

Mission to Europe.

The PROSECUTOR of this journal intends to visit Europe in a few weeks, and will be absent for several months, his object being to establish permanent correspondents, of the highest order, for the columns of his journal, in all the principal capitals of the old continent—London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Rome, Naples, &c.

News from Europe.

The steam ship Great Britain, Captain Hosken, is in her sixteenth day, and is, therefore, fully due. She will bring four days later intelligence.

THE IMPORTANT NEWS

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

THE BRILLIANT VICTORIES.

The important intelligence received yesterday from the Rio Grande, will be found on the outside of this day's paper.

If any thing further of importance reaches us this morning, from the war quarter, it will be issued in an Extra Herald. The greatest desire is now manifested for more news.

Two or three steamers with news from Point Isabel were due at New Orleans on the 17th and 18th inst.

The Victories on the Rio Grande.

General Taylor has covered himself and the American arms with glory. It is difficult to speak with moderation on the two brilliant actions fought on the banks of the Rio Grande. The particulars of these victories were received yesterday morning in this city, by telegraph from Philadelphia, in anticipation of the mail from New Orleans nearly thirty-six hours. The excitement, which the first promulgation of the news created may be imagined, but not described. The whole of the great metropolis of New York was in a state of indescribable excitement all day.

The campaign against Mexico has now opened with a brilliancy and bravery that augurs well for the prompt and glorious termination of the war against that republic. It will create a feeling of excitement and enthusiasm—an impulse towards military adventures throughout the land—that will precipitate upon Mexico, in less than three months, fifty thousand of the best troops and the bravest men that have ever been seen on this continent. General Taylor, and the gallant troops under his command, have created a spirit of enthusiasm which cannot be realized, and which will not be satisfied until the highest distinction of the republic shall be heaped upon that able, brave, patriotic, and distinguished commander.

Having accomplished this much, the enquiry now is—What next? Preparations are making in all directions for calling forth volunteers—increasing the army—fitting out vessels of war—for the display of a military and naval force, by the American government, unprecedented on this continent. We trust, however, that in bringing this war to a successful and speedy termination, our government will not forget that we are at war with tyrants, and not with the people of Mexico. In all their movements, manifestations, declarations and proclamations, let the American government never forget this great and paramount distinction between the military usurpers and tyrants, and the great republic itself, numbering eight millions of fellow Christians and fellow republicans.

Whether the present invasion—for it must be an invasion, to the very gates of Mexico—whether this invasion will end in annexation, ought to rest with the suffrages, desires, and wishes of the Mexicans themselves. Let the American army, in all its movements, proclaim to the Mexican people that we make no war on the inalienable rights of Mexico—that the American people wish them to enjoy a free government, like our own—that it is our desire to see that glorious country shapen into our destiny, and take her proper rank among the nations of the earth—that we only make war upon the tyrants and usurpers of the rights and liberties of the Mexican people, who have trampled on that favored soil for nearly twenty-five years.

In a few days this glorious news will go by the steamship to England. The victories on the Rio Grande—the preparations, both by land and sea—the energy displayed—the unanimity of the country—will teach the powers of Europe that it was no idle compliment when Mons. Guizot admitted that the United States had become one of the first of the great powers of the world. After this campaign against Mexico shall be terminated, foreign powers will learn that the American arms and American military genius, while they possess the natural energies of the Anglo-Saxon race in Europe, have received an additional impulse from the perfect liberty under which they have grown upon this great continent. The best commentary on the President's opening message to Congress will be found in the recent events on the Rio Grande.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Both Boards are to meet this evening, at their usual hour, 5 o'clock. It is expected they will proceed to the appointment of 100 additional policemen, the increase authorized by a recent act of the Legislature. It is also probable that the additional force will be apportioned off amongst the various wards of the city, in the same ratio as the present force is distributed.

In the Board of Assistants, the Committee to whom was referred the petition of Bloomfield, Bloodgood and others, for permission to construct a railroad through Hudson street and Eighth avenue to McCombs' Dam, it is said will be prepared to present their report.

The Black-Mail War—Persecutions against Templeton, the Vocalist.

