Mr. Ingersoll indorsed every word of the platform of the Democracy of Connecticut, in eluding the resolution indorsing the Compromise, and was prepared to defend it here and elsewere. He declared that he held no political connection with agitators and apostates who scarcely merit contempt; and in his reply to Mr. Rantoul said that that gentleman (who should be the very last to taunt others with eating southern dirt) belongs to the rule or ruin party. For himself he wanted the Union as it is rather than such a form of freedom, with such men as the gentleman from Massachusetts, as his masters. Mr. Ingersoll was particularly severe on the Abolitionists, regarding them in the light of Arnolds and Aaron Burrs.

Mr. Fowler replied to the remarks of Mr. Hillyer heretofore delivered, defended the institutions and character of Massachusetts, and in this connection, he said there are a hundred thousand girls in that State, of blooming cheeks, warm hearts, of solid worth and peerless charms; they have no fear of competition with the black faces which the gentleman had alluded to; they will compete with the world, and I know; Mr. Chairman Hibbard, your wife and mine will heartily say *amen* to the declaration. I have tried mine for 30 years. The Massachusetts girls are for liberty and Union, and are sure to triumph with their principles. He rejoiced that there was not a slave in Massachusetts; and spoke of the general blessings enjoyed in that State. He then branched off to speak of the public lands, and proposed to set apart some of the territory for the necessities of our colored countrymen. This would be just. With few exceptions, our colored population are Native Americans; they have cultivated our fields, fought our battles, and are therefore entitled to all immunities which we enjoy.

They have the same noble impulses that we have, and their inalienable rights should be acknowledged, and thus insure tranquility to the country. He would give all men a home on condition of settlement and cultivation of the soil. He advocated the Tariff as a National question. He did not wish what was called a high Tariff, but one true, and stable, yielding revenues for the support of the Government and protecting labor. He regarded Slavery as the only sectional question; we have dissented from such portions of the Compromise measures as recognized Slavery and condemned the expedition to the Chinese seas, the object is to enforce, at all hazards, negotiations with the Japanese who have contended for the right to manage their national concerns in their own way.

Mr. Porter, (Mo.) Whig, having obtained the floor, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, March 31, 1852.

BILLS READ.

To incorporate the East Brooklyn Savings Institution. Relative to the Collection of Taxes in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn in 1849. To change a part of Bedford Road in Brooklyn. To alter the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn.

The Governor returned the bill authorising the County Judges to exchange in holding Courts, with the reasons for withholding his sanction thereto.

Respecting the Officers of the Brooklyn Institute.

Relative to Schools in Bushwick, Kings County.

Mr. Beekman reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the New-York Art Hall Association. Also,

The bill to incorporate the Panama Water Stock Company.

The bill making appropriations for State Prisons was taken up and debated.

The Committee rose and the bill was referred to a Select Committee to report three separate bills, one for each Prison.

The College Appropriation bills were made the special order for to-morrow at 4 o'clock. Recess till 7 o'clock.

Evening Session.

The Tariff resolutions were made the special order for to-morrow evening.

The Senate then took up the Steamship bill.

The bill for a general law was passed in Committee and ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 11 to 9.

A motion by Mr. Taber to strike out the first section, and insert the Irish and American Steamship bill was rejected by 10 to 10. Adjourned at 11½.

ASSEMBLY.

The Excise bills were taken up in Committee. The bill reported by the majority of the Committee was read.

Mr. Gale moved to strike out the enacting clause, and made an able speech on the liquor traffic generally.

Other members spoke. After a debate upon the License bill, the various intervening orders were laid on the table, and the Usury bill was made the special order for Monday. Recess till 7 o'clock.

Evening Session.

The House debated the Excise bill, and ordered it to a third reading, by Ayes 51 to Nays 36.

Proceedings of the Canal Board.

Albany, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

After the transaction of some ordinary business at the Canal Board to-day, Commissioner Mather moved to take up the resolutions for issuing Canal Revenue certificates to pay contracts, &c.

Mr. Wright desired the mover of the resolution to explain how it could be carried out, if passed. He said he would issue the scrip if he could do it legally, but he desired gentlemen to explain the manner and method in which they proposed to have it done. They must not expect him to violate and trample on the law of the land. For his own part he did not believe the resolution contemplated a legal course of action. There was money in the Treasury to pay all just demands against the State. There was no need of issuing scrip while there was abundance of money in the Treasury to meet their claims.

Mr. Mather desired the Controller to state why money was not then paid out.

Mr. Wright said it was not for him to say. If it was unjustly held, we have courts of law which are open to any parties who consider themselves aggrieved. He was not to be driven from his course by this outside clamor. Great frauds were complained of in the Canal lettings. He believed himself that they were most iniquitous and corrupt.

