Massachusetts State Temperance Convention.

Grand Rally of Anti-Liquor Men at Springfield.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 22, 1853.

EVENING SESSION—FIRST DAY.

Notwithstanding the fact that the heat of the weather had considerably abated, and extra handbills were posted about the streets, the people in Springfield manifested the most supreme contempt for the Convention, and the hall was not so full in the evening as it had been in the afternoon. A few of the fair sex, however, honored the Maine-ACS with their presence.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Lyman Beecher, of Boston.

The resolutions having been read again, J. B. MERWINE, of Connecticut, took the floor, as he said, to say a word upon down trodden, rum drinking Connecticut. He paid several other compliments of the same kind to his native State. He also wanted to know if it was true that there were between forty and fifty groggeries in Springfield. (A voice—"Too true!") This had been stated in the Connecticut Legislature, and this was the worst blow that the friends of the law had ever had. The opponents of the law had stated that it was foolish to pass a law that could not be executed in Massachusetts. Mr. Merwine got up very high in the skies of metaphor, and fell down as suddenly as he rose.

The "star" of the evening, Rev. Mr WOLCOTT, of Providence, now came forward and was received with considerable applause. Mr. Wolcott apologised for coming across the State line, and said he had been irresistably drawn to this place. He now found himself, for the fourth time this year, occupying the platform of a Maine Law convention. He knew not that he could say anything new on this subject, but he begged the indulgence of the audience, while he said a few words in the cause nearest to his heart It is a curious fact in the moral government of God, that every great enterprise had its kindred causes and affinities. This was illustrated by the simple story which has now arrested the attention of the world, (applause), which though at first was only intended as the simple protest of a gentle and feminine heart against a foul abuse, had now been used to teach the lessons of freedom to all the nations, and which had been added by the Pope of Rome to the expurgatory index—the occupant of the chair of St. Peter being astonished by the little volume known as Uncle Tom's Cabin. (Cheers and applause.) It was as well illustrated by the temperance cause. The day was carried long ago in the field of the progress, and the great results of this enterprise were unthought of when it was commenced First it had imbued the pulpit and the press with the spirit of enlarged philanthropy. Go back thirty years and examine any collection of sermons, and you will find them filled with nothing but theological dogmas. I would be the last to oppose the elements of theology, but there could be no Christianity without humanity, and there was need of more charity in the pulpit, and this had been brought about by temperance and reform. The first sermon that was preached on this subject was in 1806, when a poor man was found dead, frozen in the snow, with a jug of rum by his side. This was a new theme for this pious Connecticut divine He preached and published his discourse on the evil effects of ardent spirits, and since that time this cause had brought the pulpit daily in conjunction with the popular heart, so that it is now singular to find a divine who wraps himself in rigid conservatism, and now the pulpit makes itself heard against fashionable vice. The same might be said of the press. Once the brilliant creations of genius lacked that delicacy which now characterizes them; and the same is true with regard to editors, even of newspapers, whose aims are political and commercial, and whose columns are always open to temperate discussions upon this, as well as other subjects. In other high places this influence was also felt, and it had now become an axiom that the rights of humanity should be the ideal of a Christian republic. (Applause.) The first principle of every government was to protect its citizens, and even in the deserts of the East the American flag was respected; why should we not be protected at home? Foreign enemies were no more to be dreaded than insidious domestic foes, and in consecrating our legislation to so noble a purpose as the Maine law, one of the greatest ends of government was answered. Mr. Wolcott closed by congratulating the Convention upon the brilliant prospects of the cause. Its march was onward and upward.

