigator, availing himself of this knowledge, may, like the pilot in the harbor, determine which current he will use or avoid.

The Committee recommend that shipmasters be requested to cooperate with Lieut Maury in this useful undertaking, by observing, keeping records of their observations, and forwarding the same to the Observatory at Washington; and it is also recommended that these observations be kept in civil time.—New-York, Feb. 18, 1852.

GEORGE W. BLUNT, GEORGE CURTIS, JOSHUA L. POPE.

This Report was adopted.

—A correspondent at Tuckahoe informs us that a man representing himself as an agent for the firm of Thompson & Hogan, No. 40 Nassau-st., New-York, and himself a nephew of said Thompson, of the above firm, is traveling through different parts of the country soliciting and obtaining subscribers for monthly periodicals, among which is the "Life of Christ," containing two forms of plates conformable with the religious views of Baptists and other denominations, but reading the same, for which he charges two dollars per annum, to be sent in twenty-three numbers, payable in some cases six months in advance, in others the whole year in advance. He gives receipts for moneys received, stating stipulations, and signs his name Chas. Thompson, agent, &c. He is said to have been traveling through New-Jersey for nearly a year, where he has played his game successfully, and is now pursuing his old artifices at the various stations on the Harlem Railroad. Our correspondent further states that he was informed at No. 42 Nassau-st. that more than five hundred persons who had been duped by this wily rascal, had called there, supposing it to be No. 40, but to their astonishment, ascertained that there was no such number in Nassau-st., and that no such firm existed in New-York. This swindler is represented by our correspondent as about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, hair straight and black, with an occasional gray one intermingled, Roman nose, black eyes, very genteel deportment, converses thoughtfully and seriously, is acquainted with almost everybody and everybody's business, and finally covered with a spacious mask of rigid moral ity and religion. Look out for him.

—The sun is getting antiquated. A Boston daguerreotypist, seized violently by an attack of Yankee notions, has taken several pictures by oxy-hydrogen light, and they are very fine indeed, one of those that we have seen being a little ahead of any sunlight picture that we now recollect.

—We may observe, in reference to the late accident and loss of life on the Erie Road, that this is the only instance in sixteen months where a passenger has been killed on the Road.

—An immense train is reported by *The Troy Whig* as having passed over the Hudson River Road on Monday. It was more than a mile in length, and comprised 95 cars and two locomotives.

—The benefit given by Prof. Anderson to the widow of Michael Foster, (the murdered policeman,) yielded $1,827 over all expenses.

—Among the persons injured by the accident on the Erie Railroad were Mr. Buckport, the conductor, Patrick Flynn, the brakeman, Mrs. Julia Clareville and daughter, of Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. James Gilfellan and daughter, of Boston. The pedler killed was named R. S. Niddrake, of Buffalo.

—Thomas Downing, keeper of an eating and refreshment saloon at the corner of Broad and Wall-sts, his son, Peter W. Downing, and an Irishman named Thomas McCormick were arrested on Wednesday on charges, the first of subornation of perjury, the latter two of corrupt and wilful perjury in giving testimony in a suit recently tried in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Daly. It appears that McCormick was brought upon the stand as a witness to substantiate a claim of Downing's against John J. Levy, who was the defendant in the suit, and swore that he had seen Levy at Downing's place, and on the day after giving this testimony he came into Court and asserted, with apparent repentence, that he had perjured himself in regard to that statement, and that Thomas Downing had persuaded him to commit such perjury. This assertion created considerable excitement in Court, and Judge Daly committed him to prison. Yesterday the Jury in the case returned a verdict in favor of Downing, thus substantiating the justice of his claim; but while they were out deliberating upon their verdict, affidavits were prepared and warrants issued for the arrest of Downing and his son, who were taken into custody and committed. In the afternoon they were admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each, Rev. Mr. Cornisch becoming their security. McCormick, in default of bail was committed to prison.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made by Anthony J. Bleecker, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Wednesday, Feb. 18:

Brick house and 21 years' lease of lot 7 Barclay-st	$5,000
House and lot 227 East Broadway	1,500
House and lot 276 Broome-st	6,550
1 lot of ground on north side of 29th-st., (Lamartine-place) between 8th and 9th-avs	4,700
1 lot on north side of 56th-st., between 3d and Lexington-avs., each $370	740
2 lots adjoining the above, each $375	750
1 lot adjoining the above	375
1 lot corner 53d-st. and 4th-av	750
1 lot on 4th-av., adjoining the above	325
2 lots on 4th-av., adjoining the above, each $340	680
2 lots on 4th-av., adjoining the above, each $345	690
1 lot corner 54th-st. and 4th-av	725
By Cole & Chilton.	
House and lease of lot 342 Hudson-st	$1,250
1 brick house and lot 193 7th-av	4,700
1 brick house and lot 195 7th-av	4,400
1 brick house and lot 197 7th-av	4,375
1 brick house and lot 396 6th-av	5,900
1 brick house and lot 398 6th-av	5,500
2 lots on 49th-st., near Broadway, 25x100 ft 5 in., each $1,630	3,090
1 lot on Broadway, near 53d-st., 78 front by 68 ft. deep	3,500
2 lots with 2 in rear on 55th-st., near 10th-av., 25x100 ft. and 25x88 ft. $3,0 each	1,240
3 lots on 58th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., 25 by 100 each $460 each	1,380
3 do. do. do. do., $455 each	1,365
1 do. do. do. do	465
3 do. do. do. do., $480 each	1,440
1 lot on Broadway, near 59th-st. 33x169	1,970
1 lot adjoining, 33x107	1,745
1 lot on 8th-av., near 58th-st., 25x76	1,155
1 lot on 8th-av., adjoining	1,135
1 lot on 61st-st., near 6th-av., 25x100	360
1 lot on 61st-st., near 6th-av., 25x100	340
1 lot on 8th-av., cor. 73d-st., 25x100	520
1 lot on 8th-av., adjoining	400
3 houses and lots on 36th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., 20x98 each, $2,875 each	8,625
1 house and lot adjoining	2,900
1 house and lot adjoining	2,890
1 brick house and lot, corner Sackett and Van Brunt-sts., Brooklyn	3,250
2 houses and lots on Sackett-st., near Van Brunt, $2,200 each	6,400
1 do. do. do. do. do	3,175
1 do. do. do. do. do	3,150
1 do. do. do. do. do	3,250

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN—*Stated Session*—Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1852.

Present—Jona. Trotter, Esq., President, in the Chair. Assistant Ald. Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Rodman, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Anderson, Bouton, McGowan, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, Brasto, McConkey.

Petitions—By Assistant Ald. Ring, of members of Hydrant Companies, for fifteen additional men to those now constituting the hydrant force of New-York. To Committee on Fire Department.

By Assistant Ald. McGowan, for bulkhead at foot of 119th st. and Harlem River. To Committee on Wharves, &c.

By Assistant Ald. Wheelan, of H. Steinhard, for remission of tax. To Committee on Finance.

By Assistant Ald. Barker, of residents of 4th-st. and vicinity, against a Railroad through that street. To Special Committee.

By Assistant Ald. Barker, of Henry Alfers, on 1st-av. and 12th st., for relief, in consequence of damage to his store by a mob, election evening, 4th Nov. To Committee on Finance.

Of Henry Hunt and others, relative to situation of sewer in 2d-av., between 23d and 24th-sts.

Reports—Of Committee on Finance, to concur in amendment relative to donation to Jas. McGuire. Adopted by the following vote: *Affirmative*—The President, Assistant Ald. Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Rodman, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Anderson, Bouton, McGowan, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, Brasto, McConkey.

Of Committee on Streets, to concur to pay John McDermott for flagging, &c., in Madison-st. Adopted by the following vote: *Affirmative*—The President, Assistant Ald. Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Rodman, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Anderson, Bouton, McGowan, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, Brasto, McConkey.

Of Committee on Wharves, &c., in favor of paying Philip Mabie for additional work on the extension of pier No. 12, E. R. Adopted by the following vote: *Affirmative*—The President, Assistant Ald. Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Rodman, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Anderson, Bouton, McGowan, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, Brasto, McConkey.

