speaker, and was very brief but animating. After sitting down he was recalled to the platform, and satisfied the demands of the assembly by the following: "The boy is now living who will stand on the pinnacle of America's highest mountain in defence of freedom, and the *girl* is now living who will weave the laurel that shall encircle the brow of the great victor."

After Benediction, the gratified audience were dismissed at about 11½ o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

TUESDAY, April 11.—Judge LIVINGSTON in the Chair; HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

Judge MEIGS read a paper translated from the French upon Buckwheat. It was introduced into France by the Saracens in the eighth century. It is not properly a cereal. It is much better for horses than oats. For human food, one of the good qualities is that it does not produce sour stomach. In Arabia the buckwheat is hulled by a simple process, and is much esteemed. It is also much used in Poland. It is thought if buckwheat grits were manufactured in this country, it would become a very popular food, as well as a cheap and wholesome one.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Judge MEIGS said that he began his operation of transplanting by pursuing the old plan of seizing the plant, and pulling it forcibly out of the ground. By this process many inevitably perished, and others never came to perfection. Now he never pursues that course, and never loses a plant, however delicate. He has transplanted cabbage-plants in the very heat of the day, by wetting the ground and taking up a ball of earth with the roots.

Mr. GORE says that Mr. Dustin, on the Jersey Flats, never loses any plants in taking them up, owing to the loose texture of the soil. Mr. Gore recommends a mixture of cow-dung in water, to dip the roots in when transplanting small plants.

Dr. WELLINGTON thinks it necessary to secure the extremity of roots of trees, to insure their growth. He prefers trees taken from wet land. He mentioned a lot of trees that were set, however, contrary to all rules that grew. The reason was, the ground was immediately paved. He asked if trees could be pruned too much? The Chairman thought they could. Dr. W. then mentioned a man who cuts off nearly all the tops of old apple-trees, to graft, and is very successful. His trees never die.

Dr. PECK thinks trees can be killed by pruning. He thinks that all transplanted trees should be mulched and limbs left to bear leaves. Leaves are lungs—trees cannot live without. Trees may be closely pruned, if they have good roots. Cutting of tops and roots in transplanting trees is simply ridiculous.

Mr. GORE says he always trims off the lower limbs, because they naturally die first.

H. C. VAIL contends that fruit-trees will bear every year, if they are fed with fruit-producing food. It is just as necessary to use care in removing a tree as it would be if it were a machine that might be injured by neglect or carelessness.

Dr. PECK says that he never has found it to be of any importance to place the tree in its new position in the same relative points of compass.

SOLON ROBINSON gave an amusing account of the way he saw trees transplanted at New-Orleans. They were dug up with the least possible amount of roots, and then the tops all cut away till they resembled big walking-sticks with a knob on one end. This knob was the root, and that was jammed into a hole filled with water from the natural wetness of the soil, and expected to grow. It is useless to say that it never did.

Mr. R. urged upon farmers to plant trees by the way-side, and told how large trees are removed and never stunted in their growth. He says any tree transplanted at an expense of $5 will make the farm sell for an increased price equal to $100 per tree. He instanced the beauty and value of the long lines of trees planted by the elder John Jay along the roads of the elder Jay farm in Bedford, Westchester County, about 50 miles north of this City.

MULCHING TREES.

Dr. WELLINGTON says it is a practice in parts of Massachusetts to cover the ground with soft hay for the fruit to fall upon, and that serves a grand purpose as a mulch, and adds greatly to the value of the fruit.

MULCHING STRAWBERRIES WITH TAN.

Mr. GORE stated that he mulched his strawberry-bed two inches deep with tan-bark last fall, and now his plants look remarkably fine.

He has also, and successfully, the following application for strawberries:

Nitrate potash, sal soda, glauber-salts, each one pound, and nitrate of ammoniac one-fourth pound, dissolved in thirty gallons of water.

Mr. VAIL mentioned the benefit of a mulch of tan for gooseberries and currants.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Upon the subject of farm implements, GEO. E. WARING states he is plowing with three horses and a plow that weighs 190, 16 inches deep, with ease. The soil is a hard gravelly one, and the horses heavy, weighing 1,300 pounds.

Dr PECK says that geeing about will obviate the trouble spoken of by Mr. Waring about lifting the plow out of the ground at the turnabout.

Mr. VAIL stated that New-Jersey farmers generally do all their work with one or two plows. They know nothing of the benefit of having a plow for each kind of work.

The attendance of the members at the Club was very large, and has been for some time past. There is a growing disposition to learn something about farming among the mechanics and workingmen of the City. The attendance from neighboring farms is very good.

