NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Tuesday, May 13, 1845.

The Anniversaries of 1845.

An Extra Edition of the WEEKLY HERALD is now published and for sale, entitled the

HOLY ANNUAL HERALD.

Containing in one sheet, Reports of all the Religious, Moral, Philosophical, Social and Abolition Anniversaries, recently held in New York. Price 6¼ cents a copy. This sheet presents an original view of society in the metropolis.

THE GREAT RACE
Between the North and the South.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS
From the Union Course to the Herald Office.

Four Editions of the Herald in One Day.

AN EXTRA AT THE END OF EVERY HEAT.

This being the day on which the great contest between the North and South takes place on the Union Course, we shall issue, in addition to our regular edition,

FOUR EXTRA EDITIONS,

at four several periods of the day, in order to accommodate the public with the several results as they are ascertained.

The FIRST EXTRA HERALD will be issued at eight o'clock in the morning, and will contain all the intelligence up to that hour on the respective horses—Fashion, the representative of the North—and Peytona, the representative of the South.

The SECOND EXTRA HERALD will contain the result of the *first heat* between the horses, the intelligence of which will, if no untoward accident interfere with our arrangements, be brought to this office in a few minutes after the heat is terminated—probably at one quarter to two o'clock, or thereabouts.

The THIRD EXTRA HERALD will contain, in the like manner, the result of the *second heat*, and will probably be ready about half past two o'clock, or thereabouts.

The FOURTH EXTRA HERALD will contain in like manner, the result of the *third heat*, and the name of the victor. It will be ready about three o'clock, or thereabouts.

N. B. If the same horse should win the first two heats, no fourth edition will be published.

This is the greatest piece of enterprise ever attempted in the way of expresses, and if no derangement takes place in our preparations, we shall be able to perform all we promise.

Let the newsboys attend.

NOTICE.—The Herald to-morrow will contain a full report, in three or four columns, of the race, including the incidents from morning to night, on Long Island and in town, prepared by *eight competent reporters and writers*. No other paper will have such a graphic account.

The Abolition Question—Its Position and Prospects.

The abolition question is beginning to be invested with fresh importance, not from any intrinsic merit which it possesses, but from the relations it maintains to foreign affairs—to the feeling existing between the North and South—to religious prejudices, and to political movements of all descriptions. During the last week, two Conventions were held in this city, each styling itself "abolition," and inscribing on its banner the purpose of freeing the slaves of the South, and developing abolition opinions of all shades and complexions to the people of this country and to foreign lands. One of these conventions was avowedly composed of political abolitionists, who professed to act from party motives, and sought to achieve their purposes in accordance with the principles of the Constitution bearing upon the existing relations of the North and South. The other Convention was violent and ultra in its professions and purposes—expressed unmitigated dislike and hatred of the Constitution, and declared its purpose to be the elevation of the flag of rebellion amongst the colored population in bondage, wherever that rebellious movement could be effected in any part of the country.

These conventions and their avowals, have attracted a good deal of observation amongst all intelligent minds, and drawn forth from contemporary journals, a number of curious and interesting remarks on the present aspect of the abolition movement and abolition party. The excitement and interest in this matter, have also acquired additional importance and a wider scope of action, from certain other movements, both religious and political, taking place before us. We allude to the division which is generating on this question amongst several of the principal Christian churches in the land—the Methodists and the Baptists. A dissolution of these churches, divided by the free and slave States, seems to be inevitable all over the country. In addition to that, we see that in some of the slave States, a movement looking to the abolition of slavery, has already begun in the shape of an agitation, by the establishment of journals for that purpose. In this matter, we allude to the proposition of Cassius M. Clay—who rendered himself very notorious by his abolition fanfaronade during the last election—to establish an abolition newspaper in Kentucky, a slave State; and also to the affiliations which have taken place between these movements in the South, and the abolitionists of the North, for the purpose of forwarding the common purpose of all.

All these movements, incidents, events, preparations and professions, appear to invest with fresh importance, the whole question of the abolition of Southern slavery, and to call for an expression of the opinions and feelings of all sane men in the free and slave States, so that we may know what influence a concentration of these elementary movements is likely to exercise on society, on the Union, and on the fate of the country. A new interest is, therefore, thus excited on these subjects amongst our journalists, and we perceive in this city, that that portion of the press which professes to be the most respectable, and to control the opinions of society, has divided and taken different sides on certain preliminary elements of the question. The *Tribune* and the *Journal of Commerce*, with all such papers of that vague, hypocritical, religious or philosophical character, take the side of the slave against the southern institutions, and advocate—affecting, however, to do so within limits of the Constitution,—all measures and agitations that may have the result, prospectively, of destroying the institution of slavery in the south. On the other hand, the *Courier and Enquirer*, which has also some weight with a certain portion of the public, takes ground strongly, ably and warmly, against all these movements, whether by convention or newspaper, and argues with a great deal of force against the impolicy, injustice, folly and absurdity of the interference of northern abolitionists with the institutions of the South, in any form or any shape whatever.