One of the most remarkable developments, disclosing the system practiced by some persons either attached to the newspaper press, or following upon the outskirts of musical criticism, has lately been made. The discovery was stumbled upon by one of our law reporters in looking over the catalogue of curious cases upon the records of the Superior Court of this city. We have already exhibited the singular and strange attempts made upon Mr. Templeton, by an *attache* of an evening paper of this city. That, however, was but a fifty dollar affair, and could not create such astonishment in the public mind as a full development of the general practices of a general agent of black mail must excite, when fully shown up.

It seems that when Mr. Templeton arrived in this city, he was taken in hand by a well known hair-dresser in Broadway, named V. Clirehugh, who enjoyed a distinguished reputation in his profession of hair-cutting and making washes, and who also was at the same time ambitious of attaining the reputation of a classic wig-maker, and vocalist of the third or fourth magnitude. As regards his professional qualifications as a hair-dresser we have nothing to do; we think them, indeed, of the first order; but yet we prefer the high quality, distinguished genius, and mighty originality in the profession of barber, which are indicated by Jim Grant of Ann street, who has often performed our shaving and hair-cutting in the best of style and with the most classical taste. It appears that on the arrival of Mr. Templeton in this city, last year, by some accident or other he got himself into the hands of Mr. Clirehugh. Whether he was attracted by his professional qualifications as a wig maker, or by the power of mesmerism, we do not know; but at all events, Clirehugh took upon himself the management of a number of things connected with the *debut* of Mr. Templeton in this city. This man has now brought an action in the Supreme court against Mr. Templeton, for these pretended services during his two first concerts; and he charges for these services, in his bill of particulars, the sum of one thousand six hundred and two dollars, and fifty cents! The bill itself discloses the most remarkable and curious facts in the practice of musical criticism and newspaper reporting, such as we never thought could have existed, and which no man could have thought to exist until this legal document established it beyond the possibility of a doubt.

We here present a copy of this singular document, as the matter now stands before the Superior court, where it will be called up for trial, probably in a few weeks.

NEW YORK SUPERIOR COURT—YVES CLIREHUGH vs JOHN TEMPLETON.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PARTICULARS OF THE PLAINT DEMAND, IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED CASE:—

NEW YORK, March 25, 1847.

YVES CLIREHUGH, Plaintiff, vs JOHN TEMPLETON, Defendant.

To B. Galbraith, Esq., Atty for plaintiff.

John Templeton, Dr. To Yves Clirehugh, 1842.

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Voluntary Intelligence from the Cape de Verde Islands.

We have received by the arrival of the Pauline, at Boston, the following distressing intelligence from Bona Vista.

It reached us in letters from persons of the greatest respectability at Bathurst, Gambia, and can be relied upon as being strictly authentic. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that one of the Cape de Verde Islands, Bona Vista, has lately been visited by a dreadful scourge, under the form of yellow fever, said to have been introduced by the British war steamer "Eclair," which vessel was admitted to *pratique* at Bona Vista in August last, and afterwards lost a large portion of her officers and men while lying there.

Since that period, it is supposed that upwards of one-eighth of the entire population of the ill-fated island, has been swept off by this fearful malady, the ravages of which are still devastating that unhappy place.

It would appear that Bona Vista, at all times a most barren and wretched spot, has now famine to contend against, in addition to pestilence, and that numbers of the poorer inhabitants are in the last stages of extreme want. It is said that many of the wretched beings who escaped the contagion of the yellow fever, have succumbed to the not less horrid, though more protracted fate, of death from hunger.

About 100 quarters of corn have been given by the inhabitants of the Gambia, for the relief of the starving poor of Bona Vista; and it reflects honor on the character of the citizens of the United States, that it is to one of their number that these unfortunate persons are indebted for the immediate means of availing themselves of the assistance afforded by the Gambia.