Rev Dr. JOHN TODD of Pittsfield, followed. Mr. Todd's speech was eminently practical. He announced that he was one of the old guard in the temperance army, having seen twenty-six years service, and he had seen brandy sling mixed on a coffin, with the dead in it; and the hardest work he ever had was to abolish rum at funerals in his town. That's where he began. The whole town was mortgaged, and all for rum. When they found out their responsibilities they became a new people. This little seed had grown up into a large tree, and it was not astonishing. We are not yet satisfied with the Maine law; we want that it should spread all over the world, and that the people should be educated to it; let us have the law twenty five years, and this nation will stand higher, freer, and nobler, than any nation that ever looked up to heaven. True, some objections are made against the law, and our great cities, New York and Boston, stand up against it. Why? It is the power of Mammon—short-sighted Mammon; he cannot see that he would be richer with the law than without it. Let us have the law 25 years and Mammon himself will like it. Whether he does or does not, we will have the law, and New York and Boston may as well know it The second difficulty, it is urged, is that the law cannot be executed. Why not? Hannibal led the armies of Carthage over the Alps, and thundered at the gates of Rome, on vinegar and water, and cannot you Bunker Hill folks do as much? There is a cold water generation coming up, (applause,) and they will teach people the law. They are Nazarites from their mother's womb; they are no longer born in rum; they no longer live and die in rum. It will all be right bye and bye. Our hope is in progress—in the spread of universal humanity. The light shall come, though not perhaps in our day.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Ohio, was the last speaker of the evening. He is a good stump orator, but his speech was a great falling off from the polished address which preceded it. He gave Dr. Beecher a strong puff for his six short sermons on the use of ardent spirits, an eccentricity in which all the speakers indulged a great many times; it was rather tedious after the twenty-fifth time or so. The reporter suffered so much from Mr. Kellogg's speech, that he will not bore the HERALD readers with any portion of it.

The convention adjourned, at ten o'clock, till nine o'clock Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, June 23, 1853.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock, but was not called to order till near 10. There was a great deal of grumbling about delaying of business, and one delegate sharply said that if anything was to be done it was time to get about it. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of Northampton.

Mr. CLUER, of Boston, said that the delegation from the Shakspeare Division, Sons of Temperance, desired permission to read the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is inexpedient and injurious to sentence drunkards to the House of Correction, where they are dressed and treated as felons. The Convention suggest that an asylum should be provided for such persons where reformation should be the main object to be sought.

Mr. CLUER was about to speak to this resolution, when he was cut off by a motion to refer it to a committee, which motion prevailed, and Mr. Cluer sat down very indignant indeed. His principal opponent was Mr. H. D. Cushing, of Boston.

A committee was now appointed to prepare a State Address.

Mr. CLUER asked consent of the Convention to speak ten minutes on his resolution.

A DELEGATE—I move Brother Cluer be allowed to speak. The subject is a very important one.

The PRESIDENT put the question, but could not decide the vote.

Mr. CLUER then refused to speak at that time, but said that he was bound to bring his resolution up.

The PRESIDENT announced that the question before the Convention was upon the second resolution, relative to "moral and legal suasion," and that the Rev. Dr. Osgood, of Springfield, had the floor.

Dr. OSGOOD said he was in favor of the strongest kind of legal suasion, and he hoped that those friends who had thought hardly of the temperance men in Springfield would have patience, and they would hear from her. There was a strong phalanx of true temperance hearts in Springfield—they were not quite as fast as the Doctor desired that they should be, but still they did well, and would do better. This Convention would have a good effect on them.

Mr. MORRIS, Probate Judge, also of Springfield, briefly addressed the Convention, and was strongly in favor of the law. He knew enough of moral suasion to know that the idea was nonsensical in the extreme. He called on the young men not to be weary in well doing, but to go on boldly and cheerfully to execute the law.

Mr. HOWLAND, (a very patriotic shoemaker from Stoughton,) who had tried a great many times to get the floor, now caught the eye of the President, and poured out a most singular harangue. He announced that he was "a descendant of Plymouth Rock," and that it would be the sum of his earthly happiness if he could see the Maine law executed in that "hell-hole of misery," the city of Boston. He had seen the law executed in the beautiful village in which he resided, and he was at a loss to know why the same thing could not be done in Boston. He had been Chairman of a committee, which had spied out the holes where rum was sold, and they had driven every rum seller from the town. (Applause.) One man he watched and caught him in the very act. This man went to the House of Correction for three months, and now he has come out resolved not to sell any more rum. (Applause.) And this can be done in any place, small or large, if the people will only take heed like men. The speaker indulged in a "puff" for the Beecher's "Six Short Sermons," and censured Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, of Cambridgeport, who has labored for the repeal of the law.