We agree with the *Courier* in almost all its views on this subject. The institution of slavery in the southern States, belongs to each of those members of this great confederacy; and loyalty to the Constitution, as well as other considerations of justice and self-interest, should induce the people of the North to stand altogether aloof from any agitation of this question of slavery in the South, whether conducted by Cassius M. Clay, or any other man or body of men. But while we thus far concur, with the utmost cordiality, in the views and sentiments of the *Courier and Enquirer*, we must take strong exceptions to one form of the argument which the *Courier* employs, and which we regard as cowardly, hypocritical, ridiculous, and absurd in the extreme. We allude to that particular argument, or rather declamation, which many are in the habit of putting forward—that "slavery is a curse," but yet that we are prohibited by the Constitution from interfering with this "curse." This form of the argument is the very essence of hypocricy and cowardice as we have just remarked. Here it is in the *Courier's* own words:—

> With the exception of a band of Southern fanatics, quite as small and quite as contemptible as that of the Northern abolitionists, the people of this country, in all sections, regard slavery as an evil,—as a bitter and most disasterous curse, inflicted upon us while we were colonies, by the mother country. The suffering it causes its unfortunate subjects, the blight it has brought upon the region by which it is pervaded, and above all, the danger to the peace and prosperity of the whole country, which hangs like a black and portentious cloud around it, are deeply felt and deeply deplored, by the great body of our people. These sentiments we have always expressed, as we have always cherished. We should hail with infinite satisfaction, any steps that might be taken, consistently with the Constitution and the peace of the Union, to secure its abolition. But we cannot countenance for a moment, the vile and traitorous schemes by which madmen at the North have sough to accomplish its destruction. They violate the solemn compact of the Constitution, trespass upon the rights of the Southern States, and could only end in blood and desolation should they be carried to their consummation.

Our views are altogether different. We do not at all admit that slavery as it exists in the South, is "a curse." We do not admit that it is an "evil." We do not admit that any useful human rights are withheld from the colored races in the South. The position which these races occupy is their natural position. It is a position in which their comfort and happiness are secured; it is one which gives them a lien upon the soil itself, and effectually preserves them from the sufferings and evils to which the colored races are subject in the Northern States or in Africa, and to which the lower classes of the white race are subjected in European countries. More folly, more absurdity, and more unphilosophical declamation have been perpetrated by Northern and European writers on this subject, in consequence of their want of candor and courage, and their unwillingness to meet this question on its original merits, than by any other cause of action whatever. It is utterly impossible ever to make the colored races either of the old world or of this continent equal to the white race. The Anglo-Saxon race has a different and superior origin to that of the colored races, and never can be involved in the same destiny with them. Never under any organization of society, or in any age of the world, can the two races exist on terms of civil or political equality. We thus see in the condition and character and position of the colored races in the free States, the operation of that irreversible decree of nature which has made them what they are. In the free States the blacks are in a far inferior condition to that in which they exist in the South. They do not, when thrown on their own resources, possess the faculties or powers which are necessary to secure to them a high condition of social happiness and prosperity. In the South they occupy a position adapted to their capacities and organization. Thus they are happy and comfortable, are in full possession of an adequate measure of civil and religious rights, and are in the enjoyment of an infinitely larger amount of social happiness than the lower classes of the white population of European countries.

Yet in the face of all this, we see the *Courier* and others adopting such a cowardly and contemptible course of argument as that which takes for granted that the slavery of the South is "a curse." It is, on the contrary, a benefit. It is the natural and best condition of the colored race. The destiny of the Caucasian or Anglo-Saxon race is to occupy the whole earth. The African and Indian will gradually go out of existence in the process of ages. And here we may advert to the gross mistake and delusion of English statesmen and newspaper writers that in case of a war with this country, the colored races in the South would, as a matter of course, raise the standard of rebellion. Experience has demonstrated the folly of such an idea. During the last war, and in the celebrated campaign of New Orleans, in which General Jackson figured, two of the bravest battalions in his gallant army were composed of colored men, and more patriotism, more heroic love of country, than were evinced by these colored soldiers did not exist amongst the Anglo-Americans themselves.

We, therefore, regard these abolition conventions and their concomitant movements as ridiculous, absurd and contradictory in the extreme. They are utterly powerless as respects any influence upon the public mind. So also we estimate the attempt of Cassius M. Clay, aided by such hypocritical and ultra journals as the *Tribune* and *Journal of Commerce*. All these movements are merely the ripples on the great tide of human progress, which in due time will abolish slavery, when that salutary and beneficial institution shall have accomplished its destiny.

