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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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Volume XVI ..... No. 156

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE—ERNANI.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—MASSANIELLO—YOUNG SCAMP—SARPA.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—ROUGH DIAMOND—AZAEL, THE PRODIGAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—TIGHT ROPE—ELOPEMENT—DECHALUMEAU.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—SHORT REIGN AND A MERRY ONE—BREACH OF PROMISE—LINE OF LIMIT.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—TOO LATE FOR DINNER—TOM CRINGLE—HURLEY AND BURLEY.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway—HOME BOOK OF BEAUTY—DOMBEY AND SON.

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, Friday, June 6, 1851.

Summary of Telegraphic Intelligence—Nominations and Election of Union Governors, &c.

The telegraphic news which we publish in our columns this morning, is very varied and very interesting. We have intelligence of the election of Samuel Dinsmoor, democrat, as Governor of New Hampshire; of the nomination of Col. William Bigler for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, by the Democratic Convention at Reading, and the nomination of the Hon. Howell Cobb, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, as candidate for Governor of Georgia. All of these gentlemen are good and true friends of the Union and the constitution, and opposed to agitation. The re-election of Mr. Dinsmoor as Governor of New Hampshire is a very gratifying event. Another candidate was nominated by the democrats; but, in consequence of his free soil tendencies, the nomination was reconsidered, and Mr. Dinsmoor, a good and sound Union man, and a friend of the compromise measures of last Congress, was selected in his stead. Mr. Dinsmoor's election may therefore be set down as a triumph in that State of the cause of the Union over fanaticism. In Georgia no better man could be selected as a candidate for Governor than Howell Cobb, and his election will give satisfaction to all but the few ultras of that region, whose numbers are, we believe, decreasing every day. We are glad to perceive that the democrats of Pennsylvania are alive to the importance of sustaining the compromise measures. There is no doubt of the soundness of that State on the great question of the day.

The whigs of Alleghany county, in the same State, met in county convention at Pittsburgh, yesterday, and, after making their nominations, passed a resolution declaring their preference for General Scott as their candidate for the next presidency. From this and other indications, there is little doubt that the whigs of the whole State are favorable to the nomination of the hero of Lundy's Lane, and that their delegation will give him their ardent support at the National Convention in Philadelphia.

We learn from Texas that a report was current there of the discovery of a great coal deposit, and that fifteen persons had been executed at El Paso under the lynch code.

The trial of Scott, in Boston, for aiding in the rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach, is rapidly drawing to a close, if it is not actually ended. The Judge delivered his charge yesterday morning, and the jury, after being out some time, stated that they were unable to agree. The Judge, however, sent them back to their room for further reflection. If we be not able to publish the result this morning, we shall doubtless receive it in the course of to-day.

A report has reached New Bedford of the murder of the captain and five of the crew of the American whaleship Boy, by the savages, at one of the Caroline Islands. If it should, unfortunately, prove true, the government will, no doubt, take measures to punish the murderers.

The Presidential Question—Opening of the Contest.

In almost every direction, we observe that parties and factions are commencing the canvass for the next Presidency, by putting forward candidates for the seat now occupied by Mr. Fillmore, and taking steps to begin the usual struggle.

Mr. Fillmore's official journal at Washington—the *Republic*—has abandoned the policy which it recently recommended the faithful to adopt, viz:—of avoiding the discussion of the Presidential question—and has come out with several articles, sneakingly copied from provincial journals, to the effect that Mr. Fillmore is the best and most natural candidate of the party in power, to support with all their means throughout the country. This course has no doubt been taken under the advice and with the sanction of Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet, or a majority of its members—for Mr. Webster may be considered as a candidate on his own hook. The administration, therefore, it would appear, are determined to take the field. They may do this as much as they please; but their power and influence are very much overrated.

In Pennsylvania several movements of a similar character are being made by the politicians of that State. It is very evident, from the Reading Convention, that a majority of the democracy of that State have a preference for Mr. Buchanan, who was Secretary of State under Mr. Polk, and that although Gen. Cass, Gen. Houston, and other aspirants, may have some influence in the Keystone State, Mr. Buchanan—their own Buchanan—is the strongest man. This is all very natural; and the ex-Secretary of State may be accordingly set down as a strong candidate before the Baltimore National Democratic Convention, which will assemble next summer. The whigs are also moving in the same way in that State, and appear to be particularly solicitous of bringing forth Gen. Scott. According to present appearances, the contest will be between Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay on one side, and Gen. Scott on the other, in the whig ranks, and it is very likely that Gen. Scott will carry the day—or at least the nomination.

