THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD
AGGREGATE CIRCULATION
THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND.
THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

To the Public.

NEW YORK HERALD—Daily Newspaper—published every day of the year except New Year's Day and Fourth of July. Price 2 cents per copy—or $7 26 per annum—postages paid, cash in advance.

WEEKLY HERALD—published every Saturday—price 6¼ cents per copy, or $3 12 per annum—postages paid, cash in advance.

ADVERTISERS are informed that the circulation of the Herald is over THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND, and increasing fast. It has the largest circulation of any paper in this city, or the world, and is, therefore, the best channel for business men in the city or country. Prices moderate—cash in advance.

PRINTING of all kinds executed at the most moderate prices, and in the most elegant style.

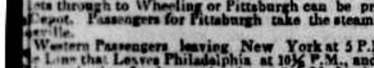
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Proprietor of the Herald Establishment,
Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

ÆOLIAN PIANOFORTES.

...NS & CLARK having purchased the patent right for "Coleman's Æolian Attachment to the Pianoforte," for the United States, (excepting Massachusetts) announce to the public, that they are now prepared to supply Pianofortes with this improvement attached, or to attach the same to any made horizontal Pianofortes. In regard to the durability of this invention, N. & C. are prepared to satisfy the most ...ed mind, their own critical examination and experience warrant them in the assertion, that the "Æolian" will keep in tune in any climate, and it will not be affected by changes of atmosphere. The most satisfactory warrantee is given with each instrument.

The public are invited to examine the "Æolian Pianofortes" at the ware-room, No. 240 Broadway, opposite the Park, where may be found an assortment of 6, 6½ and 7 octave Pianofortes, both in rosewood and mahogany cases. m26 6m*rc

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR BALTIMORE.
THROUGH IN SIX HOURS.
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.
...Chester, Wilmington, Elkton, Havre de Grace, &c.
FARE REDUCED.



On and after MONDAY next, March 24th, the cars will leave the depot, corner of Eleventh and Market streets, as follows:—
DAILY, at 4 P. M.
" (except Sundays) at 10½ P. M.
... the arrival of the 5 P. M. train from New York.
FARE THREE DOLLARS.

The above are the only lines that connect with those from Baltimore for the South and West.

WHEELING AND PITTSBURGH.

...ets through to Wheeling or Pittsburgh can be procured at the Depot. Passengers for Pittsburgh take the steamboat at ...eville.

Western Passengers leaving New York at 5 P.M., can take the Line that leaves Philadelphia at 10½ P.M., and arrive in Baltimore in time for the cars leaving at 7 A.M. for the West. Fare to Wheeling, $13—Pittsburgh, $12.

Returning, the cars leave Baltimore at 9 A.M. and 8 P.M.

Freight Passenger Train,
FARE FIFTY CENTS.

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Depot at 5 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Passengers by this Line arrive in Baltimore at an early hour next morning.

Freight to Baltimore.

DRY GOODS, 12½ cents per 100 lbs.
GROCERIES, &c. 10 cents per 100 lbs.

Freights received and forwarded daily (except Sundays) from the depot, corner of 11th and Market streets, and delivered in Baltimore at an earlier hour than by any other line.

G. H. HUDDELL, Agent, Phila.

For any information respecting the above Lines, apply to GEO. P. FISHER, Agent, No. 7 Wall, or 6 West streets.

FOR BALTIMORE.
7 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M.—FARE $3.
CITIZENS' UNION LINE.
NEW CASTLE & FRENCHTOWN RAILROAD.

This route, acknowledged to be the most pleasant between Philadelphia and Baltimore, will be open for travel on MONDAY next, March 24th.

The unrivalled and favorite steamboat ROBERT MORRIS, Captain Douglass, having been put in thorough order, will take her place on this end of the Line, and the swift and splendid steamboat CONSTITUTION, Capt. Chaytor, on the other.

On and after MONDAY next, March 24th, the steamboat ROBERT MORRIS will leave Dock street wharf daily, (except Sunday, at 7½ o'clock, A. M. for New Castle, where passengers will take the cars (known to be the most comfortable in the country) for Frenchtown, and there take the steamboat CONSTITUTION for Baltimore, arriving in time to (and the only line that does) connect with the Lines leaving Baltimore in the afternoon for the South and in from 4 to 6 hours in advance of any other line.

The Lines leave Baltimore for Philadelphia daily, except Sunday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Breakfast and Dinners provided on board the Boats.
Fare to Chester or Newcastle .... 75 cents.
Fare to Baltimore $2 00

WHEELING AND PITTSBURGH.

Tickets through to Wheeling and Pittsburgh can be procured on board.

al 1m*rc G. H. HUDDELL, Agent.

NEW YORK, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, BELVIDERE AND EASTON.—Leave the ... foot of Courtland street daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock, A. M., by Railroad from Jersey City to Morristown, by post-coaches through Mendham, Chester, German Valley, Schooley's Mountain, Anderson Town, Port Colden, Washington, to Belvidere and Easton.

For seats, apply to J. HILL, at the Commercial Hotel, 73 Courtlandt street.

N. B.—Extras furnished at the shortest notice, by applying to ... at Morristown. m4 1m*m

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMBOATS FOR ALBANY—Daily, Sundays excepted, through direct, at 6 o'clock, P. M.—From the Pier between Courtlandt and Liberty streets.

Steamboat ROCHESTER, Captain R. G. Cruttenden, leave on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons, at 6 o'clock.

Steamboat KNICKERBOCKER, Captain A. Houghton, leave on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons at 6 o'clock.

At 5 o'clock, P. M., Landing at intermediate places:—from the foot of Barclay street.

Steamboat SOUTH AMERICA, Captain M. H. Truesdell, on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

Steamboat COLUMBIA, Captain William H. Peck, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

Passengers taking the above lines will arrive in Albany in ample time to take the morning train of Cars for the east or west.

The Boats are new and substantial, are furnished with new and elegant state rooms, and for speed and accommodations are unrivalled on the Hudson.

Freight taken at moderate rates.

All persons are forbid trusting any of the boats of this line, without a written order from the Captains or Agents.

For passage or freight, apply on board the boats, or to P. C. Schultz, at the office on the Wharf. a2rc

NEW YORK, ALBANY AND TROY LINE.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Direct—from the pier at the foot of Courtlandt st.—The low pressure steamboat SWALLOW, Captain A. H. Squire, This Evening, at 6 o'clock, Thursday, April 3d, 1845.

For passage or freight, apply on board, or to C. CLARK, at the office on the wharf.

Freight taken on the most reasonable terms. Freight must be put in charge of the Freight Agent, or the Company will not be responsible for losses. a3 rc

STEAMER WILLIAM SEABROOK AT PRIVATE SALE.—This superior Vessel, built by James Marsh & Son, of this place, of the best materials, in the summer of 1839, is now offered at private sale, and if not disposed of in that way, will positively be sold on Thursday, the 17th April, at public auction, to the highest bidder. She measures 176 feet keel, 142 feet on deck, 24 feet 2 inches hull, 9 feet 2 inches in depth, and 285 tons, is copper fastened and copper ed up to her decks, copper ... and engine of 70 horse power, manufactured by J. P. Allaire, of New York. In short, she is not only well, but ... found in every respect, and considered as good as new. For further information, please apply to SANDIFORD HOLMES, 17 Auction Range, Charleston, S. C.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—Positively first and only Regular Packet—Louisiana and New York Line—Regular Packet of 8th inst—The new and very superior packet ship SHANUNGA, Captain Patton, will sail as above, her regular day.

