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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and despatch.

Volume XVI.....No. 150

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—PUTNAM—MOLL PITCHER.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—LADY OF LYONS—I'LL BE YOUR SECOND.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—LAST MAN—WANDERING MINSTREL—SCHOOL FOR TIGERS.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—DUNS GIRL OF GENOA—THALABA.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway—HOME BOOK OF BEAUTY—WORLD'S FAIR.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

New York, Saturday, May 31, 1851.

Latest Telegraphic Intelligence.

From Boston we learn that thirty witnesses have been sworn on the side of Scott, charged with rescuing the alleged slave Shadrach, and that George Thompson, member of the British Parliament, from the Tower Hamlets, London, and notorious for his political movements in England, has been engaged at Boyleston Hall—the scene where many a mountebank has before appeared—in denouncing the Colonization Society of this country. His audience, however, was meager, and the probability is that he will share the fate of other rampant abolitionists, and become a mere object of ridicule. A reward has been offered in Boston for James McNally, who recently caused the death of Mr. Charles S. Smith. It is supposed that he has fled to this city.

Our other telegraphic intelligence contains late and interesting news from Mexico, and the confirmation of the statement that the Mexican authorities have detained an American vessel containing supplies for the Boundary Surveying Commission.

We also have late news from the Salt Lake, giving an account of the movements of the Mormons, and of some Indian tribes in the territory.

In the Canadian Parliament, the Governor General has refused to produce the correspondence with the American government in relation to the reciprocity of trade; and it was recommended as the future policy of the government to close the canal against American vessels, as an act of retaliation.

Other items of intelligence will also be found under our telegraphic head.

Mr. Webster and the Treasonable Anti-Slavery Factions of the North.

During the progress which Mr. Webster recently made through the State of New York, we have watched with some care the movements of Thurlow Weed and the other anti-slavery disorganizers who follow his behests, for the purpose of seeing what course they would pursue, in order to meet the constitutional issue so forcibly presented by Mr. W., for the first time, in the western regions of this State. Mr. Seward sneaked into the cars at Goshen, and attempted to make a speech or two by the way; but he found he was in too deep water, and straddled out again as soon as he reached Dunkirk. Thurlow Weed, the One-Eyed Thompson of the disunion anti-slavery gang of this State, was no where to be found. Even his columns, during Mr. Webster's progress, have been silent, filled only with Greeley's twaddling letters from London, or blazing away about the necessity of enlarging the canal. The first symptoms of the continued existence of the disunion One-Eyed Thompson, we find in his last issue. He says as follows:—

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

MR. WEBSTER'S VISIT AND DEPARTURE.

We copy from the *Argus* an account of the appropriate demonstrations of respect shown yesterday by our citizens to Mr. Webster, and shall copy from that paper reports of the speeches which the occasion elicited.

Mr. Webster was escorted to the steamboat Hendrik Hudson, last evening, by the Tivoli Hose Company, whose display of fire-works was brilliant and effective. Indeed, we have rarely witnessed anything more beautiful.

Probably Thurlow is preparing some splendid political torpedo box, filled with some terrible combustibles known only to the political chemists of the One-Eyed Thompson school, with which to blow up Mr. Webster and all others who oppose the disunion anti-slavery cause. Thurlow Weed, however, and his organs, from their very silence, their tremblings, their sensitiveness, and their restlessness, appear to be in a distressing quandary. We hope they may continue so. We hope that Mr. Webster will continue the work which he has so nobly commenced—the popular agitation of the great constitutional principles established by Washington, and which have been assailed by Seward, Van Buren, and other treasonable plotters against the rights of the South and the union of the republic, in these northern regions.

Mr. Webster has already sufficiently rebuked the insults of the last Legislature of New York, in their own capital; and from the turrets of Buffalo and Albany, we have no doubt the impertinent Common Council of Boston, who shut the doors of Faneuil Hall in his face, have felt how the wind was blowing, and will veer accordingly. We hope that Mr. Webster will go on. Let him leave the cabinet at once. He is required for a higher and a nobler work than diplomatic courtesies, or making appointments to petty offices. He must take the stump. His next movement ought to be in the South. Go to Charleston itself, Mr. Webster. The chivalrous people of the South—of South Carolina—insulted as they may have been by the fanatics and traitors of the North, will hear with magnanimity what you have to say, and will give due credit to those sentiments which you have lately expressed, and which will still preserve the constitution and the Union. You have exhibited some courage in Congress—more in the country, recently; but a little additional courage, moral and political, is yet required of you. Slanderers will no doubt assail you, from Thurlow Weed down to Garrison, with all the virulence of disappointment, hatred, and malice. They will charge you with receiving money and bribes, probably including what you have received in mileage, and in other ways, to the amount of, perhaps, three hundred thousand dollars; but you are worth at least half a million, and there is two hundred thousand dollars more work in you before you get through with the crisis into which the country was thrown by the traitors.