Tammany Hall has also reverberated with the sounds of nominations at this early day. At a meeting of the supporters of the freedom of the public lands, or of the robbery of the public lands as we may call it—for their policy in reference to the public lands is robbery—Isaac P. Walker, of Wisconsin, was nominated as their candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Walker has no earthly chance of ever reaching that office. He is a weak demagogue. He was used, and laughed at after he was used, to bring forward all sorts of ridiculous schemes in Congress, and he has been used by the ultra anti-slavery faction of this State, merely to pave the way for the introduction of John VanBuren's name in connection with the Presidency, or that of some other man whom they may wish to make their real candidate at the Anti-Slavery Convention which they will probably hold in Buffalo. The attempt to mix the public land subject with the agitating questions of the day, is simply to revive the doctrines of Tom Skidmore, which were repudiated twenty years ago, or those of Fanny Wright, or the violent English socialists. The system which they propose respecting the public lands, is nothing but public robbery. The public lands belong to the whole people of the United States. They are their property, and all are equally interested in them. To throw away these lands, or to seize them, as was recommended at the Tammany Hall meeting, would be nothing more or less than public robbery—as much so as to take the bullion in the Philadelphia Mint, which is just as much public property as the public lands are. The anti-slavery faction here are attempting to turn the democratic party into public robbers, and will be hurried along to their destiny a little faster than they imagine.

Other Presidential aspirants are being named throughout the country, in various directions. Gen. Wool is, also, prominent among the democratic nominations, and so is Gen. Twiggs. Mr. Webster, of course, is still in the field, and will soon be in Virginia; and his friends in the North will, no doubt, bring him forward. In fact, the candidates and factions throughout the country, can hardly restrain themselves any longer, and it is probable that before next spring there will be a very active canvass for the presidency throughout the United States.

THE NEW PARK OF THE METROPOLIS—ENLARGEMENT OF THE BATTERY.—The Committee on Lands and Places have reported to the Board of Aldermen in favor of the proposed park, to be formed by purchasing Jones' Woods and the Schermerhorn property, in the vicinity of Sixty-sixth to Seventy-fifth street, and running from the Third avenue to the East river. The land extends over an area of about one hundred and fifty acres, and embraces nearly as much as some of the fashionable public parks of London. It would form a kind of Hyde Park for New York. Its location is beautiful, having a large water frontage, and it is shaded bountifully with fine trees. Every citizen ought to be rejoiced that the report promises to bring about so desirable a result. The long talked of enlargement of the Battery has been decided upon by the Board of Aldermen, but we presume will not receive the sanction of the Mayor's signature; because, however desirable the enlargement, it involves very nice and important questions with respect to the channels of the harbor, and the filling up of docks. We shall not be surprised to find a veto put upon the measure.

Some of the public journals—which seem to care more for private interest than for public pleasure and satisfaction—wish to be wiseacres about the lovely acres in the upper part of the city, and ask what is the use of converting this land into a park? We suppose they have an eye to buildings and rents, and wish to have the city all pockets, and without lungs. We have a different notion in the matter. Such a park as is proposed, in ten years will be in the centre of the population of the metropolis. Already, nine-tenths of the family tenements of the city are above Canal street, and in ten years more business establishments will crowd the population further back, and, eventually, families will have to reside above Union square. Twelve years ago, Niblo's was out of town—to-day, it is down town. Such is the march of improvement. Ten years hence, such a lot of land cannot be had at any price, because it will be occupied by houses. Now or never is the time to secure it, that the public may have one place on this island where they can enjoy an agreeable drive, snuff fresh air, purified by the influence of fine, thriving trees, and feel that they have a sacred right to loiter when lassitude oppresses, and the frame requires invigoration. The people need this luxury. To them it will be invaluable; and it is not too much to say that it will be worth a million of dollars a year to the city, in adding to the attractions which bring strangers within our walls.