Mr. Mather asked the Controller if he charged him and his Democratic colleague who took a part in the letting, with fraud and corruption?

Mr. Wright did not come here to indulge in personalities; he made no assaults on individuals; on the contrary, at an earlier day, as the gentleman well knew, he had placed a resolution on the records exonerating his colleagues from blame; they should be satisfied with that, since then he had learned more of the history of the Canal lettings, and he had found them iniquitous and corrupt; he could not and would not defend them, no honest man could justify them.

Mr. Mather—Did you not advise those lettings?

Mr. Wright—No, Sir, never.

Mr. Mather—I charge that the Controller did advise them. I asked his advice myself, and he indorsed what he now pronounces corrupt and fraudulent.

Mr. Wright—I pronounce the whole statement false—entirely and unmitigatedly false.

Some explanations here took place.

Mr. Mather said he did not claim that the Controller had indorsed every detail of the lettings, but he had advised in general what was done.

Mr. Wright again pronounced it wholly untrue.

Mr. Mather—Did you not advise us to let the contracts before the 1st January? Did not you advise us to secure a portion of the work for Democrats?

Mr. Wright—I did; but I advised no man to make collusive bargains with the Whigs to secure either object. I took no part in the lettings. I intentionally closed my ears against the subject. I was, perhaps, the most ignorant individual in the State on the subject; in reply to questions from Democrats in the Board, I simply advised them to obtain a share of the contracts for Democrats, if it could be done legally and properly, but I never dreamed of advising bargains with Whigs.

Mr. Mather thought the memory of the Controller was very short.

Mr. Chatfield denounced the measure in some excceedingly strong remarks. He said the question was before the Courts. The contractors and their adjuncts were concertedly defaming the Courts. He warned gentlemen of the consequence of this conduct. He paid an eloquent tribute to the dignity and majesty of the Courts.

Mr. Randall moved to make the resolution the special order for to-morrow, which prevailed, and other business was taken up.

Democratic Southern Rights Convention.

Macon, Ga. Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

The Democratic Southern Rights Convention met at Milledgeville to-day at 11 o'clock A. M. 45 Counties were represented by 112 Delegates.

The Hon. J. D. Stell of Fayette was chosen President, S. N. Boughton and W. T. Williamson, Secretaries. General Hendrix of Bucks, Vice President. A Committee of four from each Judicial District was appointed to report matter for the action of the Convention. The Convention adjourned to 3 P. M. to-morrow.

Ship Fever at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

The ship Jane Henderson, from Liverpool, before reported at Quarantine, brought over 200 passengers, forty of whom are lying sick with ship fever at the Marine Hospital. One has died, and it is feared the disease will spread among those on the ship, owing to confinement and want of cleanliness.

The Virginia State Treasury Empty.

Baltimore, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

The Treasury of the State of Virginia having become empty, the State is now compelled to borrow.

Trial of Captain Nagle.

Washington, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

The trial of Captain Nagle, on the second indictment, (after an honorable acquittal on the first, at the previous term) for issuing false Treasury Vouchers was brought before the Criminal Court to-day. Motion for continuance was argued at length by Messrs. McCalla, M. C. Reed, and B. B. French, Nagle's counsel, and resisted by the District Attorney on the ground of the expense to Government in maintaining witnesses from abroad. During the argument, letters were received from the President and Secretary Corwin relative to matters at issue. They created considerable interest.

Judge Crawford finally ruled the trial for next week.

Navigation of Lake Erie—Correction.

Two telegraphic dispatches were handed to us on Monday evening, dated respectively Erie and Dunkirk. The one dated Erie stated that that harbor was clear of ice, and that steamers were running regularly from there to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit. This we are assured is entirely correct; but by an oversight on the part of the copyist this dispatch from Erie was incorporated with the dispatch from Dunkirk, and so worded as to give the impression that the harbor of Dunkirk was clear of ice, which was wholly incorrect, as the dispatch itself will show:

"Dunkirk, March 29.

"The harbors on the lake are now open west of Erie. Boats are running for the following places: Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Erie. The prospects are that this harbor will be open and the boats commence running in a few days. The ice is disappearing fast, and should the weather continue favorable, all the ports on the lake will be open for navigation in a very few days."

The Southern Mail—Affairs in Mexico—Kossuth in Mississippi, &c.

Baltimore, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

The New-Orleans mail as late as due, is received.

The intelligence that General Canales had pronounced against the Mexican Government was brought by the passengers on the brig Brownsville, from Brazos. No particulars were given, nor any thing further in relation to the arrest of Caravajal. All was quiet along the Brazos.

The Mexican Government on the representations made by General Avalos had rescinded the consumption duty, business had resumed its course, and general satisfaction existed. Matamoros is to be a free port.