For freight or passage, having splendid furnished accommodations, apply on board, at Orleans wharf, foot of Wall st., or to E. K. COLLINS & CO. 56 South st.

Positively no goods received on board after Saturday evening, 5th April.

Agents in New Orleans, Messrs. Hullin & Woodruff, who will promptly forward all goods to their address.

The Regular Packet Ship LOUISVILLE, Captain Hunt, will succeed the Shanunga, and sail 16th inst.

FOR LIVERPOOL—Regular Packet of the 16th of April—The well known, splendid, first class, fast sailing Packet Ship ASHBURTON, Captain Henry Huttleston, will positively sail as above.

Having most splendid and elegant accommodations for cabin, second cabin, and steerage passengers, persons wishing to embark or secure berths in the above magnificent Packet should make application on board, foot of Maiden Lane, or to the subscriber,

JOSEPH McMURRAY,
100 Pine street, corner of South.

The above will be succeeded by the new and handsome Packet Ship HENRY CLAY, Captain Nye, to sail on 6th May.

LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKETS—Packet of the 11th April—The splendid fast sailing and favorite Packet Ship SEA, Captain Edwards, will positively sail as above, her regular day.

Her accommodations for cabin, second cabin, and steerage passengers, are very superior. Those wishing to secure berths should not fail to make early application on board, foot of Peck slip, or to

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT,
76 South street, cor. Maiden lane.

STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—Packet of the 11th of April—The new and elegant first class packet ship WATERLOO, Capt. W. H. Allen, will positively sail as above, her regular day.

Having very superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers, persons about to embark, will find it a splendid ship to be a most desirable conveyance.

The Waterloo will sail again from Liverpool on the 26th of May. Those who are desirous of sending for their relatives or friends, can have them brought out in this splendid packet.

For passage to or from Liverpool, early application should be made to the subscriber.

JOSEPH McMURRAY,
100 Pine street, corner of South street.

PASSAGE FROM GALWAY, DIRECT TO NEW YORK—The superior, fast sailing British Brig VICTORIA, will sail from Galway on the 1st May.

This offers an excellent opportunity to persons wishing to send for their friends, residing in that part of Ireland, precluding the trouble and expense of going to Liverpool to embark. Contracts for passage, which will be at a moderate rate, must be made previous to the 31st inst., in order to be in time for the steamer of the 1st of April, from Boston.

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid) to
JOHN HERDMAN, 61 South street.

LONDON LINE OF PACKETS—Packet of the 16th April.—The fast sailing Packet Ship TORONTO, Captain Tinker, will positively sail as above, her regular day.

Superior accommodation for cabin, second cabin, and steerage passengers, are very superior. Early application should be made to

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT,
76 South st., cor. Maiden lane.

PACKETS FOR HAVRE—Second Line.—The ship UTICA, F. Hewitt, Master, will sail on the 1st of May.

BOYD & HINCKEN, Agents,
No. 9, Tontine Buildings.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

THE LATE PROPRIETORS of the BEACON COURSE for Trotting, respectfully inform the Public, who have so liberally patronised them for the last four seasons on the Beacon Course, that they, together with Hiram Woodruff, have taken the Union Course for the coming season for all purposes except racing. During the season liberal Purses will be offered for Trotting, Hurdle Racing and Foot Racing. The following Trotting Stakes and Purse is offered, to come off the last week in April:—

Stake No. 1—Free for horses never trotted for a Purse, mile heats, best 3 in 5, under the saddle. Sub. $100, H. F.

Stake No. 2—Free for horses never trotted for a Purse Two Mile heats in harness. Sub. $100, H. F.

Stake No. 3—Free for horses never won a Purse, over $50, Two Mile heats, under the Saddle. Sub. $100, H. F.

Stake No. 4—Same as No. 3, in harness.

Stake No. 5—Two Mile heats under the saddle, free for horses never won a Purse over $100. Sub. $100, H. F.

Purse $250, Two Mile heats in harness, free for all Trotting horses.

Entries for the Stakes and Purse to be made on or before Tuesday, April the 8th, at Green's & Losees, No. 188 Chatham street, by 9 P. M., three or more in each to make a race.

m30 10t*ec

CENTREVILLE COURSE, TROTTING.

A PURSE OF FIFTY DOLLARS will be given. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, under the saddle. Free for horses that never won a purse over $50. To come off over the above Course on Monday, April 7th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. To close Thursday, April 3d, by 9 o'clock, P. M., at Jones' Second Ward Hotel; 3 or more to make a race. The Track has been scraped and rolled, and is in excellent order.

JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.
a1 3t*jc

RED HOUSE PLEASURE GROUNDS.

FOOT RACE—To come off on Wednesday next; free for all men that never run ten miles within the hour in public. TEN MILE RACE, to be divided in three Prizes, 1st, 2d, and 3d man. Entries to be made on or before the 6th of April, at the Red House, or Second Ward Hotel. a2 2t*rc

HARTWELL'S
WASHINGTON HOUSE,
223 Chestnut Street,
ABOVE SEVENTH STREET, NEXT TO THE MASONIC HALL,
PHILADELPHIA.

f27 1m*m

CARPETING.
454 Pearl Street.

THE Subscribers have just opened the large and spacious CARPET WARE ROOMS, No. 454 Pearl street, formerly occupied by Smith, Hewitt & Co., and are now ready to offer the public an entire new stock of Carpeting, bought expressly for the spring trade, some of which are exceedingly rich, of new designs and colors. Among them may be found—

25 NEW SETTS KIDMINSTER BRUSSELS, Entirely New.
18 PS. KIDMINSTER THREE PLY, Rich Shading.
SUPERFINE FINE AND COMMON INGRAIN CARPETING.
Of every variety and description.

Rugs, Druggets, Table and Piano Covers; Worsted, Tufted and Jute Mats; Oil Cloths, very heavy and in great varieties, from 3 to 24 feet wide; together with all other articles usually found in the trade. The public are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
m20 2m*m 454 Pearl street.

TO CARPET MANUFACTURERS, &c &c.

LEAD WIRE, of various sizes, suitable for weaver's weights, constantly on hand, or made to order and for sale, by TATHAM & BROTHERS,
mh21 1m*rrc 249 Water street.

JET AND HORN BUTTONS,

OF all sizes—Bugles, Beads; Hair, Shawl and Breast Pins, Bracelets, Bead Bags, Hair Ornaments, &c. Daguerreotype Plates and Instruments, French China Vases. Also, Plain White China. For sale by

EDWARD HEN, Importer,
mh20 1m*m 18 and 20 Liberty street.

COLORED PAPER AND FANCY PAPER BOXES.

BAUER & BODEN respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue to manufacture Colored Paper and Fancy Paper Boxes, in all varieties, at the old stand of the late firm of Blanc & Boden, 74 Fulton corner of Gold street. He is fully determined to manufacture a superior article, and to put the prices so as to satisfy his customers. Orders will be punctually attended to.

N. B.—A good assortment of Colored Papers and Fancy Paper Boxes always on hand. ja30 2m*ec

DALLY'S TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,
285 River St. Troy.