Agricultural implements, pruning, transplanting and mulching will be discussed at the next meeting.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

A NEW PADDLE FOR STEAMERS.—We were present, yesterday, at a trial trip on a small scale, of a miniature steamboat propelled by a new fashioned paddle. The inventor is Mr. Wallis, of Danville, in this State, and the boat on which the experiment was shown, is an open pleasure boat, 32 feet in length, belonging to Capt. Tupper, of this City. On board such a craft, of course, an experiment designed to show the superiority of a new invention of this nature, could not be of so satisfactory and conclusive character as if performed on a larger scale. The boat was formerly run with ordinary paddle-wheels, having ten buckets to a wheel. In the new wheel there are but six of the new-fashioned paddles, yet the testimony of her owner is that the speed of the boat is increased by them from a quarter to a third. We can offer no opinion of the success of the inventor, for it is a thing to be tested by experiment. The value of a new paddle cannot be determined on theory, but must be subjected to the test of practical application, not only on a small but a large scale. It is difficult to explain the new paddle with perfect clearness, without the aid of diagrams. Let the reader imagine an ordinary paddle-board broken at the center and then confined by a hinge; the two ends bent forward toward the bow of the boat at an angle of twenty-five degrees to the circular rim which forms the circumference of the wheel. The paddle will be, he will perceive, in the form of the letter V, and, when in motion, is drawn with its external sides toward the water in propelling the boat. The shape of this paddle, or, rather, pair of paddles, is not that of an ordinary oblong paddle-board, but it is pointed at the joined ends. If the reader gets the right idea from what we state, he will see that as the wheel revolves the paddles enter the water with the sharp point downward, and leave the water in the same way. In this manner they avoid the loss of power in the dead stroke of an ordinary paddle as it is submerged, and the lift of water as it comes out. The value of the invention is claimed to lie in this improvement, as it brings nearly the whole power of the engine directly upon the propelling force. It is a singular fact that, while every other part of the steamboat has undergone changes and modifications since its first invention, the paddle alone remains stationary and without the least improvement. Yet it is a point to which ingenious men have devoted much thought and inventive labor. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended on new paddle forms, and in the Patent-Office at Washington nearly four hundred varieties are found, of which something more than fifty, we believe, have been patented. But nothing has yet been found to take the place of the old original paddle, as it was seen upon the first steamer, and upon the first boat, so far as we know, propelled by a crank. Whether the invention of Mr. Wallis is to follow the fate of other attempts in the same line time alone can determine. The wheel certainly moves through the water very smoothly, and its merits in this respect are visible to every eye. If it really possesses the superior propelling power, we may expect that its value will soon be tested by experiments on a larger scale.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Last night was the first evening of the Spring Exhibition of this Society, which takes place this year at the Brooklyn Athenæum, and continues through this afternoon and evening. The meeting was appointed earlier this spring than heretofore in order to secure the attendance of many citizens who are interested in the subject, but who leave the city on the approach of hot weather. The attendance last evening was very large, and there was but one opinion respecting the success of the Exhibition. The display of rare and curious plants was better than ever before, and several varieties were shown which have never before been on exhibition in the city.

The show of flowers in bloom was not as great as it would have been had not the severity of the weather retarded, to a considerable extent, the expansion and development of the buds of many varieties. Many plants which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been covered with blossoms, had now only begun to bud, and were, therefore, not present at the floral festival. Notwithstanding this untoward circumstance, the display was gorgeous and beautiful, and the various blossoms were cultivated to a degree of perfection satisfying to the most exacting florist, and the place was filled with the "mingled odors of a thousand flowers," which, for the instant, banished all remembrance of the accustomed city smells, which are not usually so fragrant and delicious.

The Azaleas claimed, perhaps, the most attention, as their huge clusters of showy flowers made them most conspicuous; but the palm was closely contested by the Roses, the Carnations, and the Stock gillies, the display of all which was exceedingly varied and beautiful. Our old friend, the Violet, commonly commended for her retiring modesty, seemed to have lost this gentle characteristic by striving to rival the Rose in dimensions; while the Roses had, many of them, attained a size and ponderosity unheard of in their native Persia. Other flowers, more unfamiliar, whose botanical names are only known to those versed in the mysteries of floriculture, each possessing its own peculiar beauty, but each widely differing from the other in size, shape, color, or wonderful delicacy of formation, are there in innumerable varieties. The exhibition is particularly complete in rare and curious Greenhouse Plants, but is, throughout, so full, extensive and interesting, that no one can fail to be highly gratified. Let no one grudge the time consumed in visiting this Floral Congress of our sister city, for he will not afterward regret the hours thus thus spent, unless he is an infidel in beauty, and audacious enough in his heresy to dare avow himself a miraculous exception to the universal law which makes mankind love flowers.