FINANCIAL MOVEMENTS.—The Lehigh county Bank, about which so much was said some time ago, has commenced operations. Large quantities of its notes signed "Moses Y. Beach, President," and "Asa Beach, Cashier," are in circulation here and in other parts of the country. How can the President of this Bank reside in New York? Is there not some legal discrepancy in this contradictory arrangement? No matter. Now that the Bank is under way we trust that this modern financier will stuff the community well with his notes of all kinds—"Lehigh," "Plainfield," and any others that he choses to circulate. We advise everybody of course to take as many of these notes as they can get. If the community be not now well dosed, it will be their own fault.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—We made a slight mistake the other day on this subject, in relation to the *News* and *Post*. It is the *Plebeian* which has been for some time in a very sickly condition, that has been mergedin the *News*. The *Post* and *News* are not yet ready to come together, but after a few changes they will soon be in a position to fall into each other's arms. In the meantime this union will beget another secret movement for the removal of Collector Van Ness. The removal of this functionary is not given up by the old hunker portion of the democracy here—the office is of too much importance to them and their future movements, to "give it up so."—Every week—every month—every half year, a new movement for this purpose will be started, and the powers at Washington will be eternally dinned till it be done.

HOW TO DEFEND THE OREGON TERRITORY.—Collect an army of 100,000 men from the various States of the Union, send them to the St. Lawrence and let them say to the Canadian people, "do you want to be free and independent?" All the power of England could not prevent Canada from falling like a ripe peach into the hands of this great nation in the same way that Texas has fallen.

STEAMER SWALLOW.—Efforts are again making to raise this ill-fated boat. The chain cables used on the former occasion were very large—one inch and a half in diameter—and broke, it is stated, from the great weight of the steamer.

WARM WEATHER.—Sunday and yesterday were remarkably warm days. In Boston, the mercury, on Sunday, rose 36 degrees in nine hours, and went to 84 degrees.

MR. DEMPSTER'S CONCERT.—This gentleman purposes giving a Concert on Thursday evening next at the Society Library, which holds forth much inducement to those who are fond of the simple style of melody this gentleman is so successful in. The first part of the evening will be devoted to "An hour with Burns," which will be interspersed with the songs of that poet, and agreeable anecdoles of his career The evening will close with the new song of the "May Queen," in three parts, the words by Tennyson, the music by Mr. Dempster.

PALMO'S OPERA HOUSE.—The performances of the Dumbolton troupe went off last night with much eclat, and they appear to be nightly increasing in attraction. The differences between Dinneford and Dumbolton having been arranged, no more difficulty regarding the possession of the house is anticipated.

RAPID IMPROVEMENT IN LOCOMOTIVE MACHINERY IN THE UNITED STATES—UNPRECEDENTED PERFORMANCE OF A LOCOMOTIVE—GREAT FOREIGN CELEBRITY.—The great and rapid advance that is daily taking place in the building and speed of locomotives in the United States, is a subject which is attracting the attention of the scientific minds of the day; and from the daily accounts we hear of American engines abroad, it certainly presents a most favorable picture of the genius and knowledge on this subject, that is developed in this land. It is now little more than fifteen years since the first application of steam power, to the purpose of railroads, was tried; and, since that time, the immense chain of road that has been constructed in this country and in Europe, must fully amount to ten thousand miles; and to supply this long track, there are over one thousand locomotive engines employed, which, for powers of draught, and capabilities of speed, are unrivalled in the world.

Among other facts th at have been related to us on this subject, we may st ate the following:—

The locomotive steam engine, Atlantic, constructed by Norris, Brothers, of Philadelphia, drew a train of 158 iron coal cars over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, on Saturday, the 3d instant, weighing in all, cars and coals, 1268 tons. This would have been deemed impossible only a year or two since; and it is stated that the same engine could, with perfect ease to itself, have drawn at least twenty more cars. The engine, with a train of 158 cars, 2020 feet in length, was started with perfect ease, without any strain, several times, on a level, turning curves of 700 feet radius with the most perfect facility, and making the run, from Schuylkill Haven to the Falls, 84 miles, in eight hours, three minutes. The engine, with wood and water, weighs 15 8-10 tons *only*; making it, beyond all doubt, the greatest performance ever made. The engine is peculiar in its construction, and differs entirely from any other make. The six combined drivers, of forty-six inch diameter, are arranged in a flexible vibrating truck, detached from the main frame, which, while it insures a perfect equalization of the whole weight, when pulling, adapts itself in an astonishing manner to any inequality in the track, reducing friction in a great degree, which has not heretofore been accomplished by any other plan.

The engine, in its design and construction, reflects great credit on the skill and well earned reputation of its builders, and is a further evidence of the great capacities of the Reading Railroad, which is ere long destined to become a most lucrative work, managed as it now is, and with such valuable engines to do the work. It is well worth a visit to Philadelphia to pass over this fine road, passing through a beautiful country, to witness the extent and peculiar advantages of this great work.