THE Subscriber avails himself of this method of communicating to the public the fact that he is now manufacturing fine cut and smoking Tobacco and Snuff, at 285 River street, Troy, next door to the Fulton market.

TOBACCO—The celebrated Fancy Virginia. This Tobacco took the premium at the late Fair. Extra Chewing Tobacco, sweet Virginia; American Smoking Tobacco, manufactured from the leaf; Spanish do, Turkish do.

SNUFFS—Rose scented, No. 1; Maccaboy, American Gentleman, Lundyfoot, French Rapee, and Irish Blackguard.

The above articles are all warranted to be made of the finest qualities of leaf tobacco, and by the most experienced workmen.

Orders directed as above will meet with prompt attention—the same pains taken as if they were personally present.

E. Savage, 254 Fulton street, and A. A. Samanos, Broadway, Agents for the city of New York.

Troy, Jan. 18, 1845. m2 1m*ec

GENUINE IMPORTED HAVANA SEGARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale at wholesale and retail the following choice brands of Segars; in point of equality there is none superior in this city:—

Uguez Regalias,	Yugeniudad,
do Panetelas,	India,
do Small sizes,	Palma Celebrada,
La Fragancia,	Canones, (for the Southern market.)
Norma,	
Venus	Panetelas, (of various brands.)
Cabana, (suitable for London market.)	Regalias, do do
	Trabucos,
Estrella, do	Esperanza.
Noriega, (of superior quality.)	

Strangers, citizens, and the trade generally, would do well in calling and examining this splendid stock of Segars previous to purchasing elsewhere, as all the above Segars are genuine imported Havanas, and contain nothing but Tobacco of the first and best quality.

D. M. HENRIQUES,
m31 1m rrc 51 William street.

WHOLESALE SEGAR EMPORIUM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale a large assortment of Segars, made of best selected Havana Tobacco, and having been manufactured six months, are now in fine order, and can be sold 33 per cent lower than the same quality of Imported Segars.

Havana Regalias in 8ths and 10ths,	Cazadoras,
Washington La Normas,	Esperanza,
La India,	La Recompensa,
Justa Sanz, Principees,	Panetelas, &c. &c.

Together with a large assortment of Imitation Segars of every quality and price, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by

mh11 1m*ec KENNETH & LAVERTY, 78 Wall st.

FABER SEGAR FACTORY,
71 Division Street,
NEW YORK.

THE UNDERSIGNED have established an extensive Segar Factory, at 71 Division street, New York, under the direction of Mr. J. W. BROWN, who has been Superintendent of one of the largest Factories in Havana, for nineteen years.

The following kinds of Segas, manufactured in the Faber Segar Factory, and of which a large stock is now on hand, will be found equal to any Havana Segars of corresponding style and age:—

Imperial Regalia,	Trabucos,	Common Size,
Regalia,	Panetelas,	London Size,
Canadora,	Canones,	Principe,

All boxed in the Havana style.

The subscribers have settled the Son of their Senior in Havana, for the express purpose of selecting Tobacco for their Factory, as also for the purpose of selecting Segars suitable for this market.

They have now on hand, for sale, a large stock of Havana Segars, entitled to debenture, of the following brands:—

La India,	Woodville,	La Cabana,
Norma,	Fragrancia,	La Norma,
De Moya,	Cuerey,	Esperanza,
Lord Byron,	Upman,	Riondo,
Escularius,	Minerva,	La Fama,
La Palma,	Victoria,	Columbia,
Dos Hermanos,	La Paz,	Also, Principe, &c.

JOHN H. FABER & CO.,
f27 3m*ec No. 1 New street, corner of Wall.

SALT AND FISH STORE.

400 BBLS. Salmon, No. 1, 2 and 3.
... bbls. Blue Fish.
... bbls Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel. 600 half do do do do.
... do No. 1 Mess Shad.
... half bbls No. 1 Saybrook Shad
... bbls Cod and Scale Fish.
... do No. 1 Gibb'd Herrings
... kegs Dutch do
... lbs Smoked Salmon.
... kits Soused do
... do Sounds and Tongues.
... qtls Cod Fish, suitable for shipping
... sacks Ashton's Salt.
... half and 32 quarters mess Mackerel
... boxes Digby Herring.
... quarter barrels Salmon.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
m26 1m*ec NELSON, WELLS & CO., 81 Dey st.

JACKSON, STACEY & SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS of Pen, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Files, Saws, Tools, and other descriptions of Sheffield Goods—

ja31 3m*m No. 16 PLATT STREET, Up Stairs.

Office of the Norwich & Worcester R. R. Co.
Norwich, March 31, 1845.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company are notified to attend a Special Meeting to be held at the office of the Company at Norwich on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next, at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the acceptance of "an act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to authorize the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company to subscribe to the Capital Stock of the Worcester & Nashua Railroad Company," and also to act on any questions connected with the interests of the Company.

By Order, J. W. STOWELL, Clerk.
a2 8t rc

BLEACHING POWDER.

100 CASKS Boyd's superior Bleaching Powder, for sale by PERSSE & BROOKS, Nos. 65 and 67 Nassau street.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO.

M. INWRIGHT, Professor of Music, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements for giving instructions on the Piano Forte. His style of imparting instruction is perfectly simple and easy, and is not surpassed, if equalled, by any other style at present taught, combining all the grace and elegance of execution capable of being imparted on that instrument. He has already turned out several very proficient scholars, and the public will be satisfied as to his abilities on giving him a trial. His terms are reasonable, and we advise all those in want of a teacher to embrace the opportunity now offered. Terms, and all other information, made known on application at 172 Grand, corner of Mulberry street.

mh28 1m*rc

LAFAYETTE BAZAAR,
149 and 151 Broadway, corner of Liberty st.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, founded the 1st of December, 1843, as a public store for the sale of every description of Staple and Fancy Goods, will be enlarged the 1st of May next. The subscriber having rented the upper part of the building, 151 Broadway, will put in complete repair and fit up in a magnificent manner, two large galleries, where the traders, manufacturers and importers, will be able to obtain at a cheap rent, a fine and convenient store; and the ladies and gentlemen a splendid place of resort and a public and fashionable promenade.

MRS. H. SHANKLAND, Daguerrian Artist, has already rented the front part of the two galleries as a Daguerreotype Saloon, where she will continue as before, to give the most perfect likeness for

ONE DOLLAR,

including the best kind of Morocco Case or Frame.

☞ Several Counters to let, with glass cases—inquire in the Bazaar.

mh17 1m*m T. A. ARTAULT.

DAGUERREOTYPE.

JOHN ROACH, Optician, 82 Nassau street, New York, is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, all articles of the best quality used in the Daguerreotype process.—His Triple Compound of Bromine is a superior preparation, and is now in general use. He has also on hand the Hungarian or German Accelerating Liquor.

Cameras of his own manufacture as well as French and German ones. The German Cameras sold at this establishment will be warranted genuine.

Orders from the country for any articles used in the art will be promptly and carefully attended to. m6 1m*rrc

PLUMBE DAGUERRIAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray st. (over Tenney's Jewelry Store,) awarded the Medal, four first Premiums, and two "highest honors," at the Exhibition at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, respectively, for the best pictures and apparatus ever exhibited.