We trust, therefore, that the whole people will be interested to have the proposed park, and that the march of Mammon will not go ahead of enlightened opinions on the subject. Everybody will want the park when it belongs to the city and is completed by being laid out in walks and carriage roads. Already we seem to breathe freer, in imagining the enjoyment to be derived from it. We regret that the enlargement of the Battery cannot be made without great danger to the channel of the North river, and that it is, therefore, a very dangerous experiment. The probabilities are that the direction given to the currents, by filling up the proposed space, would be such as to fill up, also, many of the docks on the North river. Certainly, in undertaking such an enterprise, extreme caution should be used, at least. The act being one, the effects of which no further legislation can touch, we think the Mayor would be fully justified in withholding his sanction from it while the opinion of scientific men is found to be adverse to the measure. It is impossible to calculate with precise certainty what mischief would ensue from the proposed enlargement; but any one who has looked at the hydrographical points of the subject must be satisfied that changes will be effected by the diversion of the currents, and these may prove very injurious to the property in that section of the city. The Mayor should pause and deliberate, if he has not examined the subject with a scientific eye. The advantages of the enlargement are counterbalanced by the possible detriment which may ensue.

GREELEY IN TROUBLE.—Greeley, in his last twattling letter from London, appears to be mush more sick than he was in crossing the ocean. He refused to go to a horse race, but accepted an invitation to a dinner in Richmond, on the Thames. There he made a queer speech, in the socialist style, about the dignity of dirt and digging. After this effort he felt pretty well, till the next morning, when lo! the *Times* came out with a report of the dinner and the speeches, but did not report the remarks of poor Greeley, or even allude to his white coat. This was the unkindest cut of all, and the nausea which seized the socialist editor produced spasms, which have thrown off the speech a second time, and have made Horace to be his own reporter. He quarrels, in his correspondence—in which he gives his own speech—with the treatment of the *Times*, and uses language almost as severe as that which he addressed, some months since, to Bryant, in these words: "You lie, villian! wilfully, wickedly, basely lie."

This silence of the *Times* having made Greeley sick, it may kill him in the end; and, therefore, in the generosity of our disposition, we call upon the press of England to turn their abuse of the *New York Herald* upon the socialist editor, during the great Exhibition. We are generous of our abundance, and can afford to spare it for a brief season, rather than our socialist contemporary should perish entirely, by being treated with total indifference and contempt. The red and white coated socialists want opposition, and they cannot exist without it. It is by friction and constant attrition that they are enabled to shine. Will the English journalists be generous—forget us for a brief season, and level their shafts at the self-elected representative of American socialist journalism! This will be an act of charity.

THAT HAT AGAIN—ARCHBISHOP HUGHES COMING HOME.—At the last accounts, Archbishop Hughes had reached Paris, on his way home from Rome, without that red hat. The Pope has behaved very shabbily to our New York prelate. Instead of giving him a hat—a cardinal's hat—(even an old hat would have done)—his Holiness only gave him a flash. The Pope was more polite to Mrs. Bennett, when she last visited the Eternal City. His Holiness presented to that lady a beautiful cameo portrait of himself, and a plenary indulgence, signed by his own hand, for her husband. Unfortunate Archbishop! Never mind. The immortal Genin is making a new hat for him, by the time he returns.

STEAMSHIP FANNY, Capt. Nye, will be due at this port to-morrow, with three days later news from Havana.

ENGLISH NOTIONS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The following is an extract from an English paper, of proceedings in the House of Lords, May 16:—

Lord Stanley, in putting the question of which he had given notice, on the subject of the proposed railway from Halifax, to Quebec and Toronto, reminded their lordships that an individual had offered to construct a railway at his own cost, from Lake Superior to the Pacific, and that the United States legislature had entertained the project and had offered to sell him 78,000,000 acres of land, at 10 cents per acre, for the railway.

The individual alluded to is Mr. Whitney. Who could have humbugged Lord Stanley into making such a ridiculous statement, he does not disclose. It should be recollected that Lord S. is talked of as the future Prime Minister of England.

We noticed, the other day, the English and Irish papers stated that President Fillmore has decided to grant a charter, and to make a donation of public lands, in aid of a railroad down east, to some point in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Lower Canada, to connect with a line of sea steamers to Galway, in Ireland.

We feel mortified that such lamentable ignorance should be betrayed by our respectable transatlantic cotemporaries. They ought to read the *Herald*, and learn something of this country and its laws, and the power of its executive officers, and of the proceedings of Congress.