Arise, and take the stump. The present is no time for fuss and feathers, or hasty plates of soup. It is the time for the exercise of the highest intellect, the profoundest eloquence, the deepest statesmanship, the most unbounded patriotism, at any price and at any cost—but not the crisis of swords and epaulettes, of marches or military, of musketry or ten pounders.

OF COURSE THEY PAID FOR IT.—The *Journal of Commerce* and the *Tribune* claim that they have paid, or will pay, for the services of our special reporters for their labors on the Presidential tour, and especially for Mr. Webster's speech. Of course they will. We only insist that our special reporters, detached from this office, did all the hard work, while the others were playing, and that many of the country papers, ignorantly and erroneously, gave them the credit of all. The ill-tempered replies of our cotemporaries have acknowledged all that we desired in the matter.

OMNIBUSSES VERSUS RAILROADS.—In every age and country selfish interests are found resisting improvements for the use of the public. In municipal governments, such influences are ever at work, and have an injurious effect in retarding all undertakings tending to promote the general interests. Selfishness is a degraded and corrupt passion, and generally does not hesitate to resort to degrading and corrupting means to compass its wishes and ends. New ferries for the accommodation of the public are opposed by the proprietors of old ones, and those whose stores are located in their vicinity. The hackney coaches, a few years since, opposed the establishment of the omnibus stages. Canal companies oppose railroads and plank roads, and railroads oppose canals, and so on. The sail-craft people on our rivers abominated steamboats a few years ago, and said they scared all the fish out to sea, and were dangerous, and would destroy all the schooner and sloop trade, and throw those engaged in it out of employment. The candle and oil people abuse gas, and it is so with everything. Selfishness will induce opposition to the best of improvements.

A bran new exemplification of the operation of this feeling is exhibited on the opposition made to the extension of the railroad on the western side of this city, through the Sixth and Eighth avenues, and by West Broadway down to Barclay street. The measure is ably advocated in a very handsome report made September 7, 1850, by a committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen Britton, Chapman, and Dodge. We learn, however, that the omnibus interest, which is powerful when united, have resolved the project shall not be carried out, and on the subject being recently again stirred in the board, it was referred to a select committee, consisting of Aldermen Haws, Miller Conklin, Delamater, and Kelly, instead of the former committee. We trust this committee will report speedily. We do not profess to know much about this matter, but it must not be stifled. It must be treated fairly, and the opposition of any rival interests, combined against it, is strong evidence that it is for the public benefit. It can only injure the omnibus interests by providing a cheaper and more convenient mode of conveyance to the public than they do, and if it can, it should be favored, despite the omnibus interests. As well might the shoemakers object to omnibuses because they save shoe leather, or the umbrella makers, because they allow citizens to dispense with umbrellas. We hope the select committee will report forthwith.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT METHODIST CHURCH CASE—WHERE IS THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY!—The argument in this important case, which has occupied the attention of all parties of the country for some years past, was brought to a close the day before yesterday, by a very eloquent speech from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. It was argued on both sides with a great deal of talent and legal acumen.

The Court delivered no opinion, but reserved the case for consideration. It, however, gave an opinion which is one of the most important that was ever delivered from the bench—an opinion that does the bench the highest honor—an opinion directed by the spirit of Christianity—a spirit which has fled the Methodist Church, North and South, and taken refuge on the bench of the United States Court. Judge Nelson advised the parties to adjust the case among themselves, on principles of honesty, integrity, and good feeling, and save him the trouble of giving any further opinion. It is to be hoped the Methodist Church, North and South, will take the advice thus given. If they do not, we shall conceive that the spirit of Christianity has abandoned that Church, and that it will have to continue among the Judges of the Supreme Court, until the second coming of the Messiah shall be announced by the trump of the archangel.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE HOBOKEN RIOT.—The examination of the discharged prisoners at Bergen, and the investigation before the coroner's jury, at Hoboken, revealed some strange doings of the public authorities of the latter place, during the prevalence of the riot there, on Monday last. There appears to be no doubt that Justice Browning authorized a number of the rowdies to act as special constables, and that they used that authority for maltreating and arresting the innocent portion of the Germans indiscriminately. It was a most infamous and disgraceful affair throughout. Where are these special constables? The proper authorities should offer a reward for the detection of those who were engaged in the work of assault and bloodshed. Are there no witnesses to expose those who fell upon harmless citizens, and after beating them, dragged the victims to prison? This affair must be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty must be punished.