It is not only at home that American engines are unrivalled; but in the older countries, where, from the great attention that has been paid to this subject, we might be led to expect a more perfect arrangement of it. In these countries, American genius and enterprise has prevailed, and is rapidly passing them on their own ground, by supplying them with American manufactured engines that far surpass their own. The Messrs. Norris, of Philadelphia, to whom we have referred before in this article, have supplied large numbers to the continent of Europe and England, and have acquired great celebrity in their manufactures. They have already sent twenty engines to Austria, and thirty-six more for the same country are now on their way to Trieste Thirty-two of their make have gone to Prussia, seventeen have been sent to England, five to Stuttgard, two to France, and two to Italy. These operations of a single house prove that the celebrity of American made locomotives abroad is far from being insignificant, and when we consider the number of establishments of the kind in the United States, we may anticipate with certainty that the time is not far distant when American genius will carry off the palm from all foreign competitors.

MORE "NATIVE" PECULATION.—On reference to the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, it will be seen that the Natives, wishing to leave a private memento to one or two of their personal friends, and a legacy to the citizens of New York, in the shape of an empty Treasury, have been voting away the public moneys at a high pressure steam power, within the last week, regardless of the claims or services of their "very particular friends." Nearly three thousand dollars have been handed over to the Comptroller, on a claim for services alleged to have been rendered in the year 1842!! while serving under the whig *regime*. This may be considered an act of "tardy justice" which it appears wonderful should have escaped the notice of these worthies for so long a time. The Comptroller, however, has his nest pretty well feathered by this time. But, next, as to the one thousand dollars which have been handed over to Mr. Leveridge as Counsel, and to the Clerk in the District Attorney's office, Jonas B. Phillips, for services to the Board of Supervisors, is the most humorous part of the farce, which has wound up the official career of the Natives. Mr. Leveridge and Mr. Phillips may be deemed by the Native party very good and efficient persons, but as to their *services!* to the Board of Supervisors, we would be curious to see the "bill of costs," though taxed by Alderman Schieffelin himself, who preposed the resolution in the Board. Never have a party retired from office that betrayed more the keenness of their resentment towards the citizens, than the defunct Native party, who seem determined to mulct them to the last dollar in as far as lay in their power; of which the proceedings of the Boards held almost daily and nightly during the last week or ten days, bear ample testimony. They are, however, now no more; and, in the last agony of the party, we shall exclaim, in memorable phraseology, "*Alas! poor Yorick.*"

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This Board will hold, probably, their last meeting on to-morrow evening; and the election of one half of the members will take place, in accordance with the provisions of the law, on the first Monday in June. The Board is composed of thirty-four members, one half of whom retire annually. The election, therefore, of Commissioner for each Ward, and also, of a Trustee and Inspector, will take place the first week in June. During the last year there has been a good deal of discussion in the Board, on the subject of the introduction of the Bible into the Common Schools, and much angry feeling and party spirit, have been exhibited by all parties—stimulating those bitter prejudices, that are so derogatory to the character of true religion, to the common principles of Christianity. In the approaching election of Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees, for the different Wards, the religious element that has latterly so convulsed the entire country, and which may now be said to distract the people of the old world, will form a distinct issue, and the people will have to calmly decide upon it. Amendments to the School Law, which provide for the introduction of the Bible in the Common Schools, have lately been prepared by Mr. Allen, which was voted down, and those offered by Mr. Nicoll were adopted, and the Bill as amended in the Board was sent with due despatch to Albany—where it now sleeps on the table of one of the Committees and will not be acted upon at this session of the Legislature, which it is expected will close on Thursday next. Thus it will be seen that all the labor and debate, which have been spent on this subject in the Board of Education, have all gone for naught. Of the members retiring, the majority consist of what we shall call (for distinction's sake,) anti-Biblicals, or those who are averse to the introduction of the Bibles in the Common Schools—while those who remain in, and whose terms have not expired, possess a strong majority in favor of its introduction in the Common Schools. The approaching election, therefore, will be contested with extreme bitterness, and everything will be done to inflame the minds of electors on this exciting subject.

THEATRICALS.—The Park Theatre was crowded last evening with a highly fashionable audience, and the Bohemian Girl was rapturously applauded. This popular Opera is still the reigning favorite with the musical public.

The New Bowery was also filled from pit to ceiling. Silsbee, the Yankee comedian, made his first appearance, and appears again this evening in a new drama. The talented young actor, Mr. Clark, and Mr. B. Williams, of the Old Bowery, also made their first bow. The house is well ventilated, and we predict a most successful season for the manager. Of course there will be a crowded house to-night.

Important Intelligence.—War with Mexico.—Probable Issue of Letters of Marque.

We have received the following letter from Capt. Noyes, who arrived at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, in the Sea Flower, from Matanzas.

The last paragraph of the letter is an important one to us. It shows that the Mexicans have already issued letters of marque against American commerce; or that pirates are taking advantage of the position of affairs between the two countries, by cruizing for plunder in the Southern ocean.

It may be that Mexico has issued secret orders to her small marine to cruize against our vessels. This outrage on the Sea Flower may be one of the results of the secret military movements spoken of by the *Diario del Gobierno* a short time ago.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 3 P. M.