The premiums were yesterday awarded with perfect fairness, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. We give the list below:

COLLECTIONS—For the best dissimilar collection of hot and greenhouse specimen plants, not less than 12, $12—George Hamlyn, gardener to W. C. Langley, Esq., Bay Ridge; for the second best, $10—Martin Callaspy, gardener to J. H. Prentice, Gowanus; for the largest and best collection comprising new and rare plants, not less than 20, $12—R. B. Rauch, Gowanus; for the best two specimens of ornamental or variegated leafed specimens, $6—Martin Callaspy; for the best single $1—Martin Callaspy, Astoria.

HOTHOUSE PLANTS—For the best four specimens, $8—Alexander Gordon, gardener to Edwin Hoyt; for the second best, $6—M. Callaspy; for the best single specimen, $3—J. Weir, Bay Ridge; for the second best, $2—Thomas Templeton, gardener to Alfred Lane, Brooklyn.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS—For the best four specimens, $8—A. Gordon; for the second best, $6—M. Callaspy; for the best single specimen, $3, A. Gordon; for the second best, $2—Colman gardener to Cummings.

PELARGONIUMS—For the best six specimens, $8—George Hamlyn; for the second best, $5, George Hamlyn; for the best four specimens of fancy varieties, $5—George Hamlyn; for the second best, $3—A. Gordon; for the best four specimens of scarlet varieties, $3—D. Murphy, gardener to J. S. T. Stranahan; for the second best, $2—D. Murphy, gardener to J. S. T. Stranahan.

AZALEAS—For the best four specimens, $8—Alexander Fraser, gardener to Dennis Perkins; for second best, $6—S. Hamlyn; for the best single specimen, $3—L. Templeton; for the second best, $2—J. W. De Grasse.

ROSES—For the best twelve varieties of Bourbon, Tea, Noisette &c., $8—J. E. Rauch; for the second best, $6—James Weir; for the best six varieties, $5—James Weir.

FUCHSIAS—For the best six dissimilar specimens, $8—Wm. Poynter, Brooklyn; for the best three specimens, $5—Wm. Poynter, Brooklyn; for the second best, $3—T. Templeton.

CINERARIAS—For the best six varieties, $4—T. Templeton; for the second best $3—Wm. Poynter; for the best three, $2—Wm. Poynter; for the second best, $1—Ed. Decker, gardener to J. Q. Jones, Staten Island.

MONTHLY CARNATIONS—For the best four varieties, $3—J. E. Rauch; for the second best, $2—Jas. Weir.

VERBENAS—For the best dissimilar collection, not less than 12 varieties $3—J. E. Rauch; for the second best, $1—Jas. Weir; for the best six specimens, distinct varieties, $3—Jas. Weir; for the second best, $2—J. E. Rauch.

STOCKGILLIES—For the best specimen, Jas. Weir.

HYACINTHS—For the best six varieties, $3—J. DeGraw; for the second best, $2—J. DeGraw.

CUT FLOWERS—For the best twelve varieties of Roses, $2—Jas. Weir; for the second best $1—J. W. Burgess, Gen Cove; for the best six varieties of Camellias, $2—Jas. Weir; for the second best, $1—W. & J. Parks; best twelve Pansies, James Weir.

BOUQUETS, BASKETS, ETC.—For the best pair of hand Bouquets, $3—W. & J. Parks; for the best Baskets of Flowers, $4—Wm. Poynter; for the second best $1—W. & J. Parks.

VEGETABLES—For the best Asparagus, twenty-five stalks, $2—George Hamlyn; for the best dish of Mushrooms, $2—Edward Decker; for the best six heads of Lettuce, $1—Edward Decker.

Besides these regular premiums, several special ones were awarded by the judges:

Best collection of Roses in bloom, J. W. Burgess; Vase of Flowers, W. & J. Parks; correct labeling of specimens, J. E. Rauch; second best, W. & J. Parks.

VALENTINE'S NEW MANUAL.

We have before us a copy of the "Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York, for 1855: "By David T. Valentine," the well-known and long-tried Clerk of the Common Council. The Manual now ranks among the standard publications of the day, and by reason of the great amount of curious and interesting matter, aside from its official directory, possesses a permanent interest of no ordinary value. No other man in the City is so well qualified to prepare such a volume; and as Mr. Valentine takes a lively personal interest and pride in it, we may be sure that he leaves nothing undone to make it both presently and permanently valuable. It has been issued now some ten or twelve years, and each volume has been an improvement upon the preceding one, until the series embraces much more of the important historical facts of the City than can be found in any other publication.