Kossuth, on his way to New-Orleans, stopped at Jackson, and was received in the Mississippi House of Representatives. He made a long speech in reply to Governor Foote. But little enthusiasm was manifested, and no material aid rendered.

The ship fever is rapidly spreading among the emigrants on board the ship Jane Henderson, lying at Quarantine below Baltimore. The Hospital is crowded with cases, and new ones are daily occurring.

Maine Law Passed the Pennsylvania Senate.

Harrisburg, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

The law to prohibit the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors has passed the Senate, 17 to 15.

The Burning of the Tremont Temple.

Boston, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

The dead body of John Hall, residing in Providence-st., has been taken from the ruins of the Tremont Temple. Several other persons are missing, and the firemen and others are at work overhauling the ruins.

Conclusion of the Great India Rubber Case.

Trenton, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

The great India Rubber case is concluded. Mr. Webster closed his argument this afternoon. Without doing any injustice to Mr. Webster we must say, it has fallen far short of our expectations. None of the great law points raised by Messrs. Cutting and Choate, have been disturbed.

Illness of Father Brockard.

Georgetown, D.C., Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

The Very Reverend Father Brockard, Provincial of the Jesuits, lies dangerously ill at the Catholic College in this place, and is not expected to recover.

Dr. Baldwin Indicted.

Washington, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

Dr. Baldwin, formerly of Philadelphia, but latterly of California, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for abstracting papers from the files of the State Department, he being a claimant under the Mexican Treaty, and these papers were relative to his case.

The Weather.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

The storm has cleared off. It is now clear and cool.

Utica, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

We have had a regular snow storm here all day.

Markets....*Reported by Telegraph.*

New-Orleans, Monday, March 29, 1852.

Cotton—Sales to-day 9,000 bales, mostly for England. Prices are more in favor of buyers, without, however, any quotable decline. Corn—40,000 bush. sold at 44@46c. New Pork is at $16 25.

Charleston, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

Cotton—Sales to day 3,400 bales. The market is unchanged.

WEST INDIES.

We have later advices from Jamaica, reaching to March 22. Our files contain no important news.

The Bench, the Bar, and the legal profession generally of Jamaica, have agreed to petition the Houses of Lords and Commons on the present condition of its affairs. The petitions have obtained the signatures of the Judges, Barristers, Masters in Chancery, and several of the Solicitors, and will, in due course, it is supposed, obtain those of the remainder of the latter.

The Small Pox is increasing in the town of Montego Bay, where, it is feared, there will be in the course of a few weeks as many cases as there are at present in Falmouth. A case had appeared in the town of Lucea. It appears now pretty evident, that, like Cholera, the loathsome epidemic will visit every part of the island.

The Kingston Morning Journal devotes an editorial column to the discussion of the possibility of so preparing bananas that they may supply the place of dried prunes, figs, raisins, &c., in the English markets. Some progress has been made in the art of so preparing them, and several parties are hopeful of ultimate success.

The Antigua papers announce the death of Dr. Musgrave, the public Treasurer of that island.

The Dominica Colonist says that a very general depression prevails there in business and in planting, and that 1852 will compare very unfavorably with 1851.

In most of the Islands strong efforts appear to be making to secure the planters against any further reduction of duties upon sugars, the product of slave labor.

PHILADELPHIA.

Melancholy Occurrence—Methodist Conference—New Mail Arrangements—Markets and Stocks.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

This morning our Coroner was called to Rocky Hill, Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, to hold an inquest upon the body of Mary Ann Hilt, an infant child four weeks old. It appeared that, on yesterday morning, Mrs. Hilt, the mother of the child, who has been crazy since Christmas last, in a violent fit of mania, seized her babe by the legs and broke its skull to atoms against a chair.

A *post mortem* examination was made. The cranium of the infant was found to be horribly fractured.

A little boy, six years of age, son of the unhappy woman, gave the alarm to two neighboring women. They rushed in and discovered Mrs. Hilt in the act of cutting her throat. She had two razors which they succeeded in taking away from her. In doing so, Mrs. Crippe, one of the women, had a portion of her thumb cut off and the other four fingers of the same hand nearly severed.

The Jury rendered a verdict that the child came to her death from injuries at the hands of her mother while in a state of insanity.

The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church reassembled this morning.