Dr. CUTTER, of Warren, wanted to see more work and less talk. He wanted to have some plan arranged by which the law could be executed in the towns where it was now a nullity. It was executed in his town, but not in several others that he knew of. The law must be enforced. They thought so in Warren, and they very frequently went out of town to enforce it. Once they went out of the county, captured and brought back a pedlar who was selling liquor. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Cutler closed by recommending that vigilance committees should be appointed in every town.

The Rev. Mr. CLEVELAND, chairman of the committee on that subject, made a report on the accounts of the State Committee, which was read and referred to the Publication Committee. The report states that the money has been spent with judgment and economy—the travelling orators only receiving five dollars per lecture with cost, transportation and subsistence, and in some cases not so much as that. Resolutions accompanying, expressed the thanks of the Convention to the Treasurer (Moses Mellen), and other members of the State Committee.

Mr. CLEVELAND hoped this report would be printed, as it was the only chance he had to make a figure in the convention. (Laughter).

Mr. PORTER, Chairman of the Finance Committee, announced that he should commence to collect subscriptions. The cost of the Convention was about $100, and as there were but few persons present, he trusted the faithful would come down liberally. He had no objection to fractional bank notes. (Laughter and applause).

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Boston, said he had just received a letter from Hon. Horace Mann, of Newton, which he read. Mr. Mann advised the Convention to get some first rate lawyer to prepare a blank form of complaint, which would not be quashed the first time the case came up He said that it would pay for the State Committee to give $1,000 to some first rate man like Judge Williams, of Hartford, to draw up a form, rather than have so much trouble. Mr. Williams also said that there was something going on in Boston. It would not be proper for him to give particulars; but his country friends might be sure that they would soon hear from the metropolis. The sums which had been appropriated last fall, were all ready now, and there were no licenses that could hold.

Rev. Mr. BREWSTER, of Lowell, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made a further report. The fifth resolution was amended by inserting these words:—"That this (the Maine Law question) is to be the issue of the next State election—is forced upon us as such by our opponents, and accepted by ourselves" He also reported a straggling resolution, the gist of which was, that the municipal authorities of Boston had their choice, either to execute the law or be damned to all eternity. Also another, thanking the Maine Law men in the last Legislature for their efforts to prevent the repeal of the law.

Mr. CLUER's resolution not having been reported, that gentleman rose in his place and moved that it be added to those on the table. The motion was seconded.

Then ensued a spattering debate, in which several motions were made, and it was very difficult for the President to ascertain what the question was.

It was finally voted to let all the resolutions lie on the table for the present, when

Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, of Boston, took the stand and made a rather discursive speech He hoped the law would be executed up to the hilt, and that the children would be educated up to it at home, in the Sunday schools and everywhere else. He desired that every town should be looked after. In Rhode Island where there was a popular vote in favor of the law, it could not be executed, because its enemies had so wronged the towns that they had got sheriffs who would do as the rum-ocrats ordered them. Don't neglect it. It makes no difference how you execute it. There is no way to do it but to do it.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON took the floor, and pitched in the Boston *Herald*; which newspaper, he said, is owned by a distiller. "That paper acknowledges that a great deal of bad rum is made; and our cause must be going forward when our enemies acknowledge themselves to be scoundrels."

The fact that the proprietor of the Boston *Herald* only manufactures liquors to be used for mechanical purposes, rather upsets Mr. Thompson's "fair-built castle"—REP.