The Brigantine "Pauline," of Boston, under the command of Captain Richard H. Yarrington, immediately proceeded with the supplies so generously given by the Gambia inhabitants to the Cape de Verde Islands, and there delivered them to the British Commissioner, (W. H. Macaulay, Esq.) for distribution among the most destitute of the sufferers. Mrs. Julia Dean, sustaining the name of Captain Yarrington, volunteered to convey, and did convey, in his vessel, gratuitously the donation of corn to the Cape de Verde Islands, a distance of 600 miles, his benevolence and philanthropy can be too highly commended and praised. Indeed, it behoves the Portuguese government to notice the service thus opportunely rendered by Captain Yarrington, to one of its colonies in distress, in the marked manner such a donation is rendered, and to the credit of the British Colonies have been the coast of Africa, and we think that all the other papers mentioned in this bill of particulars, are equally ignorant of any such pretended business arrangements with their reporters. The only exception we know of, is that of the *Evening Mirror*, which, it appears, tried to make a levy by McLachlan, on his own hook, of \$50, which, we believe, was the only business arrangement of this kind.

But this is not all. Other items in this extraordinary bill make charges against poor Templeton for introducing him to the principal music sellers and editors of the various papers of New York. Clirehugh, we believe, charges for a wig a few dollars only—for cutting hair he charges two shillings—for a high classical shave—but no better than Jim Grant's—he charges one shilling; but for the important business of introducing a stranger to the editors of New York, he charges, among other similar items, altogether, the sum of \$1,602 50. The idea of charging a man a certain sum of money for introducing him to another, is a novel thing in the annals of black mail. We had thought that the black mail confederacy confined their exactions to articles, puffs and notices; but, in this particular instance, they have reached the very sublime of the black mail system. Now, as regards the sober fact of introduction, we remember, on one occasion, that Clirehugh accompanied Templeton when he called at our office; but it is an absolute fact that at that moment we knew more of Mr. Templeton, as a public man and an artist, than we did of Clirehugh, the wig-maker, who gave the introduction. We leave it to the other editors of the city newspapers to admit or deny positively the charges made concerning them in this extraordinary bill of particulars, and whether they shared in the cost of introduction or not.

This is a singular business, and a strange affair. Here is a man professing to have served Mr. Templeton at two concerts. He claims a reward amounting nearly to two thousand dollars, for various items—for introducing him to editors, for getting notices written by reporters, for taking the money for tickets at the door, &c.; and the amount claimed is probably more than the proceeds of the two concerts he superintended! Now, because Mr. Templeton renounced such a preposterous, such a ridiculous, attempt upon his business, every species of persecution that could be contrived, has been put in requisition against him, of the most disgraceful and contemptible character in many particulars. No doubt, under the influence of this confederacy, Mr. Templeton has been pursued with venom, and followed South and West, till now they threaten to drive him from the stage and concert room—and all this for what? What has he done? Because he chooses to manage his own affairs, and conduct his own concerts, and objects to the interference and attempts of those who want to get his money. One thing, however, must follow this singular development. It is the duty of the New York press, and of all the papers mentioned in this bill, to say if they are a part and parcel of an intrigue to levy such an enormous sum in black mail, from a stranger and a vocalist, as is set down in this bill. The character of the press of this city is concerned, and it is its duty to denounce this atrocious impudence, as well as all concerned in it, or to "confess the corn."

It is justly observed by Mr. Templeton, in his card, that these persecutions and attempts upon his name, reputation and labors, proceed from a class of his own countrymen. They come from no American, nor from any person of any standing or reputation. There is comfort in this thought.

MAJOR RINGGOLD.—It is with profound regret that we learn the death of this gallant soldier, from wounds received in the action of the 7th instant, between our troops and the Mexicans. Never was a gun fired over the grave of a better soldier. He commanded a troop of flying artillery, which, for discipline and courage, is not excelled by any in the world. Indeed, we doubt if there is such another disciplined troop in any service. We have seen them under the command of their gallant and ill-fated commander, perform feats of rapid and soldierly maneuvering, that, until then, we had thought utterly impossible. The troop is composed of picked men, (mostly Irishmen,) and the horses are all prime, and as well trained as their riders.