We have before alluded to the fact that Mr. Valentine was preparing the continuation of his "History of New-York," and hope soon to announce its publication. In the meantime the "Manual" furnishes, from year to year, much historical matter that otherwise would soon pass altogether into oblivion.

In the present volume we find, carefully arranged, all necessary information in regard to City offices and officers. Nearly two hundred pages are taken up with historical matter, including an elaborate history of the Park and its vicinity; notices of the old Bridewell; the Islands in the East River and the Harbor; origin and changes in the names of streets; notable women of the olden time; ancient value of property; currency of New-Amsterdam; the will of Major Andre; history of the Tea water Pump; ferries in old times; private residences sixty years ago, with their value; wealthy citizens of that era; history of travel hence to Philadelphia; date of the erection of public buildings; history of the Society Library, and of the Bunker Mansion-House, with a letter from Gen. Washington concerning it; various memoranda, made by David Grim, of facts a hundred and fifty years ago; rules of the celebrated "Mutual Assistance Bag Company" (for saving property at fires) of 1803, with their names, among which are Cadwallader D. Colden, Elias Hicks, Peter Irving, Peter G. Stuyvesant, and other well-known men; notices of many old edifices; a Know Nothing petition to King William the Third against the conduct of Earl Bellomont; and some other interesting facts.

Beside the usual modern maps and cuts, the principal illustrations of a historical character are, the Park in 1827; Park-place, 1834; foot of Courtlandt-st., 1831; the Five Points in 1827, a most spirited and characteristic scene; the Merchants' Exchange, 1831; New York Garden, 1830; Park Theater, 1831; the old Manhattan Reservoir in Chambers-st; the Tryon-row Free School, 1806; Masonic Hall, 1830; map of the City in 1817; view of Wall-st., 1825; North Battery, Hubert-st, 1812; the Apthorpe mansion, Bloomingdale; north end of the Park in 1825; topographical plan of the City in 1775, surveyed for Gen. Gage, very interesting; view of Bridewell in 1780; a very early chart of the bay and rivers; facsimile of Gen. Carleton's return of refugees, embarked at this City for Nova Scotia in June, 1783—[illegible] men, 421 women, 1,001 children, and 552 servants; Bunker's Mansion-House; plans of the Wall-st. City Hall in 1745; the old house in Cherry-st., erected over 150 years since.

We had purposed to make several extracts, but want of space forbids.

SUICIDE BY A YOUNG WIFE.

There was no little excitement in Poughkeepsie on Tuesday night, in consequence of the suicide of Mrs. M. V. Seller, wife of John Seller, of Milbrook. Some time during the afternoon she went to the drug store kept by Mr. Wood and purchased some arsenic, saying that she wanted it to kill rats. She took it soon after, and at 6 o'clock was dead. The following letter, written to her husband, shows that her excuse for so desperate a deed is the behavior of her husband's relatives. Any person aspiring to the title of a man, who permits the interference of relatives between himself and his wife, or in any way tolerates mischievous meddling, ought not to hope for sympathy when the distracted and hunted one thus escapes the torment:

DEAR JOHN: I sit down to write to you for the last time. John, I am downhearted. I can't stand it any longer. Forgive me for what I have done. Take care of Josey, and don't think of what I have done. I loved you too well. Oh, God! forgive me! After you went away on Monday noon, your father and mother commenced at me. This morning I said I would give them a dollar a week and help to do the work; but they would not do it. They said that, if it had not been for me, that George would have been at Diettrich's, and you would have been with them. John, I can't stand it. I shall trouble them no more. My time is at an end. I know that it will be hard for you, and it is hard for me. I would like to see you, but I cannot. So, good by, forever till we meet hereafter. Ever yours—your dear wife. M. V. SELLER.

BURGLARIES IN CHENANGO COUNTY.

A PROMISING SCAPEGRACE.

For some months past a gang of young villains, eight in number, have been committing burglaries in Chenango County, N. Y., and all efforts to arrest them have, until recently, proved fruitless. Seven of them, however, have at last been caught, and the eighth, Loring H. Rockwell, was traced to this City, whither he was pursued by Sheriff Wilcox, and, with the aid of Officer Sampson, of the reserve corps, taken into custody. He yesterday called at the Post Office to take out a letter, which had been written to him by the officers and deposited in the office, and afterward advertised, and while in the act of receiving the letter was captured. He showed fight and attempted to draw a dirk knife but was prevented by a sight of the locust club of the officer. He then tried to bribe the officers to let him go by offering them five watches, $50 and a double-barreled pistol, but in this he also failed. On searching him, $100 in money and the above articles, most of which he had stolen from his own father, were found. Finding that his efforts to get clear were unavailing, he swore to take the life of Sheriff Wilcox the first opportunity that was presented. He was ironed and taken back to Chenango County for trial.