Rev. R. W. CLARK, East Boston, thought that the best way to sustain the law was to execute it (Applause) He thought it could be executed in Boston. He knew that twenty-two out of twenty four grand jurors were in favor of it. (Applause) He was in a searching committee in East Boston, and he intended to do his utmost to execute the law. He was adverse to antediluvian pulpits and antediluvian sermons. He thought the pulpit should leave alone people who had been buried a thousand years, and attack the sins of the present day. He did it. (Renewed applause.) He knew well the effect that the execution of the law in Boston would have all over the country, and the first hogshead of rum that was emptied into Boston harbor would create as much noise as the throwing overboard of the tea, eighty years ago. There was a strong feeling in Boston in favor of the law, and in other cities likewise. The Reverend gentleman had lately attended a tremendous temperance gathering in New York, when the largest hall in the country was crowded to overflowing. Mr. Clark closed with another "puff" for Dr. Beecher's six short sermons.

The Rev. Mr. LINDSEY, of Fairhaven, got the floor, and related how popular the law was in New Bedford, only that it was difficult to execute it there at the present time, as the Mayor and the City Council were quarrelling about the City Marshal. However, the friends of the law were not idle.

Rev. Mr. CLEVELAND, of Northampton, pledged himself to execute the law, and to preach against it to the best of his ability.

The PRESIDENT now resigned the chair to Vice President Usher.

Rev Mr. WEBSTER, of Hopkinton, wanted to know why some definite plan of action had not been arranged. He thought that every town should be organized, and provided with men to sign warrants, search houses and look after the cases when they come to trial. We had great influence on our side and our President was President of a college. The speaker wished he was in the chair now.

USHER—What do you mean?

WEBSTER—Oh, nothing personal to you; I only wished to have him hear me.

The PRESIDENT now returned, and after apologising to Mr. Usher, the gentleman from Hopkinton resumed his seat.

Hon. WILLIAM HYDE of Ware, was elected a member of the State Committee, vice Julius A. Palmer, of Boston, declined.

Mr. CLUER, of Boston, said he would not say another word about his resolution, but he would be glad to show any of the delegates the mysteries of Boston, provided they would call on him. He then withdrew.

Rev. Mr. BREWSTER, of Lowell, took the floor, and made a speech detailing the history of the law in that place. He said that the only objection to the law was the difficulty in getting three legal voters to sign the warrant. Traders were afraid to do it for fear it would make them unpopular, and thus injure their business. This could be obviated by everybody's taking hold, as they had done in Lowell. The thing had been so far extended, that people could not be particularised. On the first day the law went into operation, every grog-shop in the city was closed, and the topers were obliged to go over the line into Pelham, New Hampshire, to fill their tin cans, etc. A director of one of the corporations was kicked out of an hotel for insisting upon having liquor. (Enthusiastic applause.) The first month crime decreased seventy five per cent, and for three months everything was right, until the Bostonians sent up small quantities of liquor in the last train every night. We conquered all sorts of difficulties. They threw all our cases out of the police court because the law gave the higher court concurrent jurisdiction; and where two courts have concurrent jurisdiction the principle of law is that the court which is interested in the fines shall not have cognizance over the court not so interested. Then the rum-sellers triumphed over us, but we did not despair; we sent a young Justice of the Peace across the river to Dracut; he became a citizen of that place, but his office was in Lowell. He tried these cases, and Judge Merrick decided that his was a legal court. Then we triumphed again; and now there is but one hotel in Lowell where liquor can be had at all, (the Merrimac House,) and not there without considerable difficulty.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Boston, moved that the resolutions be taken from the table and adopted.

Mr. CUSHING hoped that a motion to take up the resolutions altogether, and to strike out that offered by the gentleman from Boston, (Mr. Cluer,) would prevail He did not believe it expedient for this Convention to fly in the face of all criminal jurisprudence

Mr. WOLCOTT said he hoped no resolution would pass declaring that drunkenness was not a crime; he pitied the drunkard, but would not assent to any such doctrine.

And the motion to strike out prevailed, and the other resolutions were adopted.

Mr. HIGGINS moved a resolution that cases in cities should be tried before justices, as it had been decided that police courts had not jurisdiction. Adopted.

A Mr. MORGAN got the floor, and pitched into the people of Springfield for allowing rum to be sold in their city. He said that all the delegates patronized rum hotels, and the landlords would like to have temperance conventions here every day in the week. He was called to order by the President and after a vote of thanks to the officers, the Convention, at one o'clock P. M., adjourned *sine die*.