Major Ringgold had submitted himself, in his youth, to a severe and arduous course of study and discipline. He visited all the military schools of any note in Europe. He studied at the *Polytechnique*, at Woolwich, and other similar military institutions, after graduating at West Point, and thus made himself complete master of the most approved systems of tactics practised in Europe. He had infused his own spirit into the men under his command, who loved him as a father; and so well were they disciplined, that they moved like a solid wedge and with the rapidity of a falcon sweeping on his prey. Whenever they were brought to bear on the Mexican force, their pieces must have done *ses zaf* execution.

We hope Congress will take proper steps to do honor to the memory of Major Ringgold, as well as to that of the other brave fellows who have died nobly in the cause of their country. Peace to their ashes!

The Rev. Mr. Simon's Sermon.

This Rev. gentleman, who has lately returned from the missionary station at Maulmen, in the Burman Empire, preached yesterday afternoon in the South Baptist Church, Nassau street.

We expected to hear from him an account of the state of the missions and of his missionary labors in that remote region; but in this we were disappointed—he merely alluded to both very slightly at the conclusion of his sermon. He took as his text the 8th verse of the 14th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans— "For whether we live, we live unto the Lord, and whether we die, we die unto the Lord—whether we live, therefore or die, we are the Lord's."

The scope of the Reverend gentleman's discourse is to show that man was in circumstances governed by his ruling passion, and that his mind should be so disciplined as to make that passion instrumental to the great ends for which he is created. He commenced by saying that the history of man furnishes us a number of facts illustrating the various traits of his character. His natural state, he is generally influenced by circumstances; but we find those controlling influences frequently regulated in some degree by the character of individuals; hence the observer can trace the lineaments of the countenance of one who thirsts for riches the special object for which he lives—He alluded to China—there was a glorious feat there for the labors of the missionary and the philanthropist—but they wanted missionaries—without them the work of salvation could not proceed—he therefore brought the youth of this city to contend forward and in carrying out the great measure of redemption for which the Saviour suffered an ignominious death on the cross.

Theatrical and Musical.

PARK.—This evening, the Keen commence their engagement, with Talford's classic tragedy of "Ion." They return after a most successful tour of the South and West, to reap new honors in New York, the citizens are well always the first to patronize the talents of the merits of those actors, we have often spoken already. We have only to say, that the most distinguished success awaits them on their appearance this evening. The greatest anxiety is manifested among our most respectable citizens, to again witness the vivacious and better selection of Mrs. Keen's best parts, and Adrastus, in the hands of Mr. Keen, is given with a power and truthfulness, of which no one can form a conception by simply reading the tragedy. Seats should be applied for early, as there will be a crowded house.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Shakespeare's beautiful conception, "Romeo and Juliet," will be presented this evening at the Bowery—Mrs. Julia Dean, sustaining the name of Juliet, Mrs. G. Jones, sustaining Romeo, and Mr. Scott, sustaining Mercutio. Miss Dean has been playing, during the past week, a great variety of characters before crowded and fashionable audiences, and has exhibited a versatility of talent which, considering her extreme youth, is indeed astonishing. We have seen this young girl—but 16 years of age—personating Julia, Pauline, Mrs. Haller, and Wilmore. Clearly, but not less admirably, she has the hope of seeing her in the quality of Shakespeare's characters, before pronouncing a final judgment on her merits. This hope is about to be realized, and we are inclined to think that her selection for Juliet, is a most judicious one. The play, it is without doubt, the most sublime creation of the immortal bard. It is thoroughly Italian, and it has been well remarked by a great writer, that it is lighted up by a sunny brilliance of effect, and that the plot is simple, affecting and natural. In the character of Juliet is embodied all that is delicate, lovely, passionate and beautiful in woman. Schlegel has truly said, "It was reserved for Shakespeare to unite purity of heart and glow of imagination, sweetest and noblest of manners and passionate violence, in one ideal picture." We believe Miss Dean is equal to the task she has assumed, and we are confident, that her performance will not only be a triumph to her talents, but a brilliant and intellectual success.