Rev. Mr. Hodgson, from the Committee on Education, made report upon the proposition submitted to the Conference for the endowment of Dickinson College. The Committee heartily approve the object in view and also the details of the plan, and urge the fact that the Methodist Church is doing, as a Church, in comparison to its numbers, only about one-fourth as much for the cause of collegiate education, as the other Protestant churches. It is time (says the report) this humiliating fact should cease to exist. In the three Conferences which are united in the patronage of Dickinson College, there are over 150,000 church members, and there are in the College an average of only about 100 students, whereas, to come up to the average standard of sister churches, there ought to be in the institution at least 300 students. The Committee regard the plan proposed, as in some of its features a bold one, but they have considered it with care and deliberation, and are convinced both that it is feasible and that its successful execution would not only place the College forever above the hazards of pecuniary embarrassment, and relieve the Conferences from any further contribution in this behalf, but that which they deem of still deeper importance, it will vastly multiply the efficiency of the College, and enlarge the sphere of its activity. So great and so desirable an object is certainly worthy of a vigorous effort for its accomplishment, and the Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we concur in the plan for the endowment of Dickinson College as reported by the Board of Trustees of said College and adopted by the Baltimore Annual Conference, and that we will use our best endeavors to effect its execution.

Resolved, That the presiding Bishop be requested to appoint a member of this Conference as superintendent of said plan.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of said superintendent to sell scholarships in accordance with this plan, within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference, and that he be authorized also to receive donations to aid the Board of Education to meet the increased expenses incurred in the execution of this plan.

Resolved, That the Board of Education are hereby authorized to make such special appropriations out of any funds accruing in their hands, in pursuance of this plan, as they shall judge proper and necessary to accomplish the object herein contemplated.

Resolved, That in view of the emergency which the passage from the old to the new system of operations involves, and of the near hope of being relieved entirely from the necessity of the annual education collection, we will make special effort to render that collection a liberal one, till the endowment shall be complete.

The Report and Resolutions having been read, Prof. Johnson, of Dickinson College, addressed the Conference at considerable length in explanation and support of the plan, stating the amount required to be secured, and what it is believed the operation of the plan will be.

The discussion was further continued for some time by Rev. Messrs. Durbin, Quigley, and several others, after which the Resolutions and the Report were considered seriatim, and adopted without modification or amendment.

Rev. Mr. Hodgson, from the same Committee, made a somewhat detailed report upon the communication referred to them from the proprietors of the Wesleyan Female Collegiate Institute at Wilmington. The report reviews the difficulties which have tended to embarrass the institution, and in a series of resolutions recommend the Board of Council of the institution to purchase it on as advantageous terms as possible. They further request the Bishop to appoint an agent to urge the claims of the Institute upon the Conference and refer to the Board of Council the question of raising funds by the sale of Scholarships in the institute, with authority to act in the matter as they may deem judicious. The sum necessary to indemnify the owners of the institution is $18,000, and in suggesting its purchase the Committee earnestly urge the importance of placing it upon a basis of permanent prosperity and enhanced influence.

Some other unimportant business was considered, after which the Conference adjourned.

On and after to-morrow, April 1, the Mail Line for Baltimore, per Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, will leave the Dépôt, Eleventh and Market sts., at 8½ A. M., 1½ and 10½ P. M., and via New-Castle and Frenchtown, per steamboat Robert Morris from Dock-st. wharf at 3 P.M.

The weather continues quite unfavorable for out-of-door operations. Bark is in demand at $26 25. Cotton is in limited demand, without change in prices. The stock is now materially reduced. There is no export demand for Flour. We quote the market dull at $4@$4 06¼—the latter price for straight brands. The sales for the supply of the trade are limited at our former quotations. In Rye Flour nothing doing. A small sale of Pennsylvania Corn Meal at $3 12½ ℔ bbl. There is a fair amount of Wheat offering, and prices are steady. Sales of 8,000 bush prime Pennsylvania Red at 90c., and White at 90c. ℔ bush. Rye is steady at 73c. Corn is rather firmer; 3,000 bush Southern Yellow sold at 61@61½c., afloat. Prices of Oats are unchanged. In Groceries and Provisions there is no change to note. 2,000 bags Laguayra Coffee have been disposed of at about 9½c. ℔ lb, not made public. Whisky sells slowly at 21@21½c., in both hhds and bbls.

Sales of Stocks—*First Board*—500 U. S. Bank, 2½; $2,400 Read R. R. 6s, '70, 81½; $1,000 do., 81½; $16,000 do., 81½; 12 Union Ex., Tenn., 72; $2,000 Sch. Nav. 6s, '68, 49½; $10,000 do., 49; 2 Union Canal, 14½; 5 Camden & Amboy R. R., 143; 46 Norristown R. R., 38½; 300 Read. RR., 35½; 300 Long Island R. R., 10½; 50 do., 10¾; 50 Sch. Nav., 13½; 300 Morris Canal, 18¾.

Second Board—5 Penn. RR., 43½; $5,000 Tenn 5s, 86; $650 Lehigh Mort. 6s, 83; 100 Sch. Nav. 13½; $960 State 5s, 90; 50 Long Island RR., 11½; $12,000 Sch. Nav. 6s., '68, 49.