The wire pullers in the affair are rather ashamed of the demonstration and it will not, probably, prove very advantageous to the cause. W

Domestic Miscellany.

Henry Smith, an employé of the Buffalo and New York City railroad, was killed at Alden village the 21st instant.

Mrs. Sarah Butler, of Middletown Ct., a widow, aged 58, committed suicide 19th ult. by hanging herself to a beam in the woodhouse.

The Irishmen employed at the Portland, Ct., quarries are on a strike.

John Shoemaker, a German, residing on the Schenectady turnpike, committed suicide by cutting his throat 21st instant.

The body of G. L. Houston was found on the Cattaraugus Reservation, in Erie county, one mile from the mouth of Cattaraugus creek, with his throat cut

A cow belonging to Milton Buchanan, of Lincoln, Indiana, recently gave birth to seven calves. This is the most extraordinary and prolific cow ever mentioned in print. The cow, with her little flock, however, died. It was time.

The General Association of Connecticut, at its recent session, adopted, unanimously, resolutions in favor of the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic.

At Ogdensburg, on the 20th inst, Frederick Clark, an adopted son of Mr. William Barton, aged about seven years, was instantly killed by lightning. The same shock which killed the boy also struck Mr. Burton on the head, the fluid passing down on his shoulders till it came in contact with his watch chain, which was a silver one, and from thence into his watch-pocket, severing the chain in many pieces, breaking the crystal and removing the hands, as well as partially melting the case, when it passed out of his watch pocket on the inner side of his vest, following down his legs, and shivering his shoes as it passed off. Mr. Burton is very badly burned, and lies in a critical situation, but is not entirely insensible. Mr. James Robb, a stout, athletic man, was knocked down by the same shock, but soon recovered, and has no marks of injury upon his person.

An affray, resulting in fatal consequences to one man concerned, occurred in the suburbs of West Utica last Monday night. As near as we can learn the particulars, a party of several men desired to enter a liquor grocery kept by Heinrich Scruder, in Whitestone, just beyond the city line and near the Erie canal, and not being admitted by the inmates, made a violent assault on the house with stones, &c., during which one of them, named George Paviour, was shot dead by the keeper of the house. The deceased was a marble cutter employed by Owens & Newland, about 16 years of age, and is represented as a man of tolerably steady habits. He was killed by being shot in the face with a gun or pistol loaded with large shot. The shot scattered over his entire face, throat and breast. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Wolcott previous to the inquest.—*Utica Observer.*

A VETERAN.—Considerable interest has been excited by the appearance in this city of a veteran pensioner, by the name of James McDonald, from Richmond, Va. He says he is 105 years of age, and he certainly is venerable in appearance, although quite smart and active in bearing. He says he was in the British army, and went with the troops to Lexington and Concord, on the 18th and 19th of April, 1775. After his return to Boston, he deserted the British, and joined the American camp, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. He has a son 72 years of age. It is but few that attain so great an age, with their mental and physical faculties so little impaired as are those of this hero of Bunker Hill.—*Boston Journal, June 20.*

Jersey City Intelligence.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, a boy named Hunt, while passing down Rose street, was kicked in the head by a horse, and received injuries of so serious a nature that he cannot survive.

The Mission to China.

[From the Washington Union, June 23.]