Superb likenesses, of all sizes, taken in any weather, on satisfactory terms. m27 1m*rc

LADIES' AND FAMILIES'
DAGUERREOTYPE INSTITUTE,
MRS. H. SHANKLAND,
DAGUERRIAN ARTIST.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, including the best style of Morocco Case or Frame, for
ONE DOLLAR.

Apply at the Lafayette Bazaar, 149 Broadway, or
235 BROADWAY, THIRD STORY, FRONT ROOM,
No. 1—opposite the Park Fountain.

mh17 1m*m

A PORTRAIT FOR ONE DOLLAR.
PRICES REDUCED!

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESS, combining all the perfections of a painting, with the truthfulness of a Daguerreotype, at very reduced prices, by A. F. Thompson, No. 11 Park Row, opposite the Astor House.

Operations in all weather. Instructions in the Art and every requisite for the prosecution of the business furnished.

m7 1m*ec

ARCHITECTURE.

FRED. SCHMIDT begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his office from 192 Broadway to 13 Wall street, where persons desirous of building are invited to examine a selection of original and tasteful designs, from the Cottage upwards to the extensive Villa or Mansion, in all the various styles of architecture; and where he is prepared to furnish Plans, Drawings, Specifications, Estimates and Contracts for Buildings of every description, and superintends the erection thereof. m23 1m*ec

BOARDING.

MRS. O. FISH,
135, 137 and 139 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

The PUBLIC and STRANGERS visiting the city, are respectfully informed that the above premises have been fitted up in a superior manner, for the entertainment of

Permanent and Transient Boarders.

The location is pleasant and central to business—the apartments spacious, light and airy, and handsomely furnished throughout with new furniture, beds, bedding, &c. The table will be abundantly supplied with the best the market affords.

Transient Board .... $1 per Day.
m26 1m*rc

SARACEN'S HEAD.

No. 12 Dey street. (adjoining the Franklin Hotel.)

JOSEPH SMITH, late of Worcester, England, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above establishment, and fitted it up in a style second to none. He has also taken care to provide the creature comforts for the inward man.

At 11 o'clock there will always be a sandwich ready, and at any time during the day the following articles will be prepared and served up in a style suitable to the palate of the most fastidious epicure:—

Beef Steaks—Mutton Chops—Veal Cutlets—Broiled Ham and Eggs—Frizzled Bacon—Welsh Rarebits—Poached Eggs—Sardines—Cold Cuts—Cream Cheese.

J. S. will at all times keep on hand the choicest Wines and Spirits, selected with that taste peculiar to an old and experienced wine-bibber; Bottled Porter, Cider, and a sparkling glass of Albany Ale, accompanied with a pure Havana, all of which will be served on such terms and prices as will square with the times. mh9 4w eow*ec

NEW YORK HOTEL,
721 Broadway, New York City.

THIS new and splendid establishment opened on the 1st of December last, situated in the most fashionable quarter of the city, is now in full operation. The entire front on Broadway, between Washington and Waverley Places, has been arranged in suits of apartments, and furnished in the most tasteful and elegant manner for the accommodation of families and single gentlemen, and no pains will be spared to render the most perfect satisfaction to all who may favor the house with their patronage. It will be conducted on the European and American systems combined, leaving it optional with persons to take meals at Table d'Hote, in private parlors, or a la carte, as may suit their convenience.

The location of the house, the great number of large and beautiful parlors, the spacious and airy halls, render it a most desirable residence for those visiting the city either on business or pleasure.

J. H. BILLINGS, Proprietor.
m8 1m*m B. MONNOT, Restaurateur.

HOBE'S PATENT
EXTENSION DINING TABLES,

WITH METALLIC SLIDES, long known as the most durable, convenient and elegant of Extension Tables manufactured; warranted to run easy constantly, and not to be affected by dampness or warping of the wood. A large assortment of choice patterns, suited for private parlors, hotels, steamboats, &c., together with a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, always on hand, at the Warerooms, No 140 Grand street, corner of Elm, where the public is respectfully invited to call and examine. mr1 1m*rc

H. E. WILLARD,
AUCTION GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Office No. 116 Nassau street, first floor, New York.

H. E. W. WILL ATTEND to sales of Household Furniture and Merchandise, of all kinds, personally attended to at the residences or stores of persons relinquishing housekeeping or business. Cash Advances made on Furniture and Merchandise of every description consigned for sale. Sales settled in all cases as soon as the goods are sold and delivered. Manufacturers and traders can always have accommodation advances on goods for private sale. m2 1m*ec

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
BRONZE POWDERS.

THE subscriber has been appointed Wholesale Agent for a house in Europe, who possess the most extraordinary facilities for the manufacture of Bronze Powders, by which they are enabled to offer the most beautiful and splendid Bronzes at 50 per cent lower than former prices, and to defy all competition in this article. Their Bronzes have been used by the largest consumers in this country for upwards of two years, who concur in recommending them as superior to any other for brilliancy and durability. The subscriber has made arrangements to have a large assortment always on hand, and is prepared to supply importers and dealers with the article, in any quantity, at the manufacturer's prices, thus saving them the trouble and expense of importation.

J. R. RICKETT, Wholesale Agent,
m23 1m*ec [late Rozelt & Co.] 91 Water street.

BRONZE POWDERS.

THE very best and cheapest Bronze, in all shades and qualities, are constantly imported direct from Germany, and offered for sale by LEOPOLD KUH & Co.,
mh21 1m*rc 6½ Wall street, New York.

WANTED AT NEW YORK TATTERSALLS—New and second hand vehicles of every description and value, on which liberal advances will be made if required.

Carriage Builders and gentlemen breaking up their Riding Establishments are respectfully solicited to send their vehicles, &c. to this place for sale or storage.

Public sales of Carriages, Harness, Saddlery, Horses, &c., every Monday, commencing at 11 o'clock.

The rules governing the sale of Horses at this establishment have been thoroughly revised, and the proprietor ventures to assert, that any person who will examine the rules, and attend one or more of the public sales, as at present conducted, will decide that the chances of fair treatment are greater at this, than at any other establishment, public or private, in the city.

N. B.—Every horse sold at public sale at this establishment, must correspond to the letter, with the description given, or the money will be returned to the purchaser forthwith.

No Horse of a less value than twenty-five dollars will, in any case, be offered at this establishment, except by virtue of an execution, or to close an estate.

GEO. W. MILLER, Proprietor,
m8 1m*rrc 446 Broadway.

PORTER,
ALE AND CIDER.
JOHN J. STAFF'S
BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 2 ANN STREET, next door to the American Museum, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal share of patronage already received, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance.

FIRST QUALITY—
Philadelphia Porter, Newark Cider,
Croton Ale, London Brown Stout,
and Scotch Ale.

Orders for shipping attended to with despatch mh6ec

WATCHES!—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—Those who wish to purchase Gold or Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Gold Pencils, Keys, &c., will find it greatly to their advantage to call on the subscriber, who is selling all descriptions of the above at retail much lower than any other house in the city. Gold Watches as low as $20 and $25 each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money refunded. Watches, and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, at much less than the usual prices.

G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
m4 1m*m Wholesale and retail, 30 Wall st., up stairs.

SUGAR—33 hhds. prime New Orleans, landing from ship Archelaus, from New Orleans, for sale by
m28 E. K. COLLINS & CO. 56 South st.