Just arrived, Brig Sea Flower, Noyes, from Matanzas, 28th ult., with 532 boxes brown sugars to McKean, Borie & Co., and 28 hhds. molasses to S. Morris Waln & Co. Spoke off Cape Hatteras, 4th inst., schooner Exchange, bound to New Orleans. Off Chincoteague, the 6th, barque Susan Maria, from Savannah, bound to New York.

Vessels were getting scarce at Matanzas, as many had left in ballast, preferring to look farther rather than accept of freights at the present low rates—the freight being but one dollar per box for sugar, and one dollar fifty cents per 110 gallons molasses. There are large quantities of both sugar and molasses remaining to be shipped, and vessels must command better rates at the close of the season.

The decree which arrived there from Havana, on the 26th ult., in relation to the tonnage dues, was received with some little demonstrations of joy, as it was aimed particularly at the American vessels, moddled on the broad plan of burthensome qualities with decreased measurement. The people pronounce this decree an act of justice, although it is admitted to be iniquitous, but the people appear to be made for the laws, and not the "laws for the people."

The merchants in Matanzas are very sanguine in their ideas of the further rise of Sugars, and are holding on to reap the benefit thereof. The planters have about finished grinding, and although they have a diminished crop, they actually receive more money than when a full crop is produced. Of course, they feel better satisfied with the "short crop" and great prices, than a full one, at sacrificial prices.

The evening previous to my sailing, a serious accident occurred on the Cardenas Railroad. A runaway negro, who was asleep on the track, (probably drunk) had his head severed from his body by the wheels passing directly over his neck. The passenger car was thrown off the track and capsized, breaking an arm of a young lady, who had visited Matanzas to procure matrimonial equippings, and injuring several others. The black was carried off under the particular charge of a priest—the young lady left at a private house near by—the cars replaced—"Antonio" thanked the virgin it was no worse, and the train proceeded.

While on my passage from Jamaica to Matanzas, April 19th, was chased by a small schooner. She hoisted the Mexican ensign, and when within about one mile fired a gun, the ball of which struck the water some distance astern of us, without doing any injury. She gained upon us, but the night coming on dark and cloudy, we tracked to the southward and saw no more of her.

Yours, sincerely, JOHN U. NOYES.

LATE FROM HAYTI.—Advices from Cape Haytien to the 29th ult., have been received in Philadelphia.

A merchant of this place, named Praderes, engaged in the American trade, has been appointed by Pierault to succeed him, as General or Military Governor of the North.

The alarm arising from an expected invasion by Herara appears to have passed away. There is little doubt, however, that this panic served to precipitate the choice upon Pierault, as it was well known that the latter otherwise intended to urge his claims with all the force at his command.

We have no late news from the South, about which there is some anxiety; it being Herard's former place of residence, and Pierault is supposed to be much less popular there than at the North and West.

A re-union with the Spanish part of the Island is no longer spoken of.

Coffee 12¼, and scarce.

Every thing has been quiet since the departure of the President, who has been proclaimed, with rejoicings, at Plaizance, and other places on his march towards the West.

By a decree published here on the 24th, the military is declared to supercede all other authority; and as the members of the Council of State are officers of the army, holding their appointments only during the President's will, the government of the French part of Hayti may be considered as strictly military.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.—We are indebted to Livingston & Co., for the annexed intelligence from Canada. The letter is dated in Montreal, on the 10th instant.

The arrival of the van of the spring fleet at Quebec has put us on the *qui vive*, as nearly all the vessels yet reported with general cargoes are for Montreal, there has been as yet, little stimulus to business, owing to the backwardness of the spring trade, and the perseverance of the banks in restricting discounts. It is not supposed that less capital is employed in banking than usual, but that the amount of business has increased out of proportion to the amount of capital.

The auction sale of fancy goods on account of Sung & Behrman, of your city, closed on the second morning, the lots being all disposed of; the prices realized were for French cassimeres 3s to 2s 6d; hosiery 3s to 8s per dozen; long champ fashion shawls 4s to 4s 6d; balzorines 8d to 11d; ribands from 1s 11d to 3s 3d per piece of 12 yards. At these prices merchants will be able to judge whether similar speculations will be remunerative. It must be borne in mind that British silk and cotton goods brought direct from the United Kingdom by the St. Lawrence, pay only a duty of 5 per cent; foreign silks and cotton by the same route are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. on silks and 12 per cent. on cottons, and as the customs authorities at St. Johns persists in considering as foreign all goods brought through the United States, silk and cotton goods by this route are, in addition to the charges of land transport, subject to an increase of duty respectively of 15 and 7 per cent more than if brought by the St. Lawrence. We have heard of a few private consignments being brought forward, but no further sales have been announced.

Flour may be quoted at 23s 3d, but no transactions of importance have taken place, although since Monday last upwards of 25,500 barrels have come down; holders here are asking prices which shippers will not give, and the Upper Canada farmers are demanding rates to which the intermediate merchants will not accede. With the exception of a few cargoes already held on British accounts, it is probable no shipments will take place until the majority of the vessels just arrived have discharged their cargoes. The freights for flour will be very high this season, in consequence of the high rates of freight for lumber.