The latest intelligence from China would seem to indicate the probable overthrow of the present Tartar dynasty, and the installation of a new Emperor at Nankin, of the ancient Chinese Imperial family. Should this revolution be accomplished, it will be the most important event of this century, and may be fraught with incalculable benefits to our country and to the world. It is generally believed that the new dynasty will be more favorable than its predecessor to foreign trade and intercourse; and our increased commerce from the Atlantic, as well as from Oregon and California on the Pacific, place this country in a position for the developement of an immense trade with China and the neighboring States. The United States and China are both great powers fronting on the Pacific, and their products and manufactures are admirably calculated for an immense and largely beneficial trade and intercourse. We are the only great nation that consumes tea, the staple product of China, free of duty; and our cotton and cotton manufactures, and various other articles, ought to be freely received in exchange. The present crisis has induced the President to tender this mission to the Hon. Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, accompanied by all the necessary powers and authority to accomplish the great object of this most important trust; and Mr. Walker, we understand, has accepted the mission. It is well known that the last Congress placed the mission to China upon the highest grade known to our diplomacy. Since this action of Congress, new events have given to the mission a still more commanding character. There is at present no diplomatic station upon which the public eye, not only of our country but of all civilized nations, will be more intently fixed. To this signal interest and importance of the mission alone, we presume, it is owing that Mr. Walker, whose political antecedents so eminently fit him for the work before him, has abandoned his well known preference for private life, and undertaken this high and difficult diplomatic service.

His general views in favor of a liberal commercial policy are well known to the country and to the world. Under the tariff of 1846, our revenue, as well as our imports and exports, have been doubled, and the prosperity of the country is unprecedented. Whatever opinions may be entertained by the few who still advocate the protective policy as regards his views in connection with reciprocal trade with England, there can be none who will doubt the propriety of his opinions in regard to an enlarged trade and commerce with China and the East; and we presume there is no American who will not desire his success in the great and important mission now intrusted to his care.

Mr. Walker's views in regard to our trade with China and Asia are fully set forth in his several Treasury Reports, and especially in that of December, 1848. In that report Mr. Walker concluded his views on this subject with the following prophetic remarks:—

Our ports upon the gulf, with those upon both oceans fronting upon Europe from the East, and Asia from the West, occupying the central position between all the continents of the globe, nearer to them all by convenient routes than any other nation, including an easy access to the whole interior of our own country, we want only the ocean steamships of adequate strength, speed, and numbers, to give us the command of the trade of all nations. Nor should we forget that, in carrying our trade among the great and populous nations of Asia, and facilitating intercourse with that vast region, passing from coast to coast in the short period of twenty days, with monthly or weekly steamships, the light of Christianity, following the path of commerce, would return with all its blessings to the East, from which it rose. In those regions, commerce must be the precursor of Christianity—commerce, which teaches peace and intercourse between nations; which declares that man is not the enemy of man nor nation of nation; but that the interests of all countries and of all mankind are identical, and that they will all advance most rapidly under the genial influence of an unrestricted reciprocal trade and intercourse. By our recent acquisitions on the Pacific, Asia has suddenly become our neighbor, with a placid intervening ocean, inviting our steamships upon the track of a commerce greater than that of all Europe combined. This commerce is ours, if our merchants and government should, by their united energies, secure for us with Asia a rapid and frequent communication by steam. Our products and our manufactures, and especially our coarse cotton fabrics, are precisely what are desired by several hundred millions of their people, who will send us back in return their specie and their rich productions, so few of which are raised within our limits

It is not a little remarkable that the predictions of Mr. Walker, as regards the advent of Christianity in China as the result of increasing trade and intercourse, seem to be on the eve of fulfilment, as indicated in the proclamation in favor of Christianity by the rebel chief—not improbably now the new Emperor of China. This proclamation, if the facts are truly stated, is the most striking event the world has witnessed since the unfolding of the Banner of the Cross by Constantine at the head of the imperial legions of Rome.

We are sure we but echo the voice of the whole American people in wishing entire success to Mr. Walker in this great and arduous trust confided to him by the President, of opening the trade of China and the East to our own country and that of the world.

City Intelligence.

ACCIDENT TO ONE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE LEANDER.—On Wednesday night Sir Henry Blackwood, one of the officers belonging to the English frigate Leander, was found by the police in Chatham street with his head cut in a very bad manner. Sir Henry was taken to the station house of the Sixth police district, in Centre street, when Dr. Simmons was sent for, who dressed his wounds. He was taken care of at the station house, and detained during the night for protection, and the property that he had about him put in safe keeping. Yesterday morning he was sufficiently recovered to return alone to his ship. It is unknown to the police how the accident happened, whether he had been attacked by some rowdy in the street or whether it proceeded from a fall. Sir Henry communicated nothing as to the cause to the Captain of the Sixth ward police.