We begin to see more clearly some of the causes which have led to this and other riots, and to the increase of rowdyism in this city and neighborhood for some years past. We are more and more convinced that the original wrong is in the political conduct of certain men who pretend to respectability, and who employ and pay rowdies to beat respectable people from the primary meetings, and from the polls in election times.

THE WAY IN WHICH THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT IS CONDUCTED.—We have seen it stated, in several of the newspapers of the day, that it occupies ninety-six hours to convey the mails between New York and Cincinnati, two most important commercial points, while merchandise and packages of every description are transmitted from one to the other in forty-eight hours. This is certainly an anomaly in this age of steam, electricity, and speed of every kind, on land and on water. What a commentary on the fitness of Postmaster General Hall for the situation he fills. We venture to say that such an instance of gross inattention to the wants and necessities of the community, and such a palpable proof of the unfitness of Mr. Hall for the office of Postmaster General, cannot be found in any other civilized country under heaven. But this is not all. The new postal law will go into operation on the first of July next, and it is found to be so complicated, mysterious, and onerous, in regard to the rates on newspapers, periodicals, and printed matter generally, that it will amount to their prohibition, except within distances of fifteen hundred miles.

Now, what is the cause of all this? No Postmaster General who was fit for this office would, for a moment, delay the mails between two commercial points, such as Cincinnati and New York, two days, in this go-ahead age of the world. As to the new postage law, it is well known that it was drafted by Mr. Hall and Fitzfudge Warren, or some such person. The fact is, Mr. Hall is utterly unfit for his office, and ought to resign and return to Buffalo as soon as he can. The only men who are intimately acquainted with the details of the Post Office Department, or of drafting a law of general utility, are Mr. Hobbie (who left it recently) and Mr. William H. Dundas, the Chief Clerk now in Washington. Mr. Hall is no more fit for the office than Fred. Douglass is.

STEAMSHIP BROTHER JONATHAN.—This vessel went to sea yesterday, after repairing the slight damage which occurred to her machinery when a short distance on her way to Chagres. We are afraid that our engine builders are not particular enough in testing their work before they put it on board of vessels. It may be safe to put machinery in our river boats without previously testing it, because the shore is so near that no loss of life can occur very well; but in ocean steamers the case is different. It should be a settled thing that all the machinery intended for ocean steam navigation should be tested previous to putting it on board.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM BRAZIL.—The bark Miantonomi, Captain Collins, arrived yesterday from Rio de Janeiro. We have received by her the *Jornal do Comercio*, of the 20th ult. The news is without interest, and no mention is made in that paper of the troubles which had arisen between that country and Buenos Ayres. The steamer of war Golfinho arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 20th, from Montevideo.

The Quakers—Their Yearly Meetings, Divisions and History.

We have heretofore noticed the yearly meetings in this city, the present week, of the two divisions of Quakers, or Friends, called Orthodox and Hicksite. There was a large assemblage of both branches of this respectable sect, which has been distinguished not only in the annals of this city and Philadelphia, but in those of other sections of this country, from the earliest period of its settlement.

The founder of the religious sect of Quakers, George Fox, who was born in 1624, and flourished in the times of the Stuarts and of the English Commonwealth, made a short visit to this country during his career as a preacher, and mentions this city and Long Island in his journal, as parts of the scenes of his religious labors in 1672. The life of William Penn, and his connection with the history of this country, as the founder of the colony of Pennsylvania, are familiar to most readers.

As a religious sect, the Quakers continued to flourish in this country until the war of the Revolution, when their progress was somewhat checked by their connection with England, and their opposition to that and all other wars. Many of them suffered persecution, imprisonment, and other difficulties, on account of their supposed favor to the English during the revolutionary period; but when the war was over, they were restored to their former rights and privileges. In the commercial cities of the United States, particularly in Philadelphia and New York, they became distinguished for their enterprise, and as a society they rapidly advanced to wealth and influence. They were, and are still, most prosperous in the Middle States.

The Quakers continued a united society until the time of Elias Hicks, a noted preacher of the sect, who flourished in the first quarter of this century. He was a native of Queens county, Long Island, and had a long career as a travelling and resident preacher. Although an uneducated man, he possessed elocutionary and conversational powers of a high order, and attracted hosts of admirers. He, perhaps, made more converts to the doctrines and profession of the Quakers than any preacher of his time in this country. In his advanced years, he became remarkably bold and startling in his style of preaching, and advanced doctrines and peculiar notions in his discourses, which drew upon him the attention of those who considered themselves as the true followers of George Fox and William Penn.