Also, the Furniture of a family removed for convenience of sale—superb French mirror, a fine piano forte, dressing bureaus, sofas, chairs, &c.

GROCERIES—At 11½ o'clock, the balance stock of a grocer, comprising a general assortment of articles in the line—choice wines, teas, sugars, spices, tobacco, &c. &c.

Also, by order of the marshal, 4 sofas, 52 chairs, 3 looking glasses, 5 counting house desks, &c.

SECOND HAND CLOTHING AND FURNITURE WANTED—And the highest price given for all kinds of cast off Clothing and good second hand Furniture. Persons wishing to dispose of the same, will do well to call on the subscriber, or address a line through the Post Office, which will be punctually attended to. B. LEVY,
49½ Chatham street, N. Y.

N. B.—Constantly on hand, a seasonable assortment of gentlemen's Clothing, cheap for cash. m29 1m*rc

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Edmonds.

APRIL 2.—*Trial of Polly Bodine—Twelfth Day.*—The Court sat at 10 o'clock, and was as usual crowded to excess; the greater portion of the spectators was composed of females.

The question as to the admissibility in evidence of certain declarations made by the prisoner to Mr. Coddington and Alderman Vandervoort, after her arrest, was argued at the opening of the Court.

Mr. WHITING contended that inasmuch as the prisoner had gone voluntarily to prison, and the declarations made by her were also voluntary, and therefore the declarations could not be considered a priviliged communication, as they were not extorted through fear.

Mr. GRAHAM rose to reply.

COURT.—I have examined this question at great length Mr. Graham, and you need not reply. The question here is, whether those declarations were made through fear. Now, this is not the only question, for we should also inquire whether such declarations were true. The chief object is to arrive at the truth. His Honor after citing authority in support of his position, went on to say, the question was as to what was the state of the prisoner's mind at the time of these declarations. It appeared the conversation in which these declarations were made, took place on a Sunday afternoon. To trace her back, we find that on Friday night, she was driven from her father's house when in a state of pregnancy, from the representations made to her family, as to her being concerned in the murder. She must have wandered about all that night on Staten Island, and her suffering must have been most severe. On Saturday night, we find her taking tea in a house of refreshment in this city, after which she went to bed, and then we find her driven out of bed by the information she received, namely, that there were officers in the neighborhood. That night she wanders, and on the Sunday morning following, her arrest takes place on her coming out of a church. Now, it is evident, that from all these circumstances, she has undergone during these forty-eight hours the deepest affliction. With this state of feeling she meets Mr. Coddington, who made the arrest, and offered to protect her, provided she returned to her family on the island. In this state of mind, she replies to Mr. Coddington in the deepest agony, "I have no friends—they were the first to accuse me." We next find her taken before an officer of justice, Alderman Vandervoort, and then directly taken to the Tombs, where she was subjected to the still harder degradations of being stripped by the rude hands of men, which was deeply aggravating when the circumstances of her pregnancy are taken into consideration. Now, was her mind so balanced and calm, as that she could give a true declaration at this time—was she in such a condition as to give a true and candid declaration under such circumstances? In the first place she was operated upon by the promises made to her by Mr. Coddington. He was there at the time of the search. Under the influence of these promises, she makes these declarations—and here, let me remark, it was the duty of the Alderman to caution her against making any declarations that might involve her—he ought to have gone farther, and cautioned her not to use any expression. It is further to be considered particularly, whether such expressions may not be an untrue statement. After citing a case from Jay on Confessions, p. 85, his Honor ruled out the testimony; first, on the ground that she made these declarations under the promise of protection from Mr. Coddington; and next, that being in custody of an officer, she had a right to suppose he had authority, and he ought to have cautioned her that any thing she said would be used against her.

Mr. VANDERVOORT was here placed on the stand by Mr. WHITING, and questioned as to the exact circumstances under which the declarations were made, with a view to ascertain whether the prosecution could introduce such as testimony.

The COURT directed the Jury not to pay any attention to the examination.

The witness said she looked very much exhausted and worn out; and while in the boat, going to Staten Island, he said to her "you had quite a long walk coming to the boat yesterday morning."

The COURT ruled out the declarations of the prisoner, on the grounds already stated, when the prosecution rested—after which

The DEFENCE was gone into.

Mr. DE WITT opened the case. In his opening remarks he dwelt upon the deep responsibility that rested on himself and his associate, Mr. Graham, in the present case, as upon no former occasion were they ever placed under such a deep responsibility. This is a question of the utmost importance, relating to the lowest degrees of crime—involving the most serious responsibility.—The duties that devolved on the Court and Counsel was, however, comparatively easy to discharge—when compared with that of the jury, on whom the chief responsibility rested. The prisoner stood before them under circumstances of unparalleled misfortune. There were questions, which, apart from the issue before the jury, rendered her case more deeply afflicting than that which ever before any unfortunate female was subjected to. If it was a simple case of murder, it would not have excited so deep a feeling of bitter animosity in the minds of a certain portion of society—who gloat upon what they most affect to detest. That is the fact of the unfortunate prisoner, having giving birth to an illegitimate child. That portion of the community, can forgive a man—no matter how he might err—no matter to what extent he may violate the laws of the marriage bed—but when they find one of their own sex made the victim, lowered in the scale of erring humanity, they would then crush her. It was this feeling that created such a prejudice in the public mind, for more than the peculiar character of the murder, and hence the extreme difficulty with which they were able to select a jury.

"Every fault a tear may claim,
Except an erring sister's shame."