GREENWICH THEATRE.—After a temporary suspension of dramatic performances at the New Greenwich Theatre, and which no human foresight could possibly prevent, this establishment re-opens to night, under the most favorable and promising auspices. Some of the old favorites are to be retained; among whom, are Miss Julia Drake, and Mrs. Labarwood, the two Chasman, and one or two others. The new additions, are Mr. McCutcheon, whose performance of Pizarro, at the Park, on the occasion of the late fair, has been generally and justly commended, and who has been sent from Gambia, with supplies for the poor.

The P. left Gambia on the 25th April. The small vessel, then making direct sail, had among its passengers, a number of military stores, for the use of the citizens of the United States, on the part of the starving inhabitants of Bona Vista. It is earnestly hoped it will be quickly and benevolently responded to, and the merchants connected with the trade of the Cape de Verde Islands, and that of the Coast of Africa, it is especially trusted, will exert themselves in behalf of those unfortunate beings, and there can be no doubt, some charitably disposed individuals, will be ready to contribute an example of Capt. Yarrington, and promptly volunteer to deliver to them the contributions of the benevolent.

In addition to this, we learn that the Pauline, under the command of the 16th of March, and the yellow fever was then still as bad as ever, having been on the Island five months. From accounts from shore, there had been nearly five hundred deaths, and all the principal merchants, or people that were connected with the trade, had been sent from Gambia, with supplies for the poor.

NAVAL ENERGY OF THE COUNTRY.—OUR HOME SQUADRON.—We learn that there are now no less than thirty American vessels of war cruising off the coasts of this continent, in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. These men of war can be concentrated in a very short time, in two or more fleets, and be ready to act upon Mexico, in the same energetic and decisive manner that has characterized the recent movements of General Taylor and his troops on the Rio Grande.

These thirty sail of vessels form the largest squadron this nation ever had afloat at one time. They are now fitting out for sea at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn—Sloops-of-war Dale, Preble, and Boston. The first will be ready for sea in two days—the others in a short time. Store ships Relief and Lexington, both good vessels, formerly rated, as sloops-of-war, and well adapted for service at this time.

It is understood that orders have been received to launch the Albany sloop-of-war, of the largest class, said to be one of the finest models ever constructed. She can very speedily be ready for sea. The frigate Sabine still remains on the stocks, but can be launched and set afloat, if necessary, in two months.

It is said that the navy agent has instructions to purchase a number of vessels, now lying in this port, built for war purposes, and which can very speedily be equipped for sea service. From what we can learn, the government will have a fleet of about thirty sail of vessels on our coast and in the Gulf of Mexico, in the course of the next two weeks.

We are preparing a careful account of the extent and position of our naval forces, which will enable the public to judge of the activity and efficiency which prevails in that department of the government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. I observe in your paper of yesterday, a notice of a new "projecting engine," exhibited by Messrs. Reynolds and Brothers, which you think may be substituted for cannon, and would be equally efficient, and more easily transported, in the event of a war. Let us examine briefly some of the conditions to be fulfilled. The enclosing wheel or rim, in the direction of its tangents, must be everywhere as strong as the gun, in order to resist the centrifugal force of the ball; and this would make the engine ponderous. That the projectile may receive the same velocity which is generated by gunpowder, the number of revolutions in a given time, required of the moving rim or wheel, will depend upon the diameter of the machine. Suppose, for example, the diameter of the wheel to be 100 feet, and the velocity of 1600 feet per second—that of a cannon shot being often greater—a slight calculation shows that the wheel must revolve a little more than 50 times in a second, or 3000 per minute, which, no iron wheel, of any size, could possibly, in simplicity, portability and efficiency, channon are unrivalled, and seem likely to remain so.

MOVEMENTS OF TRAVELLERS. The arrivals yesterday, exhibit a still further diminution of the number of travellers. Sunday has seldom been proverbial for business movement. Notwithstanding, we found at the American—Dr. Hillecock and Mr. Ripley, U. S. A.; Mr. Reid, Georgia; James Felling, New York; Houghton, James Hill, W. Marble, Boston; Mr. Hale, S. Tallmage, Augusta, Georgia; J. Leaming, Cape May; Dr. Garland, Detroit, Michigan.