Elias Hicks was accused of denying the divinity of Christ, the doctrine of the atonement, and the divine authority of the Bible, as well as other matters of belief, which the leading members of the Society of Friends declared to have been principles and doctrines which had always been received as truths by the followers of Fox and Penn.

About the year 1822, the controversy between the friends of Elias Hicks, and their opponents in the society, became most animated and bitter, the principal scenes of contest between the two parties being at the Quaker meeting houses in New York and Philadelphia. The controversy was carried on with extreme asperity and violence in debate, and many who had been friends from their youth, became estranged from and hostile to each other. The present society in England was appealed to for advice and counsel, and several English Friends, distinguished as speakers, and skilful in doctrinal points, came over to America to look into the matter, and endeavor to settle the controversy by their advice and counsel. Anna Brathwaite was among the most prominent of these English Friends sent to the United States to endeavor to quench the flames of discord and passion. She came across the Atlantic in company with the late Bishop Hobart, who was then on his return from a visit to Europe. On comparing opinions on religion, Anna Brathwaite found that most of her views coincided with those of the Bishop, the main objections on her part being the forms of the Church of England, the ordinances of Baptism, and the Lord's Supper, and the employment of "a hireling ministry" to preach the gospel. This agreement of views between Anna and the Bishop was reported among the Quakers, and added to the prejudices with which the followers of Elias Hicks were prepared to receive her. The preaching and counsels of this female preacher from England, did no good among those who were devoted to the ministrations, and had imbibed the doctrines, of the great Long Island preacher; and they began to be denominated "Hicksites" by their opponents. Besides Elias Hicks, there were other preachers of the same views, who always held themselves ready to answer Anna Brathwaite, and other preachers sent here to bear testimony against the doctrines and notions of Elias Hicks; and the consequence was, that the Quaker meetings, which had been previously noted for their peaceful character, became scenes of contention and acrimonious debates on points of religious faith, and the interpretation of the real doctrines which had been taught by the founders of the sect. Both the Hicksites and their opponents, who were called "Orthodox," claimed to be true followers of George Fox, William Penn, and other early Friends.

After a long contest between the two parties, each striving to get the control of the Quaker meetings, a final separation took place, in 1827. In this division, the Hicksites were found to have a majority in New York city and Philadelphia. They also established meetings in various other parts of the country; but, on the whole, the Orthodox Friends formed a large majority of the society in the United States. In England, Ireland, Virginia, and North Carolina, no separation took place.

After the separation in 1827, the Quaker yearly meeting of London declined all intercourse and correspondence with the Hicksites, communicating only with the Orthodox Friends. The Hicksites have yearly meetings in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore; also, in Ohio, Indiana, and Western New York. By a statement published two years after the division, viz., in 1829, it appeared that of 150,000 Quakers in the United States, 56,000 were Hicksites; but that did not probably give their full proportion. We are not informed what the relative proportions of the two branches are at present; but it is understood that the Orthodox are much the most numerous, although the Hicksites prevail in the large Atlantic cities. There are in the United States about 500 Quaker meeting houses, or places of worship, including Orthodox and Hicksites. In this city the Hicksites have three meeting houses—the Orthodox only one.

Among the most distinguished preachers of the Society of Friends, who have visited this country from England, by far the most talented and prominent was the late Joseph John Gurney, a man of fortune and education, and brother of the celebrated Mrs. Fry, the female Howard of Europe. Mr. Gurney's benevolence of character, and his accomplished manners, as well as his style of elocution, attracted numerous audiences wherever he appeared as preacher. His discourses were what are generally called evangelical, his doctrines assimilating to those of the stricter sects of Protestants. They were not, of course, relished by the Hicksites, who did not, indeed, consider Gurney as a true Quaker, or follower of George Fox. He wrote much for the press, and left many published works on doctrinal points, chiefly explanatory, and in defence of the belief and principles of Orthodox Friends.

It is generally believed by the other sects that the Quakers, as a religious denomination, are on the decline. This does not, however, appear from the crowded state of their yearly meetings, at which but few others than Quakers attend.

There are at present, in the orthodox portion of the Society, ten yearly meetings of Friends, viz:—London and Dublin, for Great Britain and Ireland; New England, held at Newport, Rhode Island; New York, held in this city; Pennsylvania and New Jersey, held in Philadelphia; Maryland, held in Baltimore; Virginia, held in that State at Cedar Creek and Summerton, alternately; North Carolina, held at New Garden in that State; Ohio, held at Mount Pleasant; and Indiana, held at Richmond, in Wayne county. These, according to the account of the Orthodox themselves, include an aggregate of from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty thousand members.