CITY ITEMS.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER,
At A. J. Delatour's, (formerly Lynch & Clark's) 25½ Wall-st.

1852.	7 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
March 31	34	38	37	38

The Close of March.—The month of March dies game. True to its blustering, spiteful, stormful character to the last, it came to its end in the midst of the chilly, critical, bone-and-marrow-searching rain, of which it has given so many dismal specimens. Every good citizens will rejoice that both its *rain* and its *reign* are now alike over, and that whatever moist reports we may be favored with from the Clerk of the Weather for a month to come, at least we shall have nothing more wet than April showers.

Brackett's Group of the Shipwrecked Mother and Child.—We were admitted on Monday evening to a private view of this group, which opens to the public this morning at the Stuyvesant Institute. The high praise of Greenough was only just, for it is one of the finest sculptures ever wrought by an American. The success of the work lies in its simplicity. It tells its story completely and without effort. The waves have lifted their victim upon the rock and there left it. The Mother, a naked figure, lies toward the spectator, upon her right side, the limbs lithe with the first flexibility of death. The right arm is thrown forward a little beyond the head, as it lies, and the left, falling toward the back, still clasps the Child. The hair, a drenched mass, flows off upon the rock, and over the whole [illegible] air of pathetic repose which is the feeling belonging to the subject and to the moment, and whose triumph it was easy to mark, in the hushed voices and tender intentness of the spectators.

The group has no repulsive aspect of death. The Mother's face is of extreme beauty, and the agony of the struggle has subsided in its expression, into a pensive remembrance of death. It is that fleeting moment of serene loveliness,

"Before Decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers."

It is fairly part of the success of art in the work that the spectator who does not look with eyes alone, hears the sea, enamored of its own victim, remorsefully retreating; for it is the remembrance of such deeds as this that gives its mysterious sadness to the voice of the sea. It is so skillfully wrought that no other sense of nudity remains than would be instinctive in every noble mind which came, unawares, upon such a reality. And it has that final praise that it is real. It is the privilege and triumph of Art to touch even the saddest objects with a beauty which rises superior to every other emotion. The tranquil ease,—the feminine loveliness—the aspect of the little child, whose agony was brief, and which rests as trustful in death as in life, within the maternal embrace—the tenderness which hushes the voice and the heart of the spectator, the fullness of the womanly form, the grace of the sweeps, the justice of the bold angles—these are all absorbed and make part of the impression of beauty which is supreme in the work.

We commend it most sincerely to the public. It is a work which although in the strictest sense, classical, is of no country and of no special time. That it was made by an American is matter of satisfaction—and in some sense certifies its value, because our genius for sculpture has been hitherto our distinction in the arts. The only foreign work of which it recalls the remembrance is the Dead Abel of a Florentine sculptor, whose name at this moment escapes us, and it is only as a figure of youth in death that there is any resemblance between the two. It is a finer sculpture than the traveler sees in most foreign studios, and shames, with its sad, human reality, the throngs of conventional Psyches, Venuses and Nymphs which crowd the Italian ateliers. With this group and Delaroche's picture and the Cosmoramas of Sattler, the City has attractions not habitual to it, but which it is the influence of such works to keep here permanently.

The Aztec Children.—We are glad to notice, but we are not at all surprised, that the interest in these singular caprices of Nature is so constantly increasing that after the first of April they will be exhibited at Metropolitan Hall in the morning, from 11 to 1 o'clock; at the Society Library in the afternoon, from 3½ to 5½, and in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. There is but one verdict in respect o the extreme singularity of these beings. Whatever force may be allowed to the theory of their priestly descent, whether they are, as many suppose, specimens of a religious aristocracy in Central America, whose members, by constant intermarriage, gradually degenerated the race, or whether the theory be only a strange fable, naturally suggested by the strangeness of the children,—it leaves that strangeness quite unaffected. Were they born in New-York they are yet as wonderful a freak of Nature as the scions of a degenerated Mexican race could be. Without any of the impression of disgust always attendant upon dwarfs, they are yet weird caricatures of humanity, and it is not possible to escape a feeling of bewilderment in contemplating them, akin to the enchantment of stories of Gnomes and Elves. In fact, we have never seen anything in Nature which so strongly justified the wild German and Southern legends in which beings of an appearance and of characteristics beyond Nature, pursue their bewitched game among men. Such beings we can well fancy as assistants in the mysterious subterranean kitchen under the enchanted forest, in which Prince Riquet with the Tuft heard the hurry and bustle of a preparing banquet. Such figures might glide in the moonlight among the battlements of the rocky castle, up to which climbs the Knight in Leutze's picture, over a rock-pavement supported by Gnomes. The children are vivacious and active; unable to converse, they yet say a few words, and they exhibit feelings of decided affection or aversion. The mystery in which they are wrapped is impenetrable but fascinating. Their resemblance to the prints and carved heads from Central American ruins, with which we have been long familiar, is striking, and they are, beyond any question, one of the most remarkable and interesting exhibitions ever offered to the public.