Improvements are still rapidly going on in various parts of the city, and many of the alterations are in a superior style of elegance. Several new public edifices and places of worship are on the eve of completion, and others in progress; the new Unitarian Church, at the head of Palegonde street, leading toward the mountain, will be opened for divine service to-morrow (Sunday); it is an exceedingly chaste and effective specimen of the best school of Grecian architecture; and, from its elevated position, overlooking the whole city, it has a most imposing appearance. The new Wesleyan Church in Great St. James street is almost completed; the style is Gothic, and the workmanship excellent; it will afford seat accommodation to 2000 persons, and will cost £14,000. The Commercial and City Banks have both removed their establishments to recently erected, and superb edifices in Great St. James' street. On Wednesday last was laid the foundation stone of the new Baptist College—judging from the plans, this will be a noble building, and worthy of the respectable and influential denomination to which it belongs.

Movements of Travellers.

It is decidedly a misery that we cannot give full scope in our columns, to record all the names registered at at the various hotels yesterday evening. Many are necessarily omitted, but sufficient will be found to show, that the North and the South are influenced by a spirit of competition in a sporting contest, that will this day decide the merits of the respective competitors for the distinction of equestrian breeding, training and celerity of action. The number of travellers annexed, at each hotel, is but an epitome of the general catalogue, which will be augmented by the arrival of the Southern mail, ten fold, but beyond the hour of their recording their respective position. We found at the

AMERICAN—John McCoy, Philadelphia; Geo. F. Lindsay, Philadelphia; D. Breecketts, Missouri; Robert Elwernington, Clermont; G. P. Price, Boston; George Van Waush, England; Messrs. Fisher, Leaming and Evans, Philadelphia; Ed. Dance, Boston, and fifteen others.

ASTOR—Messrs. Raywood, Clarke, Baxter and Thackery, Boston; Crawford and lady, Judge Woodworth, Hurd and Jarvis, Toronto; A. M. Johnson, Boston; Morrill, Wilcox and Hart, Philadelphia; Todhunter, London; Thomas and family, Va.; Stocker, New Orleans, Judge Parker, Albany; Evans and Oliver, Indianapolis; Capt. Albertz, U. S. A.; Geo. P. Peabody, Boston, and fifteen others.

CITY.—J. S. Skinner, J. D. Duncan, Washington, D. C.; Mons. De Raffles, Caraccas; W. Cardwell, Philadelphia; Jacob Osborne, Albany; W. Pritchard, Philadelphia; Duncan, Campbell and Walton, Schenectady; Colvin Franklin, Ala.; Russell and Dudley, Richmond, Va.; W. C. Givins, Schenectady; John Higgins, Norfolk, Va., and 10 others.

FRANKLIN. Thomas J. Timmins and Charles Brady, Philadelphia; White, Davis and Allen, Philadelphia; J. Rice, N. H.; Rornay and Rominay, Boston; H. Miggatt, New Milford; Brensmade Washington, Conn.; Colonel Williams, Salem; B. J. Randolph, New Jersey; E. L. Mallory, Montreal.

HOWARDS.—Hale, Heald, Kelly and Hanson, Philadelphia; Isham Pritchett and William Hancock, Richmond, Va.; Col. Cole, Florida; Smith, Elliott and Hazzard, Philadelphia; J. Rashin, Mbryland; Henry Goodwin, do.; Ex-Governor Bouck and family, Albany; Dr. Clarke and family, Saratoga, and 20 others.

GLOBE.—C. E. Bayard, U. S. N.; Le Count D'Adlercrutz, Caraccas; Samuel H. Green, Laguyara; S. W. Hutchinson, Philadelphia; J. A. Miller, Conn.; Huson Tassett, Philadelphia; Incross and Sears, Boston; Gray and Grant, Va.; Conrad and Thomas, Philadelphia; Gen. Cadwallader, Trenton; Capt. Cooke, Messrs. Foster and Foster, all of the British Army; P. Dickenson, Trenton; Gen. Barclay, Philadelphia; Robins, Washington.

WAVERLY.—Ray and Nason, Philadelphia; E. J. Heywood, Dorchester; Allen and Tibbs, Philadelphia; H. Wilson, Canada; Butler, Troy; Matthewson, Davis and Sheldon, Providence; Borde and Wheeler, Boston, and several others.

CENTREVILLE TRACK.—About half an hour after the great race, a very interesting trot will come off over the above course, for $125, in harness, in which some four good animals will come forward, which will afford capital sport. This is to be succeeded by a foot race, in which Ambrose Jackson, and others, wib display their powers. No bad wind up of a grand days sport of quadrupeds and bipeds.

Horrible Murder at Hoboken on Sunday—Poisoning!—Strange and Mysterious Affair—Death of A. P. Scudder—His Sister, Mrs. Pennoyer, suspected of the Crime.