In 1833 Rev. Doctor Samuel H. Cox published a ponderous octavo volume, of 686 pages, against the Quakers, of which society he was a member by birthright, until he left them, when he was twenty years of age. The work is entitled "Quakerism not Christianity," but it met with a sorry reception from all quarters, and we believe has never been much read. The title was considered so uncharitable and unfair, that the work was condemned at once, without regard to its merits. A selection might be made from it, doubtless, which, if put into readable English, might attract attention among those curious in such matters. The Doctor condemns his former Quaker brethren, Orthodox and Hicksite alike, denying that even the Orthodox can be recognized by the churches of Christ. He says, "they are not orthodox. The word is only a caricature, as applied to them; and is just only as discriminating them in contrast with the most extravagant and virulent specimens of infidel error."

Dr. Cox's book, although it was not, that we are aware of, noticed by the Quaker writers, was replied to with great severity and cleverness by David M. Reese, M.D., of the Methodist Church; but, as we hinted before, the subject has pretty much passed into oblivion, and Dr. Cox long since turned his attention to more profitable questions and objects.

INTELLIGENCE FROM HAVANA.—We have received from Havana, by the steamer Isabel, at Charleston, files of the *Diario de la Marina*, and the *Faro Industrial de la Habana*, to the 22d inst.

The political news of the island is not very important, and tranquillity continued to be undisturbed. The inhabitants were very busily engaged in their ordinary occupations, without fearing a new invasion—so much confidence had they in the measures and in the energy of the Captain General, and in the bravery of their soldiers.

The Captain General, for the second time within a few days, accompanied by Brigadier Vargas, and other persons, paid a visit, on the 21st inst., to the people of Regla, where important works are going on. The best results are anticipated from the interest taken by the Governor in the execution of all public enterprises. His presence excites and encourages the individuals to whom they are entrusted.

The inhabitants of Cardenas had celebrated, on the 19th inst., the defeat and the flight of the pirates who invaded, a year ago, the island of Cuba. This celebration, according to the Havana papers, is a proof that the people do not fear another invasion, and also that they are profoundly attached to the government of the Queen, and to their political institutions.

The places of amusements, in Havana, are always frequented by numerous lovers of the dramatic art. The Tacon Theatre and the Circo, where are performed the best Spanish comedies and dramas, are filled every night. It was also rumored that the Mounplasir troupe would give some representations before their departure for Europe.

New York Special Senatorial Elections.

The returns are still incomplete, and several districts have not been heard from—so slowly do the returns come in. As we stated yesterday, there is no doubt of the election of five whigs and canal democrats; and probably five anti-canal democrats, leaving two districts in doubt, which have probably elected whigs, namely—the Seneca, Yates and Tompkins, and the Steuben and Chemung districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

William H. Brown, democrat, has 1,044 majority, viz.: 560 in Suffolk, 486 in Queens, and 58 in Richmond. The people of these counties have always been inclined to oppose the Canal enlargement policy, although it might be shown that their interests have been promoted by the general prosperity of the State, whether in canals or railroads.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

John Sanford, canal democrat, has 1,134 majority in Montgomery, and 500 in Fulton and Hamilton. In Herkimer, Fox, democrat, has about 600 majority, which secures the election of Sanford by about 1,000.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Moses P. Hatch, canal democrat, has 2,000 majority in Oswego county, and 1,800 in Madison—in all about 3,800, perhaps 4,000.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Jefferson and Lewis counties.—Caleb Lyon, canal democrat, has over 1,500 majority.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Josiah B. Williams (whig) is probably elected by a small majority over Henry B. Stanton, the late democratic member. The following are the latest returns:—

Tompkins county, majority for Williams				114
Seneca	do.	do.	do.	15
				129
Yates county, majority for Stanton				28
William's majority				101

Another account in the *Albany Atlas* reports Yates county at 140 majority for Stanton; but that is not probable, as Yates is a close county, and connected with the canal interest. Two districts to hear from in Hector Tompkins county, will increase the whig majority.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Twenty-four towns in Steuben county give Gilbert (whig) a reported majority of 133. The eight towns to be heard from gave, last fall, 384 democratic majority; what they have done now is very uncertain. Chemung county, complete, is reported at 261 majority for Guinnip, democrat. Last fall, Seymour's (democrat) majority was 635 in Chemung and 752 in Steuben county.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ALBANY, May 30, 1851.

Noyes (democrat) is probably re-elected in Chenango district. His majority in Otsego is not less than 1,000, and it may be 2,000.