CITY ITEMS.

GERMAN OPERA AT NIBLO'S.—This Company will perform, this evening, Flotow's Opera of *Alessandro Stradella*. Mesdames D'Ormy and Siedenburg and Messrs. Quint and Müller in the principal parts. There is also engaged a corps of some 18 children to dance the dances of the first act.

J. W. Taylor will lecture to-morrow evening, (Thursday,) upon Geology, before the Mechanics' Institute.

Madame Isidora Clark's Concert, at the Metropolitan Theater, was erroneously announced in our columns yesterday, to take place this evening. It is on Tuesday evening next.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—The corporation of Trinity Church have nearly completed a new Chapel of Ease, on Twenty-fifth-st., and will consecrate it as Trinity Chapel, on the 17th of this month. The building is constructed of Caen stone and, though massive in size, appears somewhat contracted in width when compared with its great length. The interior is finished with taste, but the colors are rather more brilliant than usual in such edifices. Stained glass windows, reaching to within twelve feet of the floor, light the interior. The decorations of the pulpit, the chancel, and the altar, are richly gilt, and painted in divers colors, so brilliant as to border on the gorgeous. There is no gallery. The organ, which is sunk in a niche over against the pulpit, together with the organist, will be invisible to the congregation. There are about one hundred and sixty pews, of five seats each, affording accommodation for eight hundred persons. The floor is paved with marble, and the chancel with encaustic tiles. The Rev. Dr. Higbee, and the Rev. Mr. Hobart, have been appointed by the Vestry of Trinity Church as the Ministers of the Chapel.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the report of the Committee on Police, in favor of paying Richard Gambling and C. C. Ackerman, policemen of the Sixteenth Ward, for duty performed during suspension by the Commissioners, was adopted over the veto of the Mayor. A communication from the Board of Education asking an appropriation of $198,091, was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Controller was instructed to draw his warrant in favor of David T. Valentine for $1,000, for compiling the Corporation Manual. In Committee of the Whole, the report to pay Wm. B. Reynolds $46,745 51, for his property used in removing offal from the City and disposing of it at Barren Island, and also as a bonus on his lease of premises on that Island, was adopted by a vote of 29 to 21. The report in favor of advertising Corporation proceedings in five City papers of the largest circulation was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Friday.

INSULT TO A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—During a debate last evening, as to Engine No. 44, in the Eleventh Ward, Councilman Hart was in favor of sustaining the present Company. In relation to a party, we believe, opposing Mr. Francis Clark, Mr. H. alluded to him as having been dismissed for a cause stated by Councilman H. Soon afterward, a gentleman from among the spectators was seen to approach Councilman H., as he stood at his desk addressing the Board, and said something to him which seemed to have the effect of somewhat confusing Councilman H. Another member rose and said that the spectator had insulted Councilman H., and moved that he be turned out of the room. The party was Mr. Clark. Councilman Hart said he approached him and called him a d—nd rascal. Some of the members expressed indignation that a member should be so insulted. Before a vote was taken as to Mr. Clark, however, the door was opened by the doorkeeper for him, and he left the room. It was stated that the President would have had a right to arrest him.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE.—The proprietor of this establishment, Mr. Sidney Kopman, has just enlarged his borders by the addition of the new marble building on the corner of Broadway and Houston-st, adjoining the house he has kept for some months past. The enlarged establishment makes a hotel of ample proportions, having accommodations for four hundred persons, and every variety of rooms and suites of rooms that can be desired, so that any economy of expense may be indulged in. The house is kept on the European plan, and has already a very large number of patrons. It is situated in a central position, commanding fine views of the City, and will undoubtedly please strangers, especially those whose business prevents them from being on hand at regular meals. Mr. Kopman means to exclude all "fast" young men and other persons of suspicious character, and thus keep a house in which families can feel perfectly at home and at ease. An ample refectory on the first floor is to be opened immediately. We notice that the house is well ventilated, and furnished throughout with steam heaters, Croton water, gas, and modern and convenient furniture of handsome and in some instances luxurious patterns.

CROTON WATER.—Mr. Van Schaick, President of the Croton Board, writes to Mayor Wood, urging the importance of more reservoir room. The Croton Works now furnish 30,000,000 of gallons daily, or 46 gallons to each inhabitant. Of this quantity, 17,000,000 gallons are wasted. This most wanton and enormous waste it may be possible to diminish by severe measures, but no human power can subdue it to such a degree as to render the City safe in case of an accident, without increasing the supply by an additional reservoir. Mr. Van Schaick says:

"A detailed statement of other reasons which exist would equally convince the most ordinary judgment that prudence requires the construction of the new reservoir without further delay. A few particulars of recent occurrence will be sufficient. The flood of water in the Croton River in April last will be remembered. The reports concerning it caused in the City the greatest alarm, and the stoppage of its most important conduits for a short time, and if dams on the river had not been so solid as both nature and art could make it, there is every reason to believe that it must have been borne down by the flood.