Arrivals.—James Hill, Mass.; H. Smith, Savannah; J. Smith, Cambridge; C. T. Neilson, Philadelphia; Charles Keas and lady, England; S. Upton, Geo.; C. Gushing, Mass.; E. Martinson, N. C.; C. Kendall, Baltimore; W. H. Holland, Louisville; W. Broder, Newport; G. Hart, Albion; L. Eaton, Buffalo; T. Ridgeley, Liverpool; J. Miller, Utica; J. Hunt, Albany; London; J. Hocking, Boston; J. Stansard, J. Booker, London; C. Richards, Fanning; A. Webster, Boston; D. J. G. Brown, S. C. Messrs. Mendez and Knowers, Albany; C. D. Brown, N. C. Carleton, New York; Wm. Torrey, West Indies; Joe. Brown, Boston; E. Bissell, Conn.; B. Dextler, N. Y.; W. E. Ely, Oswego, N. Y.; J. C. G. Brown, N. Y.; Wm. Wilson, Louisville; J. J. Christ; J. Coyle, A. C.; W. Roberson, Attleborough; C. Brown, S. C. Messrs. Mendez and Knowers, Albany; C. D. Brown, N. C. Carleton, New York; Wm. Torrey, West Indies; Joe. Brown, Boston; E. Bissell, Conn.; B. Dextler, N. Y.; W. E. Ely, Oswego, N. Y.; J. C. G. Brown, N. Y.; Wm. Wilson, Louisville; J. J. Christ; J. Coyle, A. C.; W. Roberson, Attleborough; C. Brown, S. C. Messrs. Mendez and Knowers, Albany; C. D. Brown, N. C. Carleton, New York; Wm. Torrey, West Indies; Joe. Brown, Boston; E. Bissell, Conn.; B. Dextler, N. Y.; W. E. Ely, Oswego, N. Y.; J. C. G. Brown, N. Y.; Wm. Wilson, Louisville; J. J. Christ; J. Coyle, A. C.; W. Roberson, Attleborough; C. Brown, S. C. Messrs. Mendez and Knowers, Albany; C. D. Brown, N. C. Carleton, New York; Wm. Torrey, West Indies; Joe. Brown, Boston; E. Bissell, Conn.; B. Dextler, N. Y.; W. E. Ely, Oswego, N. Y.; J. C. G. Brown, N. Y.; Wm. Wilson, Louisville; J. J. Christ; J. Coyle, A. C.; W. Roberson, Attleborough; C. Brown, S. C. Messrs. Mendez and Knowers, Albany; C. D. Brown, N. C. Carleton, New York; Wm. Torrey, West Indies; Joe. Brown, Boston; E. Bissell, Conn.; B. Dextler, N. Y.; W. E. Ely, Oswego, N. Y.; J. C. G. Brown, N. Y.; Wm. Wilson, Louisville; J. J. Christ; J. Coyle, A. C.; W. Roberson, Attleborough; C. Brown, S. C. Messrs. Mendez and Knowers, Albany; C. D. Brown, N. C. Carleton, New York; Wm. Torrey, West Indies; Joe. Brown, Boston; E. Bissell, Conn.; B. Dextler, N. Y.; W. E. Ely, Oswego, N. Y.; J. C. G. Brown, N. Y.; Wm. Wilson, Louisville; J. J. Christ; J. Coyle, A. C.; W. Roberson, Attleborough; C. Brown, S. C. Messrs. Mendez and Knowers, Albany; C. D. Brown, N. C. Carleton, New York; Wm. Torrey, West Indies; Joe. Brown, Boston; E. Bissell, Conn.; B. Dextler, N. Y.; W. E. Ely, Oswego, N. Y.; J. C. G. Brown, N. Y.; Wm. Wilson, Louisville; J. J. Christ; J. Coyle, A. C.; W. Roberson, Attleborough; C. Brown, S. C. Messrs. Mendez and Knowers, Albany; C. D. Brown, N. C. Carleton, New York; Wm. Torrey, West Indies; Joe. Brown, Boston; E. Bissell, Conn.; B. Dextler, N. Y.; W. E. Ely, Oswego, N. Y.; J. C.