Interesting from the Haytien Empire

THE PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO—THE PROPOSALS OF THE EMPEROR SOULOUQUE.

The brig Santiago, Captain Burgess, arrived last night from Port au Prince, whence she sailed on the 18th inst. She brings six days later intelligence from Hayti.

According to the address of the Emperor, he is very desirous of a reconciliation with the Spanish part of the island.

OUR HAYTIEN CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 17, 1851.

I have procured an address, which you will find enclosed. If it is of any interest, you have the privilege to publish it.

I am under the impression that the difficulties now existing between the eastern part of the island and the part denominated Hayti, will be settled. The Haytien government refused the mediation of the three governments who interested themselves in the matter, that they might address themselves directly to the Dominicans. It will be a great benefit to both parties if the troubles are settled amicably.

American produce is in great abundance here, at this time, and cannot be sold except at ruinous rates. The rainy season has just set in, which causes the roads to be so bad that coffee and logwood cannot be brought in from the interior. Indeed, I believe the coffee crop is nearly done. Doubloons are worth from $245 to $250. Coffee worth from $96 to $100 per 100 lbs. Logwood, $60 per 1,000 lbs.

Everything is very quiet and tranquil here at present.
H. H.

LIBERTY. INDEPENDENCE.

EMPIRE OF HAYTI.

PROCLAMATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE WEST.

Faustin I., Emperor of Hayti.

Discord, for a long time, has agitated unfortunate Hayti, and keeps us divided, in spite of reason, and against our interests, which are the same for all. We lament this separation; and, on several occasions, accomplishing our duty, we have urged you as brothers, as children of the same family, to put an end to it by your reconciliation, for our happiness, and the well-being of our country. We regret and deplore the duration of a state of things, which is, we must say, the greatest calamity which can strike a young nation, which needs, in order to grow and occupy the place which Providence has destined for us, peace, union, and concord. Calculate calmly, all the sacrifices required from both sides, in the deplorable war which exists between us. Let us hasten to put an end to it. Humanity requires it; the same blood which circulates in our veins, renders it an imperious duty. Who can doubt of the desire by which we are animated—of the vows of our heart for this reconciliation, so useful and so highly solicited by the community?

Did not the truce proposed by the conciliating powers, of June 18th, of last year, exist a long time before? and does it not exist now? The good results produced by it, cannot escape your appreciation. It is a step made; let us aim at the same object, and let us march, united, towards a reconciliation, so much desired by civilized nations, which take an interest in our fate, our happiness, and in our political and social progress.

It is time, dear fellow countrymen, to stop our quarrels. We come, then, to propose to you negotiations. We will nominate deputies; you, on another side, will name others; their duty will be, to freely make out the conditions of an arrangement, in order to stop the disastrous situation, the weight of which we feel together, and to assure the blessings of peace and tranquillity.

Meanwhile, come with the greatest security for your commerce and business, and to entertain relations of good friendship. Come—a market is opened for your productions. Immense advantages will be the consequence of our reciprocal exchanges, and this state of things will spread throughout the people joy and well-being. Let us draw a veil over the past, and let us fulfil, by our reconciliation, the expectations of the friends of humanity.

Upon all our lines we have given orders for the protection of persons and property, and in order that the most hearty reception be made to you. On your side give the same orders; we count upon them. Answer our vows, and accept our propositions like brothers, to whom the word of country is dear.

And you, who command in the East, think of the incalculable calamities which a system of separation must necessarily bring about. The interest of humanity, the interest of civilization, that of our common future, imperiously demand peace. Do not be deaf to the voice which asks your union. For refusing to hear that voice, you would assume a terrible responsibility, of which posterity will ask of you and your children a severe account.

Given at our imperial palace of Port-au-Prince, on the 14th of May, 1851, 48th year of the Independence, and the 21 of our reign. FAUSTIN.

BY THE EMPEROR.

The Duke of Bande du Nord, Minister of the Interior, and Agriculture. D'HYPPOLITE.

The Duke of Tiburon, Minister of War and Marine. DUSERNE.

The Duke of St. Louis du Sud, Minister of Finances and Commerce charged ad interim, of the Portfolio of Justice and Public Instruction SALOMON JR.

Musical.

JENNY LIND CONCERT FOR MR. LE GRAND SMITH'S BENEFIT.—The thirteenth grand concert of Jenny Lind, on Monday next, will be for the benefit of Mr. Le Grand Smith, who is the manager of Napoleon Barnum, who manages all the world except us. Mr. Smith really deserves a benefit full to overflowing, and we step down from our pedestal to introduce him to the full favor of the public, for to his skill, industry, and genius are the visiters to the Lind concerts indebted for much of their enjoyment, and for many means of comfort. Remember the concert on Monday, and Mr. Le Grand Smith.