Astor Place Opera House.

Last night "Lucia di Lammermoor" was represented before a highly fashionable and brilliant audience. Edgardo was personated by the new tenor, Bettini, who was most cordially received, and created a great sensation. He was called out between the acts and after singing the brilliant finale of the opera. Lucia was represented by Bosio, who was also most handsomely received and applauded. Indeed, Beneventano, Colletti, and Baratini shared in the applause in the evening; and the grand chorus and orchestra gave great satisfaction. The entertainment appeared to give the utmost pleasure to every one present. To-night "Ernani" is to be performed, with Bettini, Marini, and Truffi in the principal characters. Another brilliant audience may be anticipated.

Political Intelligence.

NEW YORK SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Two districts are still in dispute, viz:—The 25th and 26th. The last reports give them both to the democrats, by 4 votes each, as follows:—

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Stanton's, (dem.) majority in Yates	33
Williams', (whig) do. in Tompkins	15
do. do. in Seneca	14
	20
Stanton, (dem.) majority	4

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Majority for Guinnip, (dem.) in Steuben	103
Majority for Gilbert, (whig.) in Chemung	99
Guinnip's majority	4

The official returns may again change the aspect of these close districts. Should they confirm this statement, there have been 7 democrats and 5 canal men elected; which will make the entire Senate stand thus:—whigs, 19; canal democrats, 3; anti-canal democrats, 10.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Albany *Argus* expresses the opinion that the whigs will avail themselves of the opportunity of the extra session, to district this State, for members of Congress, under the census of 1850, and the *Evening Journal* says it is the duty of the Legislature to do so, the census of California having been received, and the population of all the States being known.

LATE FROM RIO JANEIRO.—We learn from Captain Jackson, of the bark Gold Hunter, arrived at this port; yesterday, that the fever at Rio, on the 30th of April, was on the increase amongst the shipping. A Russian brig had sailed for New Orleans, and when five days out she lost five of her crew by the infection, and had to return to Rio for a new crew. The sickness ashore had somewhat abated.

Ten Days Later from Mexico.

We have received from Mexico files of *El Monitor Republicano, Le Trait d'Union, and El Universal*, to the 17th ult. We translate from them the following news:—

The question of extraordinary powers, to permit the government to extricate itself from its difficult position—where are the finances of the country?—was not resolved at the latest dates. The special committee presented the report on the 14th ult. This committee concede to the government the extraordinary powers, but limit them more carefully than the House of Deputies did. Thus the executive power is authorized:—To discharge the paid *employés*, and to call others without a alary; to lower the tariff of the Custom Houses to five per cent below the tariff of the United States; to receive the $1,680,000 detained upon the remaining American indemnity; to pay the interior creditors, but after their consent, not individually, but by classes; to occupy the national property; to pursue the application of the law upon the public credit; to take the revenue of tobacco and mints, but giving an indemnity to the present administrations; to suppress the direct taxes, and substitute, in place, indirect taxes, &c. This report was discussed for a long time, and was voted, by 27 against 19 votes. The discussion of the articles followed then, and it appeared, after the first resolution, that the Senate would adopt it without many changes.

The House of Deputies, for the question on the treaty of Tehuantepec, had resolved that the report of the special committee should be privately discussed. This report was adopted with some slight manifestations. The *Trait d'Union* says, on this subject:—

The non-ratification of the treaty Pedraze will not bring any difficulties; but it is another thing as to annulling the concession to Garay. The case is very different, and the legislative power has rendered a decision which belongs only to the tribunals. And as the concession is now in American hands, this affair may become the cause of diplomatic difficulties.

These extraordinary powers granted to the executive power, have for their object to pay the interior debt, to realize some funds, and to aid in the administration of finances during the year 1851. These powers, however, will cease in January, 1852, when the Congress will unite, and to which the government will make known the use of the powers confided to it.

The *Universal* published an article against M. Lacunza, late Minister of State, in which it throws upon him the odium of the Tehuantepec treaty. M. Lacunza had only responded by these few words:—

I fully accept the responsibility, if there is any responsibility, of all he had made relative to this question, while he was minister.

President Arista is always occupying his energy and ability to preserve the peace of the country, and to ameliorate the entire position in which the public treasure is placed.