"It is believed that there is no work in the country better constructed than the Croton Aqueduct, but it necessarily runs for a considerable part of thirty-five miles along the sides of hills and over low intermediate grounds, rendering its stability less certain than if it ran over solid rock or level grounds, particularly in extreme cold weather, from the action of the frost.

"On the morning of the 19th of March of this year a leak was discovered in the Aqueduct, proceeding from a fissure 200 feet in extent, in which the blade of a knife could be inserted. Upon the discovery of the leak by the Superintendent on that part of the Aqueduct the most prompt measures were adopted, and to enable the Engineer to repair the damage the water was shut off at the dam 40 hours. Is not this fact sufficient? Would comment upon what might have occurred had the damage been greater be of any avail?

"In February last the gauge fell in the Distributing Reservoir nine feet in three days, because the water had been set to run day and night all over the City, to prevent its freezing in the pipes and faucets.

"What discretion is to anticipate forever all events, and to steer its way successfully against opposition and apathy the most unexcusable? This Department having frequently discharged its whole duty on this subject, must leave it to higher powers. In anticipation of the increase of the population and business of the City, without reference to more important considerations, the time has arrived when another reservoir should be constructed.

"If the water was shut off at the dam, the present supply, with the present waste, would last for five or six days; with not any waste whatever, it might furnish the actual consumption for not exceeding fourteen or fifteen days."

THE LABORER.—A lecture was delivered on Monday evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Wm. Oland Bourne, on the Laborer, the Trader, and the Capitalist—their mutual relations and interests. The lecturer first considered the elements of wealth, reviewing the systems of political economy, and agreeing with Adam Smith in basing wealth on Labor. He was there to vindicate the claims of Labor-capital. If the reward of Labor-capital was great, then the reward of all other capitalists would be increased. Consequently the fundamental question of the well wisher to all should be to increase the efficiency and reward of Labor. The world had always been heaping up capital, and for the last few years very rapidly, by the aid of labor-saving machinery. He reprobated the system of Mr. Say, which states, as a general principle, that the wages of Labor must be but a bare subsistence. This was the doctrine of the free trader. Cheap Labor was the doctrine of the aristocrat and the slaveholder—of *The London Times* and *The Charleston Mercury*. He compared passages from *The Times* with others from *The Charleston Mercury*, and the speeches of Gov. McDuffie, and found in them a remarkable similarity. All wealth was produced by Labor; no value was added by exchange; the boys who traded knives all day were no richer at night; but the exchanger, the Trader, managed to accumulate capital at the expense of both producer and consumer; and hence the erroneous idea that commerce was the source of wealth. He read largely from Adam Smith—the great apostle of free trade—to show that home trade was much more advantageous than foreign. During the year, $70,000,000 worth of goods had been imported beyond the exports of the country. This we should have made here. Every bale of goods imported was only so much foreign Labor packed up and brought over to compete with American manufacture and American Labor. He proceeded to compare the prices of iron in the Free-trace and the Protection years, and to examine the Free trade doctrine of Secretary Walker. He attributed the depression of business last winter to the importation of manufactures from Europe. He hoped for better times, when, with Free Labor, we should utter and act upon that glorious bond of union and American brotherhood—"We will help each other."

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS MAYOR.—Octavio Milesi, one of the political emigrants transported hither in the Des Geneye, writes to the "Most illustrious Mayor, "reverently imploring the sum of three dollars" to pay his board bill. He says that he has applied three times to the Commissioners of Emigration in vain, and he hopes that he will not vainly supplicate this time, "Knowing through fame how great and powerful is your name."

BOMBARDMENT OF NEW-YORK.—Daniel Drew, corner of Forty-eighth-st. and Ninth-av., complains that while his cart was standing in front of his door, an enormous projectile fell in said cart, smashing the bottom thereof to atoms. He thinks if any person had been in that place it would have served him just so, and wants McCabe, a blaster, whose ground is two hundred feet distant, to be more careful.

LICENSES REVOKED.—The licenses of several junk-shops have been revoked on account of the keepers receiving stolen goods, and making their shops the resort of thieves. The license of the Emigrant-Office No. 4 East Broadway has been revoked, for swindling applicants for situations.