INTRODUCTORY MEETING AND MUSICAL FETE.—Kah-ge-ga-gahbowh, or George Copway, the Indian Chief, will hold an introductory meeting to the foundation of a society for the promotion of education among the Indians, at Tripler Hall, on Sunday evening next, after which there will be a musical performance, in which Professor Nash, Professor Curtis, and Mr. and Mrs. Mahkoonce will take part. Sacred music will be sung by the two last in Indian.

Steam to Albany.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

DEAR SIR:—I observe in your paper of this morning, a letter from an Albany correspondent, stating that the New World, on her upward trip of the 29th, beat the cars to Poughkeepsie, which left New York at the same hour. This is a mistake, which, if left uncorrected, would grossly deceive the travelling community. The facts are these:—The train to which your correspondent alludes, leaves Chambers street at 8 A. M., and Thirty-first street at 8 25, thus giving the New World one hour and twenty-five minutes advantage in starting; in addition to which the New World left her dock several minutes before her time. So far from beating this train, it is sufficient to say that a few passengers went from this train on board of the New World at Poughkeepsie, although a large number were left standing on the dock. In consequence of the premature hauling in of the plank. Our trains are run by a printed time table, and with one exception, have never been allowed to run ahead of time. We have no races to run, and feel no ambition to beat, or chagrin in being beaten. Our first fruit up, arrives in Poughkeepsie at 10 10 A. M., and our second, at 10 45. Any boat arriving there previous to these hours can have the gratification of beating the cars. Very respectfully yours,

OLIVER H. LEE,
Superintendent Hudson River Railroad.

New York, May 30, 1851.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE FRENCH LEGATION AND THE PRESIDENT—ARRIVAL OF GENERAL WOOL—KOSCIUSCO'S ESTATE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1851.

M. de Sartiges, accompanied by the Secretary of the Legation, and other members of the French Mission, was yesterday introduced to the President, by the Acting Secretary of State, as the Envoy Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. Complimentary addresses were exchanged by the President and the Mixister.

General Wool arrived here yesterday. The *Republic* in a complimentary notice, recommends him to the democracy as a candidate for the Presidency, subject entirely to the decision of the future Baltimore Convention.

The trial of issues relative to the estate of Kosciusko will commence next Monday, in the Circuit Court. Reverdy Johnson, and other eminent counsel, have been retained.

The Rev. Clement M. Butler, rector of Trinity Church, declines a call from the church in Cincinnati, with an increase of salary.

The corner stone of the Union Academy, lately established by L. Richards, was laid this evening by the Mayor, in the presence of a large assemblage.

The packet Senator, of New York, arrived at Georgetown last evening.

Affairs in Boston.

FIVE HUNRDED DOLLARS REWARD FOR A MURDERER—THE RESCUE CASE—THOMPSON, THE ENGLISH ABOLITIONIST.

BOSTON, May 30, 1851.

A reward of $500 has been offered for the arrest of James McNally, who stabbed Mr. Charles S. Smith, of this city, on the 10th instant, causing his death on Monday last. McNally is an Irishman, about 45 years old, and is supposed to have fled to New York.

The trial of Scott, implicated in the Shadrach rescue case, was resumed this forenoon. Richard H. Dana, Esq., proceeded in his opening for the defence, stating that they should show that Scott was so situated on the day and at the time of rescue, that the jury would doubtless be satisfied that the witnesses for government were mistaken. Thirty witnesses were called and sworn for the defence.

George Thompson, the English abolitionist, made a speech to the Anti-Slavery Convention, yesterday afternoon, in Boylston Hall, about three hundred people being present. The subject was the American Colonization Society, which Mr. T. denounced as the spawn of two abominations—the church and the devil. Garrison and the Rev. Mr. May also denounced the colonization movement. The meetings of the abolitionists have attracted very little attention here, and their audiences are chiefly composed of country people.

A handbill was posted about the streets last night, denouncing Thompson, and calling upon the people to drive him from the city. No notice is taken of it.

Late and Interesting from Mexico—Sailing of the Georgia.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28, 1851.

The steamship Alabama has arrived here, in five days from Vera Cruz, bringing $28,000 in specie.

Both houses of the Mexican Congress, by a large majority, annulled the Tehuantepec grant to Garay; and in the Senate the Tehuantepec treaty was laid on the table. A motion was made to impeach Lacalsea for negotiating the grant. They refused to modify the tariff by removing prohibitory duties. Congress adjourned on the 20th.