M. Suarez Navarro, one of the best friends and adherents of Santa Anna, was arrested in Mexico, where he had arrived from visiting General Santa Anna. He was liberated three days after, by an order of the President; but was again put in prison and maltreated by the police. All the people in Mexico were indignant at the barbarous proceedings.

Sr. Gomez Pedraze, who was one of the most distinguished men in the republic, and occupied the highest offices, died in Mexico, on the 14th of May.

Five French smugglers had a fight in Matamoras with the *employés* of the custom house. A pistol was fired, and a man was shot dead. The force arrived immediately, and the smugglers had been arrested.

The erection of a French theatre, at Mexico, has been abandoned.

The Indians of Acuanda, on the 9th ult., had taken up arms and besieged the country house of Zoquiapan, near Chalco, possessed by the family of Villa Urrutia. The inhabitants defended themselves with bravery; some soldiers arrived to their help, and a grave conflict ensued, in which 35 Indians were made prisoners. At the first news of this struggle, General Garcia Conde sent a company of cavalry, which arrived after the affair was finished; the Indians had fled.

The two murderers of four Frenchmen, at Lista Blanca, had been tried and sentenced to death. The names of these unfortunate Frenchmen are not known. A single passport, with the name of Jean Bone, was found in the pocket of one of the victims.

General de la Vega sailed from Vera Cruz on the 9th ult., for Campeachy, where he will take the command of the forces of Yucatan. The Indians continued to trouble that State, and had attacked Bacalar; but the garrison repulsed them and killed a great number.

Sr. Gregorio Cevallos had been nominated Governor *ad interim* of the State of Michoacan, in consequence of the renomination of the Governor, Juan Cevallos.

The anniversary of the proclamation of the French republic was celebrated on the 4th May, with the greatest solemnity, by the Frenchmen residing in Mexico.

We have also received the *Siete Iris*, published in Vera Cruz, to the 22d ult., but we cannot find in it any news of interest.

Naval Intelligence.

U. S. frigate Raritan, Capt. Charles Gauntt, arrived at Callao, on the 30th of April, from Valparaiso.

U. S. steamer Jefferson, Lieut. Murray, from Philadelphia, March 9, for San Francisco, arrived at Rio Janeiro, April 25, and sailed on the 28th for destination, via Montevideo and Pacific ports.

Superior Court.

JUNE 5.—*Chas. St. John and others vs. the American Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company.*—This case, which has already been noticed, was an action for $1,937 50, with interest from 11th May, 1850, the amount of a policy of insurance on fixtures, machinery, &c., contained in the buildings Nos. 5 and 7 Hague street. The loss occurred at the time of the great explosion in Hague street, on the 4th February, 1850. The defendants contend that the loss was occasioned solely by the negligence of the assured, and that one of the plaintiffs caused the boiler to be heated to such a degree that an explosion consequently occurred. This the defendants allege, exonerates them from liability; and they also contend that the plaintiffs' loss was occasioned by the explosion, and not by the fire. Verdict for plaintiffs, $2,332 34.

The New Female Costume, &c.

MRS. E. OAKES SMITH'S LECTURE.