It was this that operated more against the unfortunate woman who was now on trial of life and death, more than in all other cases that ever yet came before a Court of Justice, and combined more to condemn her in advance. Man may thus err—no matter to what extent, and still he can go through society; but when an unfortunate woman, though made a victim to his artifices, errs, she is to be sacrificed. Mrs. Bodine's history, it was his duty to make known. She belonged to the most respectable family on Staten Island—she married at a very early age—her husband became dissipated, and the consequence was a separation. Some time after she came to the city of New York and engaged in the millinery business—she also for some time kept a school. Her husband some few years since married another female, for which he was convicted of the crime of bigamy, and was sent therefor to the State Prison, where he died some years since. During her painful time, her son Albert came to Waite's store, where he was engaged as clerk, and her natural place of resort, when she came to New York, was Waite's store, where her son was. A feeling of the purest love, emphatically the purest love, sprung up between her and Waite; and this illegitimate child was the natural result. They loved each other, and her affections were so pure at this time, that not even her mother, her sisters, or any of her daughters, are aware she was pregnant. When we consider her melancholy situation—the dreadful prejudices that have been heaped upon her—her long and intense suffering—the degradation she has been subjected to; here sex; one in her situation being stripped naked to the skin at a police office—the public prejudice that has been aroused against her—the pictures that have been published—the statue that has been exhibited, pretending to represent her, in the Museum—all these tending to create a prejudice in the public mind, and poisoning the channels of public justice, the unfortunate woman has had many harrassing difficulties to contend with in getting a fair trial. There were in the court-room but too many evidences of the keen feeling that existed in the minds of a certain portion of the community. [The court-room was crowded to excess with ladies.] Mr. De W. after further commenting on the prejudices that have been awakened in the minds of the sex against the prisoner, and dealing out some broad hits at the ladies present on the subject, made a sharp attack upon the reporters who went to Staten Island, who contributed by their exaggerated statements to arouse the prejudices that had been awakened in the public mind against prisoner, and went on to detail the line of defence which they intended to adopt, namely, to show that the prisoner was not on the Island during the time of the burning of the house, but had come to this city, in order to conceal from her family the circumstances of her pregnancy. That the testimony in relation to this murder was purely circumstantial, under which the jury could not convict. He then went on to impugn the testimony of some of the witnesses for the prosecution, and pronounced a withering phillipic upon the Jew pawnbrokers of this city, whose stores were mostly receptacles for stolen property, the little remnant of dress belonging to the widow and orphan—their oaths, he continued, ought not to be relied on in cases where the taking away of the life of a Christian was concerned. After dwelling further on the circumstance of the prisoner's pregnancy—her anxiety to conceal the matter from her family—her desertion by her friends—her utter destitution—her almost insane frame of mind in such trying circumstances, Mr. De Witt went on to say, that since the prisoner's arrest nothing had escaped her lips but the language of love and affection for the deceased, whose death she lamented and continued to lament. If there remained any particle of doubt, the prisoner was entitled to the full benefit of that doubt, for it was a settled principle in law, that it were better that ninety-nine guilty persons should escape than one innocent person should suffer. They would be able to show that, on the Monday on which the murder is said to have been committed, a man and a woman were actually in the House. As to the motive that was attributed for the committing of the murder, the defence would be able to show that the sum of $1,000, which it was said was in the house at the time of the murder, was actually delivered for safe custody to old Mrs. Houseman, by Mr. George Houseman, previous to his departure for Virginia, in the actual presence of Mrs. Bodine; and also that Mrs. Bodine, on that occasion, made the remark, "George should have a wheel-barrow to convey his money." The motive of avarice, therefore, that was attributed, founded upon the belief that $1,000 were in the house, and the alleged desire of the prisoner to get that sum of money, fell completely to the ground, and when they could show that the prisoner entertained feelings of warm affection for the deceased and her baby; in the absence of motive, there was no fiend in human shape could be guilty of such a deep and aggravated crime as that attributed to his client. Circumstantial testimony should be scrutinized with the most jealous and rigid severity, and should be always received with suspicion. When the cup of Joseph was in the sack of Benjamin, circumstances were against him, and yet he was innocent. An impenetrable mystery hung around this murder, and there remained a chasm which could not be supplied—the actual perpetrator, therefore, could not be known until that day, when all the deeds of darkness would come to light.

The prisoner wept frequently and bitterly during the delivery of the address; and particularly on the allusion to her pregnancy. She appeared to feel her situation deeply.

The evidence for the defence here commenced.

MRS. CAROLINE VAN NAME, examined by Mr. Graham.—I am sister to the prisoner; her age I don't recollect; she was married at 16 years of age; her husband and herself lived together about two years; she had two children; she has resided with my father since her husband left; my brother George also resided there until he was married; she used to go mostly every Saturday to see her son; I saw her before she came to the city; she slept on Friday night with Emiline before she came to New York; I remember the time of the fire; I saw her the day she was going to New York; she had charge of the house work; she did the cooking; I did not see any baskets with her before she went to the city; I remember on the Saturday night before she went out to Mrs. Houseman's, she had a shawl on over her head, and a calico dress on; she left for Mrs. Houseman's; I next saw her on Sunday morning, when I came down to breakfast; we eat very early on Sunday mornings, and sometimes had a candle; she had the same clothes on on Sunday morning which she had on on Saturday evening; she always filled out the breakfast; only the family were present; she served out the breakfast that morning and appeared as she usually was, always very cheerful; I think she cleared away the breakfast table, as she was accustomed to do; I think my children were dressed by her on that morning; I saw her give nuts to the children, but I can't say at what time of the day; she sat in the room with her face fronting the fire stove; she read that morning; I can't recollect how long; my attention was directed to the house of my brother on Sunday morning; I saw Emeline sweeping off the stoop between eight and nine o'clock; I was warming my feet at the time by the stove; I saw her close to the back door on the back stoop; I saw her plain enough to see it was her; I mentioned this fact at the Coroner's Jury; I was there two or three times; I was then examined two or three times, and I mentioned the circumstance; I found Mrs. Bodine again in our house about three or four o'clock on Sunday; she went out again about sundown to go and stay with Emeline; she had on a calico dress, and threw it loosely over her head; she returned very soon, and said she went to the door and found it closed; she said "she wondered where Emeline was;" she sat a little time, and then went out again; my mother said "If Emeline would come over for Mrs. Bodine, she could go;" my mother, I believe, said "it was likely Emeline had gone to Mrs. Rorkes;" there was nothing remarkable about Mrs. Bodine that evening; I went to bed between eight and nine o'clock; Mrs. Bodine was there during the evening; she did not go out that evening—I am certain she did not go out that evening; my father, mother, and my two children were present; I don't remember that Mrs. Bodine prepared any thing for me on that evening; I don't recollect any thing about hot water; she shortly after came to bed; we both slept in the same bed; I did not sleep very sound—I never do; she could not get up unknown to me; she did not get up that night; one of my children slept with me; I came down to breakfast on Monday morning; Mrs. Bodine came also down; I remember she went out on Christmas morning—she went out to the gate, and stood some time, waiting for the stage; she always waited for the stage; she had a basket of mine that morning—the handle was broken; she said "she would take it to get it mended;" she took it with her; it was like one of the baskets already shown on the trial; I don't recollect any thing being said about green veils; I saw nothing unusual in her conduct that morning; up to the time of her arrest I did not know her situation; my father always kept his money in his chest; my brother George said to my mother he would go to New York and get his money changed; he returned, and said he could only get $500 in paper; he then laid down $500 in specie, and $500 in paper, to my father; my mother came in, and Mrs. Bodine was going backward and forward; she saw the money, and remarked "she wondered George did not put his money in a bank—she thought it was safe;" she also said, in a joking way, "she thought he would have to get a wheelbarrow to carry his money the next time."

A great coughing was manifested on the part of the audience, when his Honor jocularly remarked, "it was a pity they had not two or three pounds of Pease's candy."

Examination continued, by Mr. GRAHAM—I do not remember when my father and mother returned from the fire.

In her cross-examination, by Mr. WHITING—I went to my father's house about three weeks before this occurrence; my husband was in Virginia; I don't recollect when he left; I think it was a few days before I went to my father's.

Mr. COON, one of the Jurors, intimated to the Court that he felt rather unwell, and that it would perhaps expedite the trial if the Court adjourned, so as to allow him an opportunity of consulting a physician. As his Honor the Judge appeared to be of the same opinion, at a little after 7 oclock the Court adjourned to this forenoon at half past ten o'clock.

Common Pleas

Before Judge Daly.

APRIL 2d—*Patrick Marston vs. John O'Conor and others*—In this case, already noticed, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of 6 cents damages and 6 cents costs Value of the property $10 Lynch and Mulvey, for plaintiff. Sherman and Griffiths, for defendant.

N. T. Weeks vs. Erastus Wheaton—In this case, already noticed, the defence set up was that defendant never employed the plaintiff in the transaction alluded to. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff of $106 21.

Mary Morgan vs. Wm. McCartney—This was an action of trespass, to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery. A Miss Kuff, for the prosecution, testified that some time in January last she heard the plaintiff give a scream, and on hastening up stairs, she saw Mr. McCartney with his hand on the throat of plaintiff, who afterwards fell into a fit, which lasted some two hours. The only discrepancy in the evidence of this witness was, that although she swore to having seen Mr. McCartney have his hand at the plaintiff's throat, yet on arriving at the scene of action she asked plaintiff if such was the case.