Ex-President Pendrazia died on the 15th inst.

A letter from a well informed source says, another revolution appears close at hand.

The Yucatan Legislature earnestly invokes the aid of Mexico to terminate the Indian war.

The steamship Georgia sailed to-day for New York, via Havana, with 358 passengers, including 65 for New York.

Interesting from the Salt Lake.

CINCINNATI, May 30, 1851.

A party has arrived in St. Louis, who left Deseret April 8th, when snow was on the mountains to a considerable depth. They passed two hundred Sioux Indians encamped on the South Platt, being on a war excursion in pursuit of Pawnees.

The Salt Lake crops were promising.

The California trains were getting along well.

The Mormons had sent out two new colonies—one to Lower End Basin, the other to Lower California.

The General Assembly of the Church for the State of Deseret have transferred all their power to the territorial government, and adjourned.

Governor Young was awaiting the arrival of the territorial officers, to organize the government.

Later from Texas, &c.

BALTIMORE, May 30, 1851.

The New Orleans mail is received.

The steamship Yacht arrived at New Orleans from Brazos, with $22,000 in specie, and the steamship Globe with $5,000. The dates received from Texas are to the 19th. The Indians had murdered a whole family, in Benton county. The Indians were subsequently captured by U. S. Dragoons. Nearly every plantation of Brazos had been overflowed.

Henry C. Webb, mate of the ship Francis P. Sage, has been arrested in New Orleans, for abducting a slave, found on board.

Interesting from Toronto—Canadian Parliament, &c.

TORONTO, May 29, 1851.

In the Legislative Assembly, last night, the Governor General refused to produce the correspondence with the American government on reciprocity of trade. The Finance Committee spoke of retaliation as the possible future policy of the government. Of all modes of retaliation, he thought, the closing of the canal against all American vessels the most likely to be effectual, and the risk would be only the loss of canal tolls.

John Montgomery, who was tried for treason in 1837, claims $28,000 compensation for rebellion losses.

The Attorney General has stated that the government will go to Quebec after this session, where a residence for the Governor has been hired for four years.

The House has adopted an address to the home government, against the proposed reduction of duty on foreign lumber.

The Loss of the Savannah by Fire—Fire at Savannah.

CHARLESTON, May 28, 1851.

The steamer Jasper, arrived from Savannah, passed, on Tuesday evening, the bark Savannah, (from Savannah for New York,) on fire, near Tybee. The steam-tug Tybee took the passengers and crew off. The loss is about $80,000.

A fire occurred to-day, in Savannah, and destroyed two houses on Bay street, Nos. 212 and 214. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

Arrest of Charles Mason, the Torpedo Man.

DETROIT, Friday, May 30, 1851.

Deputy Sheriff Berdsley has just arrived with Charles Mason, *alias* Charles W. Barnard, the torpedo man with his machinery of torpedoes for blowing up cars and depot buildings. He was one of the gang of incendiaries recently broken up. He was taken at White Pigeon, after an exchange of shots from pistols. The trial of those in custody is progressing to-day.

The Maine Legislature.

PORTLAND, May 30, 1851.

The new liquor bill, containing very stringent provisions against the sale of liquor, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and now awaits the signature of the Governor.

No Election of U. S. Senator in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Ct., May 30, 1851.

The election of Senator has been postponed till Wednesday night. No ballotings have been had to day.

Canadian Lumber.

ALBANY, May 30, 1851.

On Wednesday, six barges laden with dressed lumber, were despatched from Montreal for the United States, two of which proceeded direct to New York, without re-shipment. This is believed to be the first attempt made for a direct communication, inland, with New York.

Death by Small Pox.

SAVANNAH, May 26, 1851.

The brig William Henry, of Bath, Maine, is at quarantine, below here, with one case of small pox on board. Captain Merrill died of it at Delaware Breakwater.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

MAILS FOR EUROPE AND ASIA, BY THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN.

The steamship Franklin, Capt. Wotton, will leave this port at noon to-day, for Southampton and Havre. Her mails will close at half-past 10 o'clock this morning.—The WEEKLY HERALD, printed in French and English, will be published at half-past [illegible] single copies, sixpence.

Court Calendar This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 469, 46[illegible], 463, 464, 466, 123, 358, 465, 467, 468, [illegible], 471, 472, 473, 474.

GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, [illegible]th June, when decisions will be delivered.

New York Laundry, 18 Spruce street, near Nassau—To New Ship Dealers, Families, Hotels, Single Gentlemen, &c., &c.—The above Laundry, the most extensive in the United States, has been perfected at great expense, and can complete 400