Of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of improving house of Hose Co. No. 13. Adopted by the following vote, viz: *Affirmative*—The President, Assistant Aldermen Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Rodman, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Anderson, Bouton, McGowan, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, Brasto, McConkey.

Of Committee on Streets, to concur to flag sidewalks in Avenue D, between 9th and 10th-sts.; to flag sidewalks in Canal, Grand and Caroline-sts, and sh av. Adopted by the following vote, viz: *Affirmative*—The President, Assistant Ald. Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Rodman, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Anderson, Bouton, McGowan, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, Brasto, McConkney.

Communication—From the Chief Engineer Fire Department, asking as to location for Engine Co. No 15. To Committee on Fire Department.

Resolutions—By Assistant Ald. Ring, that the Comptroller be authorized to have inserted in the deed of conveyance to the City of lot No. 118 Sullivan-st. a resolution that the same shall not be used for the purpose of a bell-tower. Adopted.

By Assistant Ald. Rodman:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Emigration are occupying the church building corner of Church and Duane-sts., in the Fifth Ward as a depot for emigrants, having at times crowded some 1,100 souls within its narrow walls, many of which have that most malignant disease called ship fever, and

Whereas, It has already extended to the Police Station in said Ward, and also carried, in its ravages, three Police officers to a premature grave, and two more pronounced beyond the possibility of recovery, and some four more sick, and

Whereas, There is great danger of said disease spreading not only throughout the Fifth Ward, but throughout the entire city, and must inevitably carry sorrow and death into many families in our city, Therefore

Resolved, (If the Board of Aldermen concur) that the Board of Health be requested to immediately take such sanitary measures to prevent the further ravages of said disease as in their opinion may be deemed advisable.

Adopted.

By Assistant Ald. McConkey:

Resolved, In pursuance of an ordinance passed the Board of Assistants, Feb. 6, 1852, and signed by the Mayor, 10th Feb. 1852, creating the office of Deputy Clerk to the Board of Assistant Ald., that C. T. Glenchan be appointed to fill said office during the ensuing year, at the rate of $500 per annum, to take effect 5th Jan. 1852

Amended by inserting $600 instead of $500, and as amended, adopted by the following vote: *Affirmative*—Assistant Ald. Brown Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Rodman, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Anderson, Bouton, McGowan, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, Brasto, McConkey—19. *Negative*—the President—1.

By Assistant Ald. Ring:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee of this Board, to act in conjunction with a similar Committee of the Board of Aldermen and his Honor, the Mayor, to inquire into the practicability of turning the several lines of stages on the east side of the City down Nassau-st to Broad st and South Ferry, and those on the west side of the City, down Vesey-st. to Greenwich-st. to the Battery, and South Ferry, and on their return they proceed up Broadway, thus making a continuous line both ways. Adopted, but amended by referring to Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Ald. McConkey, that 35th-st, from 8th to 9th-avs., be lighted with oil. Adopted.

By the same, that 31th-st between 8th and 9th-avs, be lighted with oil. Adopted.

By Assistant Ald. Breaden:

Resolved, That the heads of departments be, and they are hereby directed to pay all laborers employed on public works not less than $1 25 per day. Adopted.

By the same, that Franklin st, from Broadway to Orange-st, be lighted with gas. Adopted.

Bill of Dr. Lathorp for $3. To Committee on Police.

Communication of E. B. Clayton, submitting a plan for relieving Broadway by connecting, between Fulton and Liberty sts., Church st. with Trinity-place, widening latter and continuing it to Greenwich-st. at the Battery, intersecting College-place and West Broadway with the new street at Fulton-st. To Committee on Streets.

Report—Of Committee on Wharves, &c., to give permission to Elphalet Nott to build a bulkhead on the East River, between 13th and 16th sts. Adopted.

From Board of Aldermen—Resolution to erase from opposite name of Robt. H. Johnson, Engine Co. No. 32, the word "expelled," and leave the same so as to appear resigned. Concurred in.