For the defence it was shown that the defendant rented a house in Oliver street, the upper portion of which he let to a Mr. Camp, with whom the plaintiff boards.—When Mr. Camp took possession of these premises he also got the use of a small bedroom, the disposal of which rested entirely with defendant. This room was occupied by the plaintiff, and immediately underneath was the dining room of the defendant. On the night in question, when taking his supper, the contents of a vessel of a very suspicious character was thrown from above and struck the window near which Mr. McCartney was sitting. Enraged at such treatment he immediately hurried up stairs, together with his wife, to discover the perpetrator of the deed, and in the room occupied by Mr. Camp he found the plaintiff. He told the former that the room up stairs must be immediately vacated, and afterwards proceeded up stairs, the plaintiff following him. When they arrived at the bedroom door plaintiff seized hold of the handle; a struggle ensued and the consequence was the plaintiff's falling into a fit. It was also proved that the plaintiff was subject to fits when excited. It was also argued that the nuisance complained of was one of long standing, and that any sudden gust of passion caused by any provocation on the part of the plaintiff ought to palliate the trespass. The Court charged that as the assault had been made out, the question for the jury to take into consideration in deciding as to the damages, was the state of defendant's feelings at the time assault was committed, and also the provocation he had received. Sealed verdict this forenoon.

Assistant Justice's Court.

Before Judge Sterling.

APRIL 2.—*The Mayor, &c, vs. Augustus Robbins and William Myers.*—The defendants were arrested on warrants for peddling meat in the public streets, contrary to one of the ordinances, and fined each $50.

NEW YORK LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—In the SENATE—Among the petitions was one from Margaret Ogden, setting forth the treatment of herself and her daughter by the people called Shakers, which was read, and a motion to print it was referred; against the bill authorising the Corporation of New York to borrow $250,000 for the purpose of building an alms house. The report of the committee of the whole, on the bill in relation to distress for rents, was called up, and debated at some length. The amendment of Mr. Wright, to abolish the right to distrain, was lost—12 to 13. Mr Hand moved to recommit the bill—carried. The pilot bill was passed. The bill in relation to ferries between the city of New York and Long Island was then taken up, and a few sections read through, and slightly amended. Mr. Jones took the floor against the bill, as an infringement on the franchises of the city of New York, under their original charter.—*Albany Argus, April 1.*

HUDSON RIVER FISHERIES.—Our hardy fellow citizens in this and Rockland county, who usually devote a portion of their time in the spring to seine and net fishing in the Hudson River, below the Highlands, have now their arrangements completed, and with very favorable weather, are realising daily good drafts of fish of various descriptions. A few shad have been taken at the several fishing places; but a large supply of bass of fine quality, have been the general reward of their labors thus far; and one of these doughful fish, weighing 54 lbs., was taken in the early part of March. These industrious men now look for a good haul of shad, as the weather is propitious; and as old fishermen say, a southeast storm will bring shoals of them.—*Sing Sing Herald, April 1.*

MACKINAC STRAITS.—A letter from an U. S. officer in the garrison at Mackinac, of the date of March 2d, gives information that the Straits are wholly free of ice, east of the Island, so that vessels might anchor in the Harbor. To the west, water could be seen within eight miles. A strong wind east or west would clear the Straits. At the date of the letter, the weather was warm, and, indeed, had been unusually so the whole winter—The ice that remained was full of holes, and very weak. A man on snow shoes had broken through, between Mackinac and Point Ignace, on the day the letter was written. The writer thinks the Straits will be wholly clear of ice by the 10th or 15th inst. Let the Upper Lakers put forth.—*Detroit Advertiser, March 21.*

JUSTICE IN GEORGIA.—We have heard a good many stories about Georgia Majors, Georgia fights, &c., but the following incident of a Georgia jury is the last item from the Georgia State. The story is told by one of the jury himself—so it must be all right.

Two intimate friends had a "fuss" about twenty-five dollars, and "went to law." The case was a jury case, and it happened that the plaintiff and defendant were mutual friends of every man on the jury. How to decide was a vast difficulty, and after a long and perplexing consultation, the members of the jury finally agreed to raise the sum of twenty-five dollars by contribution among themselves, satisfied the claim, paid all costs, and had the case dismissed.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER TRADE.—The Susquehanna continues in good condition for the descending trade, and arks and rafts are on their way to market in large numbers.

THE PRECOCITY OF THE SEASON.—A gentleman in the city of Charleston has already gathered from his garden a mess of artichokes and a mess of strawberries. Ripe strawberries were selling in Charleston market a week since.

Supreme Court.

MARCH 17.—*Case of Alexander Slidell Mackenzie.*—An action was brought by Wilson, (the man with the long knife,) against Commander Mackenzie, for an assault and battery and false imprisonment on board the U. S. brig Somers; Wilson being one of the persons charged by Com Mackenzie with a mutinous design or attempt, of which Midshipman Spencer was the alleged ringleader. Wilson denied the charge, and for the purpose of vindicating his character, and obtaining damages for what he deemed illegal and oppressive treatment, prosecuted Commander Mackenzie in the Supreme Court of this State—thereby intending to bring the whole Somers affair before a civil tribunal.

Commander Mackenzie pleaded in abatement to the jurisdiction of the Court, insisting that this being a matter in the course of the discipline of the Navy of the U. S., and both parties being attached to the Navy, the civil Courts had no power to take cognizance of the complaint. To this plea, Wilson, by his counsel, John B. Scoles, Esq., demurred.

The case was submitted to the Supreme Court upon written arguments—Mr. Scoles appearing as counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Duer and Mr. Lord for the defendant. In behalf of the plaintiff, it was insisted, that the officers of the Navy were amenable to the civil tribunals for acts committed on board of a U. S. vessel on the high seas; and that if it was insisted that these acts were justified by the law of the land, and the rules and regulations of the navy, the officer accused must appear and plead such justification; and it would be for the civil tribunal before which the suit was brought, to decide whether such justification was made out or not. He could not shield his conduct from investigation, by setting up a want of jurisdiction on the part of the civil tribunals. There was no special exemption from the authority of the Civil Courts, to be claimed by officers either of the army or navy. That if Commander McKenzie had done nothing but what he was justified in doing, as an officer in the U. S. navy, and Commander of the U. S. brig Somers, he would make out a successful defence to this action; but that he was bound to prove this, and to prove it in the Supreme Court of this State, where the suit was brought.