Exhibition of the New-York University.—The semi-annual exhibition was held yesterday morning in the chapel of the University. The exercises were distributed among eleven gentlemen, mostly of the junior class, with four representatives from the College Societies. The speakers were Messrs. Abbott, Acheson, Briggs, Bennett, Potts, Pell (excused,) Shapter, Sterling, Talmage, Vernon and Willett. We did not hear all the orations, but those which we did hear gave the greatest satisfaction to the numerous audience. We noticed one happy feature—the introduction of music after every oration. Such an arrangement enlivens an otherwise rather heavy occasion, for notwithstanding the energetic eloquence and swelling periods of the graceful orators, there is a strong family resemblance in exhibition pieces, and it was hard to persuade ourselves yesterday that we had not listened many times to the same discourses at various commencements and exhibitions. It was all the pleasanter, however, for that. Another circumstance was new to us, but most pleasing. At the close of Mr. Bennett's oration, a cluster of wreaths fell upon the platform, amid general applause—the laurels of successful effort. We have no doubt, although we could not stay to note, that each knight in the literary tourney was so rewarded. The habit lends an unaccustomed grace to such festivals, and recalls those of another time and country. We hope it will not fall into neglect, but that the gentle auditors of these occasions will continue thus appropriately to express their satisfaction.

☞ A fine exhibition of the alliance between Aldermen and rowdies occurred in the First Ward night before last, where Alderman Moore attempted to discharge two persons who had been arrested on a charge of robbery and assault. By the firmness of Capt. Silvey, however, the Alderman was obliged to go home without his pets. Whoever remembers the election in that Ward last fall, will readily account for the Alderman's lively interest in the safety of these hopeful vagabonds. We trust that every Police Captain will imitate Capt. Silvey's example, and put an effectual stop to this gross outrage of justice by the unprincipled men who by unprincipled votes are too often elected to the Legislature.

Arrivals and Emigration at this Port.—Since Sunday morning last 21 packet ships have arrived at this port, from Liverpool, London and Havre, some of which have made unusually short passages for the season of the year. Among them the Washington, Capt. Page, 17 days from Liverpool; Constitution, Britton, from do., 18 days; Queen of the West, Hallet, from do., 21 days; Antarctic, Zerega, do., 22 days; Richard Alsop, Post, from Antwerp, 24 days, &c. These ships all bring large numbers of emigrants. The number arrived yesterday from the above mentioned places, is 2,519, making a total for the month of March, of 26,922 from Europe, and a very large addition to this number is expected for the month to come.

Emigration for March.—The following table shows the number and nations of aliens who arrived at this port during the month of March:

Country.	Passengers.	No. of Vessels.	Tuns.
England	18,220	50	62,305
Do.		7	
Ireland	121	1	536
Scotland	191	4	3,820
Do.		1	
Bremen	293	2	2,991
Do.		1	
Havre	2,535	11	11,599
French Ports	34	5	2,038
Italian Ports	3	15	3,432
Spanish Ports	97	3	884
Antwerp	239	2	739
Rotterdam	183	2	1,033
Stockholm	2	1	311
Chagres and Havana	1,000	18	
Do.		10	
China	3	1	5,167
Do		8	
Different Ports	45	12	30,664
Do.		135	
Total	23,175	283	142,852

The total emigration for the first quarter for three years has been as follows:

	1850.	1851.	1852.
January	13,977	17,240	12,709
February	3,990	10,020	6,570
March	6,690	18,108	23,175
Total	24,657	45,368	42,454

Sale of Pews.—The Pews in St. Thomas's Church were partially disposed of yesterday, at auction. The church is not yet finished, but will probably be ready in a few weeks. At 4 o'clock yesterday, Mr. Bleecker proceeded to sell the choice of pews at such premium as the parties might offer. The best pews are rated at $450; rent, $36. On the floor are 152 pews, ranging from $450 down to $150; in the gallery about 60 pews, ranging from $450 to $100. There are two large side pews, right and left of the desk, rated at $820. The first choice was knocked down to Mr. Rhinelander for $80 premium, or $520 for the pew, and he chose No. 83. Nos. 82, 84 and 85, brought $40 premium, or $490 each. The next five choices brought $15 each, then a large number at $10 and $5. No pews were sold below the price fixed upon them by the Trustees. The entire value of the pews is $67,870; rental about $5,429 per annum.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.—From the annual report of this Society, it appears that the total receipts for the past year amounted to $14,023 27. The Society have erected a new Asylum building, and extended the old one. The cost of furnishing alone amounted to $9,000. The expenditures for the year exceeded the receipts by $5,008 96. Number of children in the two Asylums March, 1851: Females, 43; males, 61; total, 104. Admitted during the year ending March, 1852: Females, 42; males, 33; total, 57. Left and provided with places during the past year: Females, 3; males, 16; total, 19. Died during the past year, 2 females. In the two Asylums at the present time, 80 females, 78 males; total, 158.