Resolution appointing a Joint Committee to wait upon Hon Daniel Webster, on his arriving in this City, 23d inst., to deliver an address before the Historical Society, and tender him the use of the Governor's Room, for the purpose of meeting the citizens of New-York. Concurred in, and Assistant Aldermen Wells, Tait, O'Brien, Rodgers and Valentine appointed the Committee on the part of this Board.

Report to non-concur with Board of Assistants, relative to contract for regulating Broadway and 7th-av. To Committee on Roads.

Report in favor of remitting erroneous tax of M. P. Read, and judgments against Michael O'Connor and B Marshman, and of correcting tax on property of R. J. Brown. To Committee on Finance.

Report of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for Jan., 1852. To Committee on Fire Department.

Report in favor of organizing a Hook and Ladder Co in the Fifth Ward. Concurred in.

On the communication of his Honor the Mayor, for the celebration of the birth-day of Washington, and appointing a Joint Committee to carry out the recommendations. Concurred in, and Assistant Ald. Brown, McGowan, Wheelan, Mabbatt and Barker appointed the Committee on the part of this Board.

Resolution appropriating $1,000 for the celebration of birth-day of Washington. Adopted by the following vote, viz: *Affirmative*—Jona. Trotter, Esq., the President. Assistant Ald. Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Rodman, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Anderson, Bouton, McGowan, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, Brasto, McConkey.

Resolution to light Troy-st, from Hudson to Greenwich sts, with gas. Concurred in.

Resolution requesting the Legislature to suspend any action as to Jones' Wood for a Park, till the Common Council take action, whether the Park should be in the center or on one side of the Island. Concurred in.

Communication relative to erecting sheds in rear of Essex Market. To Committee on Repairs.

The Board then adjourned for the term.

From the minutes. EDWARD SANFORD, Clerk.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Daly.—*Thomas Downing & Co., agt John G. Levy, and others.*—To recover $140, balance alleged to be due for suppers furnished, it is said, for the Morgan and Webb Association Ball, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, already referred to. Plaintiffs recovered a verdict in a former trial, but it was set aside on the ground that there was no evidence against Mr. Levy, whose name was said to have been placed on the Committee of Arrangements without his knowledge, and that he did not act.

In the present trial, however, a son of Mr Downing testified to Mr. Levy coming to his father's place in Broad-st, speaking of the supper, and sanctioning it, and another witness, James McCormick, saying he was present at Mr. Downing's when Mr. L. came there, and he directed that the suppers should be liberally provided. This latter witness, however, subsequently came forward and said he had been induced to give wrong testimony, and corrected it. [A warrant was issued on Tuesday, by the Judge, against McC., for false swearing, and he was arrested by officer Wm. H. Brown, and held.]

The Court, in its charge, said, as respects Mr. Levy, the case stood as it did on the last trial, except the additional testimony of Peter W. Downing and McCormick. The Jury will impartially and fearlessly weigh the testimony. If they think Mr. Levy sanctioned the engagement, he is liable; but if otherwise, he is not. As to most of the other defendants, they say they are not liable, as but one or two of their number ordered the suppers. [They were to be paid for, at 75 cents each, by the company, but the ball was broken up by persons outside.] In regard to Committees, the Judge said, if they subdivide, and any portion of their number do an act that is within the scope of the powers of the Committee, the whole are liable; but if not, the others are not liable. In this connection, it will be inquired whether a supper is legitimately and fairly a portion of the ball arrangements. Peter Downing says that it is; while Mr. Mills, who appears to be well conversant with the arrangement of balls, says it is not in reality a requisite part of the ball arrangement, but it is usual to have supper. The Jury will decide as to this point.

The Court, during its remarks, referred to the testimony of parties themselves, where it is admitted under the new law in this State. In Great Britain, the Judge said, within the last eight months all restrictions in this respect have been done away, and every man can offer himself as a witness on his own complaint. As to whether the change from the old rule will be a beneficial one or not, must be left to the test of experience, but it is a matter of regret that its practical working so far has been fraught with the very evil which the old rule was designed to prevent; and in civil causes there is a desire less for truth than for victory, and testimony assumes more the character of business than of solemn truth; but falsehood, when detected, should be made to feel the punishment which is its due.