Last evening, Mrs. Smith gave a public lecture on dress and its relations, both hygienic and social, with reference to the present and future fashions, at Hope Chapel, Broadway. There was a very large and fashionable audience; indeed the lecture room was filled to its utmost extent. Mrs. Smith, after making some preliminary remarks, said that ladies should, at least, consult their comfort and health—that one cannot exist without the other—but at present woman was the creature of sunshine, and she sacrificed all to prevailing fashions and conventional forms. We understood her then to say, that there was philosophy in dress as in all other things; and that it should be observed that the dress now coming into use was adapted to all kinds of weather, and it was especially adapted to out-door purposes; but, said she, let my sisters, by all means, preserve the long robe for parlor purposes; for the sake, however, of their comfort, and for the sake of humanity, let them adopt the new style. In articles of dress, it is time that women should begin to disenthral themselves from vulgar customs and think for themselves, at least in articles of dress, and consult their own comfort and happiness, and, I may say, the happiness of those who come after them, even though they should, for the present, be sneered at by the press. The costume now being introduced is adapted to our institutions. "Why should we," said Mrs. Smith, "care for what is worn in profligate courts? We should seek for what is healthful, and what will contribute to our comfort, and adopt it. We, the daughters of this republic, why should we be the slaves of foreign fashions? (Applause.) Let us come near to something that will contribute to our comfort and health. It would be curious (said she) to investigate the laws which have precluded women from assuming the manly costume, but, perhaps, it would be found to arise from the different organization of the sexes. Here she admitted that there should always be a distinctive character in the costume of the sexes. She then went on to describe the various fashions of different ages, and their inconvenience and danger to health. But you, said she, addressing herself to the ladies, have no right to destroy God's handiwork. It was a duty they owed not only to themselves, but to their posterity, to adopt whatever gave the freest action to their limbs. As yet we are the slaves of fashion and custom, which was in some measure to be attributed to milliners and tailors. We must (said she) have a dress easy of adjustment. Such a one as a lady can put on without calling in the assistance of her neighbors. Mrs. Smith then recommended the French hat and Turkish trowsers, but not so short as to transform a woman into a Figurante. Over this robe a Grecian jacket, which may be adapted to the taste and wealth of the wearer. Such a dress would give grace and elegance to the person, and she who wears it would walk with more ease and breathe freer. Public opinion was in favor of them, and they should take advantage of it. Mrs. Smith was loudly applauded during the delivery of several passages of her address.

City Intelligence.

SALE OF JENNY LIND TICKETS.—Yesterday morning, the auction sale of tickets for Jenny Lind's last concert in this city, or at least what is announced to be her last, commenced in Castle Garden at 10 o'clock, and continued, without intermission, till within a few minutes of four in the afternoon. The place was thronged with people during the whole time the sale was going on. Castle Garden contains in all 5,154 seats, 300 of which were reserved for the representatives of the press and the Barnum retinue. The remaining 4,854 were all sold, the premiums varying, at every imaginable rate, from $2 25 down to 12½ cents. Only three or four seats went as high as the above maximum over the primary price; and not more than a dozen commanded two dollars premium. Taking the average rate to be $1 12½, which is a fair medium, the net amount of premiums realized by yesterday's sale will be $5,470. A very large proportion of the middle and lower price tickets were bought up by speculators, and several individuals purchased as many as eighty, a hundred, and in some instances one hundred and fifty, no doubt with the expectation that the Jenny Lind fever will seize upon the community to-day.

MASONIC OFFICERS.—The following are the officers elected by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, at the Coliseum, this evening: M. W. Oscar Coles, Grand Master; R. W. Nelson Randall, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. Dan. S. Wright, Senior Grand Warden; R. W. William Holmes, Junior Grand Warden; R. W. Jas. W. Powell, M. D. Grand Secretary; Gerardus Beyce, Grand Treasurer; R. W. and Rev. Salem Town, Grand Chaplain; W. D. H. Van Sice, Grand Pursuivant; W. Sewall Fisk, Grand Tiler.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB—ANNUAL REGATTA.—The annual regatta of this club came off yesterday, at Hoboken. The day was very pleasant, with a slight breeze, and the scene presented an animated and pleasing appearance. The following yachts were entered to contest for the annual piece of plate, worth $250:—The Cornelia, Mr. Edgar, owner; Ultra, Mr. Miller, of Newburgh; Una, Mr. Waterbury; and the Sport, Mr. Ferris. The course sailed over commenced opposite the Yacht Club House, Elysian Fields, round the buoy on the southwest spit, and back. The start was effected shortly before ten o'clock, the Sport taking the lead, followed by the Ultra, Una, and Cornelia, in the order named. The yacht Maria, Commodore Stevens, followed, about half an hour after the Cornelia started, but was not entered for the contest. After a most spirited contest, the yachts returned at seven o'clock, in the following order:—Una, first; Ultra, second; and the Sport, third; the Una having proved herself an exceedingly fast sailer. The steamboat St. Nicholas, with the members and ladies on board, accompanied the yachts.

The Hoboken Riot.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE JUSTICE KIDNEY.