GIRL LOST.—Mary Downey, No. 305 Eighth-st., says that her daughter, Mary, disappeared five months ago, and she has not heard from her since. The girl is 16, has fair hair, blue eyes, and is rather tall and quite graceful in her appearance.

THE PURSUIT OF A DOLPHIN.—Miss Harriet Ackley, a young lady of Utica, N. Y., complains that John Dolphin, of Durhamville, N. Y., after having kept company with her for nearly two years, and being solemnly affianced to her last June, has, through the persuasion of her father, broken off the engagement, and deserted her, and, as she fears, gone to Europe to marry another girl. She begs the Mayor to bring him before her, and make him fulfill his obligations toward her. An officer was dispatched to look for the runaway.

RASCALLY CONDUCT OF A STAGE DRIVER.—Matilda D. Thompson, of No. 70 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, complains that the driver of Broadway stage No. 223, stopped his stage, put her and a friend of hers out in a rain-storm, only because of their color.

A SUBJECT FOR THE MAINE LAW.—O. C. Kuder swears that he went to the house of ill-fame, kept by Fred Koch, in Houston-st., got drunk, and was robbed of $38. He says that he took another witness of the robbery to the Tombs, and was told there that nothing could be done against the house, if not disturbing the neighbors.

ARRIVALS.—Among the recent arrivals in town, we notice the following:

At the COLLAMORE HOUSE—Timothy Dwight, St. Louis; John Sage, Ithaca; Lieut. Martin U. S. Navy; Henry Dunlap, Chicago; J. H. Owen, New Haven; Capt. Hare U. S. Army; P. S. Viren, Hartford; John Williamson, Canada; Hon. Mr. Rockwood, Montreal.

At the ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL—Judge Cobb, St. Louis; W. H. Bathain, Saratoga Springs; J. T. Rockwood, Springfield; Alonzo Parker, Boston; Mr. Huiseman, Washington; H. Waterman, Hudson; T. Boutelliver, Montreal; Mayor Cook, Buffalo; R. Huffman, Baltimore.

At the METROPOLITAN HOTEL—Col. Robert M. Remet, St. Louis; M. Gilbert Johnstown; Major Macila, Fort Leavenworth; Edward Haskell, Boston; Wm. Davidson, Ft. John; C. N. Chandler, Elmira; W. S. French, Providence; J. H. Jones, Mo.; B. Hinckley, California.

GETTING BLUE.—Two men, named Herman Goldsmith and Alm. Lewis, storekeepers at No. 417 Eighth-av., were yesterday arrested, charged with stealing fifty-five pounds of indigo—the property of John Edwards, residing at the corner of Twenty-eighth-st. and First-av. The complainant alleges that he was induced to convey the indigo to the premises of the accused upon their promise to buy and pay cash for it, but after getting it there, they refused to purchase, but detained it—alleging that he owed them money—and they intended keeping the property until it was paid. The magistrate, Justice Brennan, decided that this plan to collect the debt was illegal, and held the accused to answer.

A COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

James McCarthy agt. Morris & Cobnert.—McCarthy complained that the defendants, on the 11th January, at No. 257 Broadway, hired him to go to Syracuse, and thence to the Oswego Canal; that the passage was $7 87½, which he alleged he paid, and 25c. more to Cayuga Bridge. The plaintiff went up, and, as he alleges, could not find work. They did not want to hire him, and, he says that five other persons were with him. There was not sufficient work for those on hand. After he got there he went to work for another contractor, at seven shillings per day, that a great many others were there who could not get work. He says that Morris & Cobnert deceived him, and prays the Mayor to investigate the matter, and deal with them according to law.

On this the Mayor issued his summons. The defendant, Mr. Cobnert appeared, and showed the agreement under which the plaintiff shipped. He was to go to work with Messrs. Myers & Johnson, contractors on the Oswego Canal. He showed letters from the resident engineer and six different contractors, instructing him to send on men. These instructions commenced in November, went through December, January, February, and March, with some eight or ten telegraphic dispatches, ordering men at seven shillings per day. The complainant, on his cross-examination, said that he did not go to Myers & Johnson to work; did not see either of them before he engaged with other contractors, that it was cold; lake was frozen; there was a strike on the work; that they struck for nine shillings per day, which the contractors did not give.

Judge Osborn heard the complaint, and at once ordered it dismissed.

Mayor's Office, April 11, 1855.