On the other hand, the counsel for Commander Mackenzie contended, that the matter was one exclusively within the jurisdiction of a Court Martial; that our Civil Courts had no right to interfere with it, or to call upon Commander Mackenzie for his defence; and that if our naval officers were thus to be made answerable to the civil tribunals for acts done by them in their public capacity on board of U. S. vessels, there would be an end of the discipline of the navy. At the late term, the opinion of the Supreme Court was pronounced by Chief Justice Nelson, who says the material question in the case, is whether or not courts of common law have any jurisdiction over personal wrongs, committed by a superior officer of the navy upon a subordinate, while at sea, and engaged in the public service. It is insisted that whether there be any other tribunals known to the laws of the land to which resort may be had for redress or not, the defendant is not amenable to the jurisdiction of these courts. That the wrong in question has been committed abroad in a foreign country, or upon the high seas, constitutes alone no valid ground of exception to the jurisdiction, is undeniable: as actions for injuries both to persons and property under like circumstances have been repeatedly brought and sustained notwithstanding the objection; indeed, no lawyer at this day would think of making the objection, nor has it been made in this case. In the case of Sutton vs. Johnstone, (1 T. R. 493, 550,) which was an action for a malicious prosecution before a Naval Court Martial upon charges of misconduct in the face of the enemy, and heat of battle, among other grounds taken by Lords Mansfield and Loughborough for reversing the judgment of the C. Baron, in the Exchequer Chamber, was this, that an action at common law would not lie against the commander. They admitted the question to be one of doubt; and did not profess to put the reversal on that ground. Whether the House of Lords adopted their reasons or not in affirming the judgment, we are unable to determine from the report of the case.—(1 Bro. P. C. 100, 2d ed.; see also 1 T. R. 784.) But, in the course of the argument of Warden vs Bailey (4 Taunt. 74) Lawrence J. observed, that he had heard from good private information, that the reasons assigned by Lord Mansfield for reversing the judgment were not adopted by the House of Lords, though the judgment of the Chief Justices was affirmed. But whether they were or not, is quite unimportant, so far as the question before us is concerned. That was an action on the case for a malicious prosecution; this an action of trespass, for an assault and battery and false imprisonment. The Chief Justices expressly concede the liability of the defendant in this form of action, (p. 544.) This action has been brought and sustained in numerous instances in the common law courts of England, against both naval and military commanders by their subordinates, for acts done both at home and abroad, under pretence and color, and while in the professed exercise of naval and military discipline. Some of them will be found referred to in the case of Sutton vs. Johnstone, (see Wall vs. McNamara, p. 536; Swinton vs. Molloy, p. 537; Mostyn vs. Fabrigas, Cowper, 161; Warden vs. Bailey, 4 Taunt., 67, and many cases referred to in the course of the argument, 4 M. & S 400, S. C.) The most recent case is Hannaford vs Hunn, (2 Carr. & P., 148.) That was an action of false imprisonment, brought by the master of a man-of-war against his captain. C. J. Abbot submitted the question to the jury, whether the plaintiff had been guilty of disobedience, so as to justify the conduct of the defendant. Under his charge a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. There are many cases also in the books, where the action has been sustained against members of courts martial, naval and military, who have exceeded their authority in the infliction of punishment; and severe verdicts awarded against them. They are collected in 1 and 2 McArthur on Courts Martial, appendix. See also 4 Taunt. R. 70, 75 and cases. In the case of Lieut. Frye vs. Sir Chas. Ogle, the defendant was president of a court martial. It appeared that he sentenced the plaintiff to fifteen years imprisonment, when the only charge was his requiring a warrant in writing, in order to justify him in taking another officer into his custody under an arrest—which was considered no offence at all. The verdict was £1000. This case became somewhat memorable for a collision between the civil and military courts, and for the firmness and triumph of the former.—In the course of the trial of the cause, the learned judge having remarked, that the plaintiff was at liberty to bring his action against any of the members of the court martial, he proceeded against Rear Admiral Mayne, and Captain Reutone, who were arrested by a writ from the C. B. at the breaking up of the court martial where the former presided and the latter sat as a member. This was much resented by the court martial, who passed resolutions on the subject, reflecting, in intemperate language, on the chief justice of the court (Sir John Willes.) These were laid by the Lords of the Admiralty before the King—upon which the Chief Justice caused every member of the court to be taken into custody for contempt, and was proceeding in a legal way to assert and maintain the authority of his office, when a stop was put to the proceedings by a public written submission, signed by all the members of the court, transmitted to the Chief Justice, received and read in the C. B., registered in the Remembrancer's office, and inserted in the "Gazette" of Nov. 15th, 1746—"A memorial," as the Chief Justice observed, "to the present and future ages, that whosoever set themselves up in opposition to the laws, or think themselves above the law, will, in the end, find themselves mistaken." An idea is thrown out by the counsel that the defendant is a citizen of a foreign government (meaning that of the United States) and that the courts of this State as a matter of comity should decline to take jurisdiction of the trespass within the principle of the case of Gardner vs. Thomas (14, J. R 134) A similar objection was taken in the case of Percival vs Hickey, which was a marine trespass committed by the commander of a British sloop-of-war, but was overruled. Spencer C. J. remarking that the court was not at liberty to assume or decline jurisdiction upon speculative grounds, or for reasons of public policy. There the defendant was confessedly the subject of a foreign government. We do not, however, admit that the defendant here, although in the service of the United States, is to be regarded as a citizen of a foreign government in the sense of the rule of law as stated in Gardner vs. Thomas; nor are citizens in the service of it to be regarded as aliens in this State. The citizens of the U. S. government are made up of the citizens in the aggregate of the several States composing that government. Every citizen of a State is *ipso facto*, a citizen of the United States. So, a citizen of the United States becomes a citizen of a State, the moment he takes up his residence in the same. Again, for aught that appears, both the parties in this case are citizens of the State of New York, and as such are entitled to sue in its courts. Every person born within the ligeance of the king is a natural born subject, and entitled to sue in the king's courts; (Co. Litt. 129) and whether citizens of this State, or of the United States, is of no moment here, as they stand upon the same footing in this respect under the Constitution of the United States.—(Art. 4, § 2: 9 S. and R. 292.) We are of opinion, therefore that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment. Commander McKenzie therefore, must answer to the complaint of Wilson.

THE INDIAN FIGHT.—It appears from statements in the *Cherokee Advocate*, that the accounts of difficulties and a battle between the Creeks and Indians of the Osage or Pawnee tribes, which have reached us through Arkansas papers, are almost wholly without foundation. There is no war, says that paper, not even "the symptom of a sign" of war. No Pawnees or Osages have fallen—no battle has been fought—no Creek village surprised and its three hundred inhabitants massacred. The military who had taken the field on hearing these reports, have returned to their homes, and the Creeks and Osages are still friends.

ANTI-RENTISM IN ULSTER COUNTY.—The March term of the Circuit Court for Ulster county, was recently held at Kingston. That county is disturbed by the anti-rent question, and Judge Ruggles, therefore, at the opening of the court, made it the chief subject of his charge to the grand jury. His able and explicit charge will have a tendency to allay the unfortunate tenant excitement wherever it may be read. The grand jury, to whom this charge was delivered, found nineteen bills, seventeen of which were against anti-renters. Of the seventeen anti-renters against whom indictments were found, four have been arrested. Two of them, named Cooper and Avery, have given bail of $1000 each, and have been released from prison. The other two, Corey and Stapley, remained in prison, but it was expected they would give bail in a few days.

Mark Izod, Esq., who lives about 15 miles west of Natchez, in Louisiana, on the road travelled by all emigrants to Texas who cross the Mississippi river at Natchez, states that for the last two and a half months, four wagons a day have passed his house, on an average. Much of this emigration is induced by the prospect of annexation, and is mostly from this State. It adds greatly to the value of Mississippi land.—*Natchez Courier.*

Only one of the seven Missionaries taken out to Africa by the Bishop of the two Guineas, has lived to return—they fell victims to the climate.