Another Fugitive Slave Case.—A colored man residing in Williamsburgh, and at work for a house near the corner of Water-st. and Old-slip, was arrested yesterday by Officer Martin. He is said to be a fugitive slave, and his master has been telegraphed to hasten on and take him. The man is locked up at the Tombs. The charge got up against him is for stealing a watch and some money, and he is held on pretense of looking up witnesses to sustain that charge. His counsel, E. D. Culver, Esq., and his friends, have been to the prison to see him, and tendered bail on the charge preferred against him, but they were none of them permitted to see him, not even his counsel; nor could an officer be found who did not affect the most profound ignorance about it. His counsel could not even get sight of the commitment.

☞ The steamship Union, Capt. Adams, which sailed from this City on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, for Charleston, arrived at that city on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, making the shortest run ever made between the two ports.

Sixth-avenue Railroad.—The company have begun work in the avenue, and no delay will be made in getting down the rails. The sooner the work is completed, the better for both owners and people.

☞ The Rousset family have taken Castle Garden for the coming season. Their ballet performances have been highly popular with our play-goers.

☞ The ticket-office of the Hudson River Railroad has been removed from the foot of Hammond-st. to the foot of Christopher-st.

☞ The return of warm weather begins to thaw out the brood of prowling vagabonds who have been winter-bound in low rum dens, and night assaults, robberies and burglaries are suddenly on the increase. A citizen details in the columns of the official organ of the rum-sellers a gross and unprovoked assault upon him the other night in Prince-st., near Broadway, in the Fourteenth Ward, and raveighs against the inefficiency of the Police. What does he suppose a Policeman will do with these highway robbers, when in some wards the very Alderman who gave the Policeman his star owes his election to the rowdies; who is always on hand with a discharge when one of his pets gets into trouble, and who, when he appoints a Policeman, strikes a bargain with the officer that he shall not interfere with "the boys!" If the people of this City would have the streets cleared of these imported and native criminals, the organized gangs of rum-house bullies and election rioters, they must strike at the head of the hydra; put the seal of retiracy upon every elective officer who not only favors them, but who does not strive actively and earnestly to eradicate them, root and branch. Let every candidate know that if he even consents to receive the support of the rowdies, he shall not get the votes of honest and peaceable citizens, and in twelve months afterward we should hear very little of the outrages of the Midnight Banditti who now jeopardize the life of any man who may be abroad at a late hour with property on his person to the value of ten dollars.

The Yacht America.—A letter dated Malta, February 6, says: "The America, the wonder of the day among yachts, arrived on the 2d inst. She came in in beautiful style, after laying-to for four hours in a heavy gale from the N. N. E. Her owner, Lord de Blanquiere, is loud in her praises as a vessel of remarkable speed and buoyancy. She will lie within four points of the wind and do her fifteen knots an hour with ease. Since leaving England, she has had a fair share of heavy weather, and had there been any truth in the prognostics of her detractors, that her masts would be carried away in bad weather, and other similar follies, there was every possible opportunity for their being realized. But the pretty craft nobly did her duty, doing fourteen knots for a whole night, when running with but her jib set, and setting all bad weather at defiance. During her stop she has been visited by numbers of persons. The America will proceed to-morrow to Alexandria."

☞ The store and lot corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., now occupied by Tiffany Young & Ellis, was sold at auction yesterday, by A. J. Bleecker for $100,000. Messrs. Devlin, the clothing men, were the purchasers.

Military.—The Cadets of the Hamilton Collegiate Instute, of White Plains, N. Y., will visit this city, in their full military uniform, to-day, if the weather be favorable, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, and give a Drill in front City Hall, at 12 M.

☞ We understand that the Gamma Chapter of the Delta Phi Society, of Columbia College, are to hold a festival on Thursday, the 15th of April, at Metropolitan Hall.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in behalf of Palmer & Co., which may be found in another column.

☞ We are assured that the store of J. Wheaton & Co., No. 258 Washington-st., was not on fire on Monday; the fire being in No. 258½.