A CARD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your edition of this morning (11th) I find an article under the head of *Police Reports*, in which my name figures in connection with the abortion case, complaint being made by Anna Nesson vs. Thomas Cudworth and wife, one Mrs. Whitey and Mrs. E. D. Coles, my wife. It seems by the printed account, that the defendants charge the whole matter to be a conspiracy on my part to extort money. Such allegation I beg herein to deny in toto. It is true that one of the defendants bears my name, and I once considered her a wife. But she has forgotten herself. The word extortion as spelled to me in connection with Thomas Cudworth is out of place. I will not pursue this theme any longer. I have taken such measures as will insure to me that justice which is my right. I am the counsel for Anna Nesson; as such drew the affidavit; as such will pursue the guilty to the extreme of the law. My position place before the public. Let them say whether an outraged father and husband should be condemned for hating the destroyer of his household. By inserting these few remarks in your paper, you will much oblige.

Yours respectfully, J. COLES, No. 1,207 Broadway.

REPEAL OF THE MAINE LAW.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I observe by your sketch, this morning, of the celebration of the Pass Festival by the St. Nicholas Society, on Monday evening, that your Reporter has inadvertently attributed to me the remark of another gentleman recommending the repeal of the new Prohibitory Liquor Law at the end of "one brief year". As I am not prepared to concur in the suggestion, while still ignorant of the practical working of the law—which, despite its anticipated inconvenience to individuals, will, I hope, conduce largely to the general welfare—I am the more unwilling, he my silence, to appropriate the credit of having made it. I therefore ask permission, through your columns, to make this correction. Respectfully your obedient servant, JOHN JAY.

No. 20 Nassau-st., Wednesday morning.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The report of the proceedings in your paper of the St. Nicholas Society at the recent Pass Festival is, in some respects erroneous. Mr. Schell did not allege that the next meeting of the Society should be held without the State, in consequence of the recent Temperance law, but spoke warmly against the proposition. He did not advise evasion or evasion of the law, but contended acquiescence under it until it should be repealed, which he trusted would be at no distant date. ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

CAVING OF AN EMBANKMENT.—An embankment in Eighty-sixth-st. near Second-av., caved in suddenly yesterday morning, and buried up two laborers, one of whom was rescued without having sustained serious injury, but the other, Patrick Doyle, had a leg broken, and was sent to the Hospital.

FATAL FALL.—John McMahon, of No. 68 Grove-st., a native of Ireland, 55 years of age, was instantly killed yesterday by the falling of a scaffold 45 feet high, which he had erected and upon which he was at the time. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day. The deceased had a son killed at the time of the accident at the Public School House in Greenwich-av.

A CHARGE AGAINST AARON.—Isadore Aaron, keeper of a second hand clothing store in Orange-st., was yesterday arrested, charged with passing on Peter Scandor, a negro, $5 in worthless bills as an exchange for a genuine bank-bill, which he refused to return when told the character of the worthless bills. He was taken before Justice Bogart and committed for examination.

FRATERNAL FELLOWSHIP.—Daniel Carroll, a young man in the employ of his brother, Jas. J. Carroll, liquor dealer at No. 224 Mulberry-st., was yesterday arrested, charged with having sold liquor to various persons, and with pocketing the proceeds, which belonged to his brother. It is alleged that in this way he has defrauded his brother out of about $50. He was taken before Justice Welsh and held for examination.

CARVING EXPERIMENT.—A black woman named Ellen Whittlesee, was yesterday arrested charged with having recently assaulted another colored woman, named Mary Ann Miller. The affray took place on the Five Points, and the accused nearly cut off the nose of her antagonist with a large knife. She was locked up by Justice Bogart for trial.

WADDLED OFF WITH A HORSE.—Hamilton Waddle, a baker, was yesterday arrested, on complaint of John Dreser of Newark, N. J., who charges him with having, in company with James Balfe, stolen a horse from his premises, valued at $70. It appears that the wife of Waddle sold the horse to a young man in the employ of the bailee, agreeing to take pay in monthly installments; this young man having no place to keep the horse, sent him to his father, who sold him to Mr. Dreser and kept the proceeds of the sale. The man informed Mr. Waddle of these facts when it was determined by them to take the animal away from the purchaser, which they did, and for this act the charge of larceny was preferred against them. Justice Sherman required the accused to find bail to answer the charge.

[Advertisement.]

LEARY & Co., Art-Hatters and Venders to Gentlemen. Stores, Astor House, Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

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HOW TO BE SAFE.

We learn that the steamers Bay State, Plymouth Rock and Worcester, which saved the propeller Charles Osgood from destruction by fire, were provided with H. R. WORTHINGTON'S SAFETY STEAM PUMP, and it is to this invention that their efficiency in this service is attributable. We find, upon inquiry, that but few steamers or steamboats are without them, and the security they offer, both from fires and leaks, seems to demand that all should be provided with them.

[Advertisement.]

The proprietor of a flourishing Boarding and Day-School, near New-York, states that his school was depopulated by Fever and Ague in his great pecuniary