At 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Justice Kidney opened his court for the further examination of Jacob Papst, Philip Sorg, Samuel Libeck, Philip Reislit, and Casper Singer. On motion of counsel, Jacob Papst and Philip Sorg were fully discharged, and their bail released from further responsibility. The examination of Casper Singer was then taken, who said that he arrived at Hoboken at half past three o'clock on the day of the riot, and went directly to the festival, where he remained about one hour and a half; saw no disturbance on the festival ground; when returning to the ferry, he was arrested, about one hundred and fifty yards from Baumer's house; did not interfere with any one until he was seized; was alone at the time; was first knocked down with a club by a person who came up behind him; There were from fifteen to twenty persons attacking him, one of whom was in his shirt sleeves, and had no shoes on; one of the others had his shirt nearly torn off; they all looked like loafers. About ten minutes subsequently, when he had sufficiently recovered, he started for the ferry, where he was seized and taken to the magistrate's office, and from thence sent to prison. He had been in this country only about two weeks, and has a wife and four children. N. A. Chedsey, Esq., their counsel, then moved the discharge of the remaining prisoners; first, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to detain them, and secondly, that subpoenas had been issued to compel the attendance of their accusers, who were not to be found within the State. The motion was denied for the present; but a further hearing granted on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, when several witnesses, residing at Hoboken, will be required to attend, and their affidavits taken with a view to apprehend those who were engaged in the illegal arrests.

United States Commissioner's Office.

RESISTING THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.

Before Joseph Bridgham, Esq.

JUNE 4.—*The United States vs. Michael Le Ber, Master of the French Brig Louise.*—Complaint for obstructing United States officers in the service and execution of process against the French brig Louise.

After a long investigation of this complaint, which occupied three days, the examination was closed. Mr. James Ridgway conducted the prosecution for the government; Mr. Tillou appeared as counsel for the captain and the Consul-General of France, introducing the written statement of the defendant, and the protest of the Consul-General, to the arrest and all subsequent proceedings.

The facts are, that Charles A. Rakielewitz, Deputy Marshal, and Peter Cook, were deputised by the United States Marshal as officers, to attach this brig, and Cook was placed on board as shipkeeper. Captain Le Ber forcibly carried the brig from the wharf where she lay, notwithstanding Cook's own remonstrances, those of an interpreter he had employed to explain, and exertions to detain her in dock. The same afternoon, towards night, Rakielewitz and Cook went on board, with a steamboat, and were repulsed by the captain, who presented two pistols, and threatened to shoot them if they attempted to board. Rakielewitz then returned; and at near midnight, accompanied Messrs. Talimadge, Thompson, an interpreter, and others, on board. They, too, were resisted; the captain threatening to shoot them or kill them if they offered to take his vessel back to the wharf; and wrapping himself in a French flag, used violent language and gesticulations.

The Commissioner stated that he considered the deputation endorsed on the original process issued out of the District Court, legal, although this was a question which would more properly be determined by a higher tribunal. *Prima facie*, the monition is regular; it is in the usual form, signed by the clerk, and bearing the seal of the court. The evidence that the officers were resisted in the legal execution of process of court is fully sustained; and the only question to be determined is, whether the fact of their official authority, and the nature of the proceedings, were so brought home to the defendant as to render him liable for knowingly and willfully obstructing the officers, within the meaning and intent of the act. It would hardly seem practicable that the officers in service of process should be compelled to explain it in detail. The nature of the action is only generally set forth in the monition, and the Marshal himself is frequently unacquainted with the details of the suit.

The evidence in the case is, that Mr. Cook the shipkeeper, showed the captain the process and the names of the parties, and told him that his vessel was attached by the United States Marshal; that he afterwards opened and read it to the interpreter. Bono, the interpreter, testified that he stated to the captain, in French, that "Cook was an officer, and had got a warrant against the vessel for debt." Mr. Rackielewitz, deputy marshal, testified to the fact of having showed the captain and crew the process, and having made every effort to explain it to them by words and signs. He further testified that he was able to understand generally what the captain said; that he (the captain) sang out to him "hold on," "no no;" and said in broken English, "not to-night; to-morrow me go to see the French Consul." That the captain explained to him to his perfect understanding, that he had lost a boat; that some of his crew had run away, and that he was afraid if he came alongside the rest might do so; that he had paid his men, &c. Hebler, the second interpreter swore he told the captain in French that the Marshal had a warrant of the United States Court against him and his vessel, and that Mr. Tallimadge showed the warrant to the captain. Every effort seemed to have been made by the officers, from the inception of the difficulty, at four o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, until the next morning, to advise the captain of the true nature of the proceedings