Another Heavy California Swindle.—The steamer Wm. Penn, which arrived yesterday morning, brought to this City a large number of individuals who had in February last purchased tarough tickets for passages to California, from a firm known as A. H. Pride & Co., having offices at No. 7 Wall-st., No. 2½ Courtlandt-st and No. 3 Broad-st., which tickets proved to be fraudulent and worthless. Peter Schmidt, residing in Greenwich-st., one of the swindled parties, soon after landing in this City, appeared before Justice Lothrop and made a complaint, in which he sets forth that on the 12th of February last he purchased a ticket for passage to San Francisco via the Isthmus, of Wm. C. Barney, one of the firm of A. H. Pride & Co., for which he paid the sum of $175. Also, that at the same time he purchased five other through tickets for his associates, all of whom reside in Maine, for which he paid $1,050. They all left here on the steamer Brother Jonathan and were to be carried from Panama to San Francisco on the steamer Monumental City. Barney representing that he had command of that ship and was the principal owner in the line, [illegible] tickets for passage on that vessel. He also stated that on arriving at Panama, they had only to call on Zachrisson, Nelson & Co. and get their tickets registered, and that all would be right. On their arrival there, complainant and his associates called upon that firm, of whom they learned to their sorrow and loss that the Monumental City was not there, and had not been for several weeks, and further, that A. H. Pride & Co. had nothing to do with that steamer, and that the tickets held by Schmidt and his companions were fraudulent issues and entirely worthless. The young men not having means to buy other tickets, were then compelled to return to this City, and arrived yesterday, as above stated. John R. Wilson, now stopping at the Western Hotel, another of the duped individuals, also makes a complaint against Pride & Co. He states that on the 13th of February last, he purchased of Barney a ticket for a passage from Panama to San Francisco, on board the Monumental City, for which he paid $175. He also purchased another one for a passage to Panama. The facts set forth in the affidavit of this complaint are substantially the same as those sworn to in that of Mr. Schmidt. About twenty others, who have been defrauded in a similar manner, among whom are eight men from Philadelphia, stand ready to make complaints of a similar nature. Those from Philadelphia purchased tickets at an office kept by the accused in that city, about two weeks since, for which they paid $200 each, and were to have sailed on Friday last, but fortunately before starting they discovered that their tickets for passage on the Pacific side are worthless and are now clamorous for the return of their money. We omitted elsewhere to state that Mr. Wilson in his complaint states that there are now between 2,000 and 3,000 persons at Panama in the deepest distress, who have arrived there from New-York on board the Brother Jonathan and other steamers, and for want of means are neither able to go on, or return. That many of these are scarcely able to procure anything to eat, and have to sleep in the open air or in tents. Many are sick and dying, and many have died. Another of the individuals who returned in the Wm. Penn yesterday morning, states that he saw the dead bodies of some literally covered with vermin, having been left dead and graveless. Warrants were issued by the Magistrate for the arrest of Pride and Barney, and Officer Keefe, of the Chief's Office, soon had Pride in his custody. Barney was captured by Officers Green and Crossett, of the Lower Police Court, while at the office of Aid. Sturtevant. They were taken before Justice Lothrop and required to find bail in the sum of $10,000 each, which they failed to do, and were committed.

Previous to their committal they handed our reporter the following, with a request that it might be sent to our office for publication: "It can be shown that A. H. Pride & Co., in the month of February, issued tickets for passage on the steamer Monumental City from Panama to San Francisco, 33 in number. These were paid for in full to passengers at Chagres, not deducting for passage from New-York to Chagres. One passenger who returned to New-York sick, per Brother Jonathan, received the amount paid in full, which we paid him as an act of courtesy. We then consulted our attorney, Oscar W. Sturtevant, who, upon a full statement of facts, advised us not to pay any other passenger who may have returned, as our contract with them had not been violated, as per indorsement upon our tickets we agreed to pay their board during necessary detention. The steamer had broken down, and our agent paid to each passenger $50 on account of board. As soon as they received that amount they hastened back to New-York, not waiting as per agreement until our agent could furnish passage to Panama. A full hearing in this case will satisfy every one that our course has been honorable, and that the passengers have lost all by returning to New-York.

[Signed] A. H. Pride & Co.,
Wm. C. Barney."

The late Catastrophe in Thirty-second-st.—The investigation in relation to this matter was resumed yesterday before the Coroner, when the following testimony was elicited.

George Carrolton, residing in Ninth-av., near Forty-first-st., sworn, says: I know John Rankin, the deceased; saw him taken from the ruins of the building which fell; I did not work upon the building, but was passing at the time; do not know any thing about the building; did not examine the mortar.

Matthew Williams, sworn—I reside at No. 287½ Bleecker-st., and am a mason; helped to build the foundation wall of the buildings which fell; the mortar used was made of shell lime and good sand; I thought it good; the same kind was