We learned last evening, the following particulars of a most singular and mysterious affair:—It appears that Abraham P. Scudder an old resident of Hoboken, aged 45 years, who kept a grocery store, and who had been unwell for two or three days past, died on Sunday morning last. Mrs. Pennoyer, his sister, attended him on Saturday and Saturday evening. Marcus Cranch, a respectable citizen, was also there, but left early in the evening, at the suggestion of Mrs. Penmayer, who remained alone with Mr. Scudder, until Sunday morning, when her son-in-law arrived from this city. Mrs. P., who is a rather good looking widow, gave notice of her brother's death. The neighbors came in, but he was cold and stiff. The Coroner, Charles T. Perry, was called and proceded to hold an inquest on the body. The jury examined several witnesses, but nothing of importance appearing, a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God" was rendered. The Coroner then proceeded to search for, and secure the personal effects of the deceased. Scudder had, a few days previous, exhibited to various persons his gold watch, $100 in bank bills, and a handful of gold eagles and half eagles. These could not be found, a little silver money only remaining, where he usually kept it, in the bureau. Mrs. Pennoyer was then interrogated, and stoutly denied all knowledge of either the money or the watch.

By direction of the Coroner she was watched, and shortly afterwards she went into the store part of the house to the clock, and saying, "Oh! I must wind up the clock," opened the door, and putting her hand in, drew forth the watch. It was observed, and handed to the Coroner, who then demanded of her the money. She denied, however, all knowledge of it, but upon being threatened with a search warrant, she admitted having it, and was taken into a room and her clothes searched by two ladies. They found secreted on her person in an under garment, eleven and a half eagles, one eagle, ninety dollars in bills, another package containing fifteen dollars, in a glove one half eagle, and also a paper containing a white powder, some small black and some white pills. All these articles the Coroner took possession of.

Shortly afterwards Mrs. Pennoyer came down and demanded the powder and pills, as she wished to take some medicine—but both were refused. An examination of the powder now took place, and then for the first time, the idea went abroad that there had been foul play. The Coroner determined to make a *post mortem* examination. Accordingly yesterday morning Drs. Cooke, Olcott and Gautier made the examination, and having taken out the stomach the celebrated chemist, Dr. Chilton, of this city, assisted by Dr. Cooke, analyzed its contents and found it contained a large quantity of arsenic—The powder found upon Mrs. P. was also tested with a like result—and upon examination a portion of the same poisonous drug was found in the pitcher out of which the sick man had drank during the night.

Scudder was buried yesterday about 4 o'clock, P. M. Meanwhile Justice John G. Spear, assisted by J. W. Scudder, Esq., District Attorney, proceeded to examine witnesses in relation to this extraordinary affair—the facts above stated appearing in evidence. Mrs. Pennoyer was arrested, and after examination, was committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury at the Hudson Oyer and Terminer, in June.

Mr. Scudder had been doing for some time past a good business—but was fond of frolic and drinking. He leaves a son about 16 years of age.

OPENING OF THE CASTLE GARDEN—BRILLIANT SUCCESS.—The opening of this magnificent place of amusement for the summer season, took place last night, and the display made on the occasion certainly promises that it will remain a most popular retreat. The weather was favorable; the heat of a sultry day had subsided, and the air was invitingly cool and balmy from the effects of the afternoon shower; the breeze from the South blew gently up the bay, and there was no withstanding the invitation sent forth by the enterprising proprietors, who have been at enormous expense to fit it up, to be present at the opening scene.

By 7 o'clock—half an hour after the entrance was opened, the various walks on the battery were thronged with ladies and gentlemen, on their way to the Garden, and ere the next half hour elapsed, the vast area itself was echoing to the noise of the footsteps of those who were taking up their places as fancy dictated. A large proporttion went first to the gallery, the front seats of which became immediately occupied. About the same was observable below; there was an evident anxiety to be within hearing, not only of the delicious strains of Semiramide, but to be able to hear the articulations of the voices of the artists.

As a detailed description has already been given of the interior of the garden, lately, it is unnecessary to repeat it in detail here; but as on no former occasion it appeared to the same advantage, it may be remarked, that the effect of the gas light much improved the *coup d'œil*. To the spectator stationed in a central position, by the fountain, the view around the edifice was really fine. Not less than between three and four thousand spectators could have been there, and a large proportion of these being ladies, their position in the front seats, corresponding to the dress circle, was a happy disposition of the audience. The beautiful miniature fountain, whose waters kept in play until the commencement of the music, was tastefully decorated with a choice collection of flowers around the circular edge of the railing which encloses it. The dome, with its superb mythological representation in fresco, and the scene, also the production Sig. Capelli, representing "*La triomphe de la paix*," sparkled like gems; the latter, on the rising of the curtain, was greeted with a round of applause, partly, perhaps, in addition to its merit, because the subject, "the triumph of peace," was regarded as significantly appropriate to the present times.