The Court also referred to remarks which had been made by counsel as to the religious belief of one of the defendants (Mr. Levy) and some of the witnesses (members of the Jewish persuasion). The religious belief of a witness, the Court said, furnishes no test of the truthfulness of his statement—that is a matter between himself and his God, with which human tribunals have nothing to do. Perhaps the absence of allisense of human accountability might operate as a fact to be weighed, but in this country the Jew and the Christian stand, in the eye of the law, on a perfect equality, and any comment, therefore, on a person of the former persuasion, is in conflict with the genius of our Government, and uncharitable as a matter of opinion. There is no reason why this people should be subjected to invidious remark. The constancy with which they have clung to their religion is known, and it is unfit that any allusion should be made to their religious belief, when their rights are to be passed upon in a Court of Justice.

The Court referred to the points of the testimony.

The Jury found a verdict for plaintiffs against all the defendants for $166 97, being principal and interest.

[After the case was through, the Judge committed, for examination, on the statement of McCormick as to false swearing, Peter W. Downing, and also Thomas Downing, the latter as to the statement of suborning. The verdict of the Jury, however, would seem to credit the testimony of Peter. They were held in their own recognizances.]

Joseph Cook agt. *the New-York Floating Dry Dock Co.*—Plaintiff is a ship-carpenter. While on a staging at work on the steamship Ohio, which was on the dock, in January last, the scaffolding gave way, and he was thrown down and severely injured. He alleges that the injury was owing to the negligence of plaintiffs in not making the scaffolding secure, and brings action to recover damages—amount laid at $10,000.

On the part of the defense, the Company say that at the time the Ohio was raised they let the matter to Mr. Simonson, who had the whole management, and plaintiff was in Mr. S.'s employment; and if the scaffolding was insecure, it was through the negligence of the workmen in putting it up themselves.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Denis Raphael agt. *Henry Havens* and *Wm. Bond*.—To recover damages for injury to a son of plaintiff, who was severely scalded and injured, it is said, by a rush of hot water across the sidewalk from defendants' distillery in Elm-st. opposite the Synagogue, in April, 1850. In defense, it is said great care was always taken to prevent damage, and if the son of plaintiff was injured it was by his own negligence.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge Oakley.—*Job Edwards* agt. *John Carlin*—To recover damages for alleged slander, in saying plaintiff was "a thieving," &c. Plaintiff was a watchman at the dock of Messrs. Geo. Law & Co.'s Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and defendant a hackman. It was said in defense that a ship had just got in having a sick man on board, and C. was employed to convey him to a certain place, and in order to get him into the carriage it was necessary to drive on the dock to the ship, and C. had permission from the policeman to do so, but plaintiff took hold of his horses to prevent him, and he used the words referred to, but without intending to charge theft, &c. Verdict for plaintiff, $50, which carries costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Term.*—Before Judge Sandford.—*Delilah Fitzgerald* against *Joseph Pearce*.—Mrs. F. says that her husband, Jesse Fitzgerald, died at Sacramanto City, California, that before he went from New-York, he got his life insured for $500, leaving the policy with the defendant, his attorney and agent; that said policy was for the benefit of complainant and her three children, but that Mr. P. refuses to enable her to collect the proceeds, and action is brought. For defense it said the policy was effected for the purpose of securing to Mr. P. an indbtedness of $927, and that Mr. P. paid the premium.

IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS, on Wednesday, John, *alias* Wm. Davenport, who was tried a few days since, was again placed at the bar, the jury empanneled on his first trial not being able to agree. The case is somewhat peculiar in its nature. On the 24 of Jan., Davenport presented a forged check for $600, purporting to be signed by Wm. T. Robinson, a broker in Broadway, at the North River bank. The forgery was not detected, but, owing to there not being funds in the Bank to the credit of Mr Robinson, payment was deferred, and Davenport called twice afterwards, on the same day, before he got the check cashed. The Grand Jury, in view of these facts, acquitted Davenport of the forgery and indicted him for constructive grand larceny in not returning the money to the Bank, when, on notarding the person who, as he said, had sent him with the check to the Bank. The whole day was consumed in taking the evidence in the case, and, when given to the Jury, a verdict of guilty was rendered. Sentence, two years and six months to the State Prison.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, *Washington*, Tuesday Feb. 17, 1852.—Edward Wells, Esq., of New-York, and Peleg W. Chandler, Esq., of Massachusetts, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court....Nos. 92 and 93. John Darrington et al., *vs.* The Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama.—Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama.....Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in these causes, with costs....No. 112. Samuel Smyth *vs.* Strader, Perrine & Co.—In error to the Circuit Court of the Unted States for Alabama.....Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this cause, with costs.....No. 106 Jecker, Torre & Co., appellants, *vs.* J. R. Montgomery.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Coxe for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Key for the appellee.....No. 105 Samuel Sargeant's heirs, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* State Bank of Indiana.—This cause was submitted yesterday to the Court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. Smith for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. White for the defendant in error.

A CAT IN THE MEAL.—Two barrels marked "new corn meal" came into the depôt in this city, by Carpenter's express, directed to no one. Marshal Jones, happening to be round, thought that it looked like a suspicious heap. "It may be meal," said he, "but there can be no harm in examining into it." Accordingly he waited upon the Express man, and took the barrel into his own custody. On opening them each one contained another barrel, surrounded by a little "new corn meal"—one of them full of rum and the other full of brandy. As they were directed to nobody, nobody has lost anything. [Augusta (Me.) Farmer.

☞ Elyria, Ohio, has been visited by a very destructive fire.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

SUMMARY OF LOCAL AFFAIRS.—John Baldwin was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Wednesday, on the charge of arson in the second degree. It was clearly shown by the evidence that the prisoner set fire to an unfinished house in DeKalb-av. on the night of the 26th of October last, but as the house stood isolated from any building tenanted by human beings, he was found guilty of arson in the third degree only. Sentence was reserved. Thomas Crow, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, was awarded $50 for lost time, in consequence of imprisonment for three months in the County Jail, to testify in this case.

While the above trial was going on, the Court was alarmed by a crashing noise on the roof over their heads, which was caused by the falling of a stick of timber from the cupola, where workmen were engaged in making repairs. For a short time, until the cause was ascertained, there was the greatest excitement. The Judges left the bench, and the Jury, officers and all, made a grand rush to the door, which was blockaded by one of the Deputy Sheriffs from Williamsburgh, who had fallen on his hands and knees in his eagerness to get out. Those in the room rushed over him, helter skelter. The prisoner and one of the witnesses sat still, looking with evident surprise on this unusual scene in a court-room. Order was soon restored, and the trial went on.

About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out in the second story of a frame building No. 38 Myrtle-av., occupied by J. Munroe and Michael Conklin. The fire originated in the apartments of the latter, whose family was absent at the time. The damage to furniture, &c., amounts to about $100, all told, besides the loss on the building, computed at about $150 more. When the alarm was given, some thieves rushed into the house and stole a pocket-book containing $180, the property of Mr. Conklin, and a silver watch owned by Mr. Munroe. In proceeding to the fire one of the members of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2 was run over in Pearl-st. and badly injured, caused by coming in contact with a pile of building materials which extended beyond the limits allowed by the ordinance.

BOSTON.

Extensive Swindling Operations.

From the Boston Traveller of Tuesday.

One of the most successful and extensive swindling operations which ever been known in our city, was brought to light yesterday. The facts in the case are as follows. It appears that some time since a man named A. R. McDonald came to this city from Halifax, and commenced trading here, using the name of a respectable firm on India-st., with whom he had before had some dealings, as reference. He was a man of honest appearance, and easily succeeded in obtaining credit from many of our most shrewd business men.

A day or two since he left for parts unknown, and on investigation, it appears he has been carrying on, during his residence in this city, a most cunning system of roguery. Representing himself as engaged in a large business, he has procured goods of almost every description—leather, dry goods, West India goods, oil, in a word everything which could be turned into money, he has obtained. No sooner in his possession than the merchandise was immediately turned into cash; and yet so cunningly has he carried on his operations, that no one suspected his roguery.

When the swindling operations were discovered, a Sheriff was immediately