The piece selected for the evening was the Italian opera of "Semiramide." It will be recollected that this piece had a long run last winter at Palmo's, in the hands of the present company, composed of the well known names of Signora Pico, Signors Valtellina, Antognini, Sanquirico, &c. In addition to them, other performers of decided merit have been joined to the company, and renders it highly efficient. The orchestra numbers full thirty; Mr. Beames the leader, and Mr. Keyser, a gentleman of whom we have seen many flattering notices as a violinist. But where is Signor Rapetti? Where is he whose services contributed to establish the reputation of the operatic performers at Palmo's? Messrs. French and Heiser will do well to think of Sig. Rapetti, and if producable secure his services.

It is not requisite to criticise "Semiramide" over again; suffice it to say, that Signora Pico met with a very warm reception; and although the audience was, throughout, in as goop hnmor as any audience could be, and were prodigal of their approbation to all the leading performers, they gave a point and emphasis to it, in the case of Pico, not to be mistaken. We must also observe that Miss Deluce won many plaudits; nothing could be finer than the duet between these two ladies at the opening of the second part. During the performance there was not a murmur—not a breath heard—the thousands were as calm as the sleeping fountain; it was unquestionably a triumph.

There is no desire, nor is there any room, to find fault; and yet pleased, as all seemed to be, we predict even a great improvement in the singers, and also in the orchestra. From the great size of the area, over which it is desirable to send its melody, the voice accustomed to a more confined scene will be slightly at fault; this will form no impediment here; such as will not give way to practice; and it is satisfactory to know that the voices of several of the artists comprising this company, are of a far more than ordinary power and compass, even for excellent singers.

We are constrained to bring this notice to a close; we could particularize many points, all of which contributed to the enjoyment of last evening, if space permitted. We could dwell on the circular promenades—of the beauty—the gallantry—and why should we omit saying, the choice refreshments to be met with at the Castle Garden. But it may be the best way to make them the subject of another chapter.

THE DEAD HOUSE—REMAINS OF EAGER.—Having heard that the remains of the late unfortunate Eager, who was executed on Friday last, still remained in the dead house, we caused inquiry to be made, and found it to be so. It appears that on the evening of the day of execution, some persons waited on the Sheriff in the character of friends to the deceased, and asked his remains for interment; this was consented to, and they promised to return forthwith.—This, however, they did not do, and the next day passed over in a like manner, until Sunday coming on, it prevented the removal of the corpse to Randall's Island, which it is expected will take place this evening. Some blame is due to those persons who interposed to prevent the last rites from being performed at an earlier time; and breaking their word makes the offence worse.

ELECTION IN POTTSVILLE.—The election resulted in the choice of a portion of all political parties—the democrats carrying a majority of the Town Council, and the Burgess; the whigs the School Directors and one of the Auditors, and the Native Americans the Town Clerk and one of the Supervisors.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—A wagon drawn by six mules, and accompanied by a number of hardy, rough looking men, passed through Warranton, Mo., on the 28th, on their way to California. They appeared to be fully equipped for a long and rough voyage across the continent.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

The North vs. The South—Great Match for $20,000, four mile heats, over the Union Course, L. I., between Fashion and Peytona, This Day.

The excitement still increases as regards the great race to come off ov the Union Course, L. I., to-day. All are on the tip-toe of expectation as to the result. Every chance or opportunity is made available to get at something like fact; but the more it is sought for, the greater distance it appears. The numerous arrivals that have taken place in this city yesterday, have given a different feature to what is going forward as regards betting; those from the South appear determined to back the "Big Mare," whether others would or not. The consequence is that Peytona had the call at a late hour last evening. A shower passed over this city between four and five o'clock, which gave every hope to the timers—but alas! their hopes must fall short when they are informed that it never reached the course, beyond a few drops.

Every preparation is going forward on and around the course, to make things as they ought to be. All the supports of the different stands have been examined, and additional ones added thereto, quite sufficient to maintain all they are capable of holding. In the field track or centre, are numerous booths erected for refreshments, &c., and underneath the stands equally so. In the space opposite the entrance, there are some splendid and capacious tents erected, and that of Messrs. Harrington and Lings, cannot fail of striking attention—with flag flying, &c. It is some 60 or 70 feet long, and about 20 feet wide. The tables groaned beneath the load of eatables and drinkables with which they were loaded—hams, tongues, rounds of beef, turtle soup, chowder, oysters, &c. &c. in abundance beyond enumeration, and all of the first quality. There were some 50 or 60 others right and left, equally as well provided, but of somewhat more limited character, but perhaps equally good. Beneath the stand we observed an establishment with upwards of 500 6 and 8lbs. loaves, with ready dressed hams and pieces of beef, to make the same into the necessary sandwiches. The largest oyster beds that ever were displayed to the human eye, might be seen in anticipation of the hungry season approaching. It appeared as if all the world, his wife and children, after a severe lent, were going out there to eat, drink and be jolly. There is every reason to believe that all that is provided will fall short of supplying the wants of the great masses that will