CITY REFORM.—A meeting of citizens to promote this desirable object was held last evening at the University, Washington square; but as members of the press were excluded, we are unable to furnish any report to our readers.

SINGULAR SURGICAL OPERATION.—James Riley, while at work on board a vessel, helping to discharge the cargo, which consisted of bars of iron, met with a very singular accident, which rendered his immediate removal to the City Hospital requisite, to obtain surgical assistance. The bars of iron were being raised separately from the hold of the vessel, by means of a sling, and in doing so the sling unfortunately broke, and the bar of iron that was being lifted up fell upon the ankle bone of the left leg of the above individual. The ancle bone was forced inward, and from the unusual strain that ensued, the foot became twisted round, forcing the inner ankle bone out of the socket. On his admission to the hospital, it was deemed expedient, in order to save the foot from amputation, that one of the tarsal bones, called the "astragalus," which protruded through the external opening consequent upon the laceration of the flesh, should be removed. The operation—which is a very difficult one, accidents of this kind being very uncommon—was performed by Dr. Buck last night, chloroform having been given to the patient, who was, during the whole time, unconscious of what transpired.

FIRE—On Tuesday afternoon at half-past two o'clock, a fire occurred at No. 26 Bleecker street, communicating from the chimney to the rafters of the house. Captain Dilks, of the Fifteenth ward, with a platoon of men and engine No. 9, were quickly on the spot, and extinguished the fire with trifling damage.

ANOTHER.—On Wednesday morning, near two o'clock, a fire broke out in the Bowery, No. 259, in Mr. George Maxwell's machine shop, in the rear. Damage from three to four hundred dollars. Adjoining the factory in the rear, is a large building occupied by several families, the entrance to which is by a narrow alley way, of great length, and not over two feet four inches wide. Had the fire extended further than it fortunately did, the loss of life must have been great. Such buildings appear to call loudly for some legislative interference. The Chief of Police was on the spot with the Captains of several wards and their reserve force.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—Mary Bassing, a married woman, a native of Ireland, aged thirty, fractured her thigh and received several contusions about the body, arms and face, from falling out of the third story window while hanging out some clothes. She resided in Essex street, and was admitted into the City Hospital last evening, having been taken there immediately after the accident. She was not very dangerously injured, and is under the care of Dr. Derby, who dressed her wounds.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Tuesday a man named Louis Theotille Poillen was rescued from drowning by a boatman, who saw him in the water at the foot of Twenty-first street, North river. His statement is that his intention was self destruction, having no money nor friends in this country. He was taken to the station house by officers Townsend and Conove, apparently in a dying state, but was soon restored to consciousness by Dr. Booram.

RUN OVER.—John Donnelly, while driving a brick cart, ran over a child named John Quilty, killing the child on the spot, in the street opposite No. 102 Washington street. The driver was arrested, and sent to the police court yesterday morning for examination.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Wednesday morning a man named William Jones, twenty-seven years of age, a native of Ireland, by trade a shoemaker, who had attempted to cut his throat with his shoe knife, was brought to the City Hospital, where, on examination, it was found that the windpipe had been cut through, but had been afterwards sewed up, and the wound dressed prior to his admission. He is now there, under the care of Dr Derby, and is in a fair way of recovery, but will assign no reason for the rash act.

ACCIDENT.—A sailor by the name of James Murphy, employed on board the sloop James Lawrence, which has been taking in cargo at the pier adjoining the end of Jefferson street, on the East river, had his arm broken, Wednesday, by the fall of a bar of iron upon it from off the dock. It appears that some of the bars of iron forming the cargo, had been placed endwise upon the dock and one of them falling down, fell upon his arm and broke it. He was taken to the City Hospital.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon John Leasander, while helping to unload some pig iron from the hold of a ship that was lying in the East river, at the wharf at the foot of Montgomery street, opposite to the sugar refinery at the corner of the above street and Water street, slipped and fell down into the hold on the iron below, fracturing the hip bone, and receiving several contusions about the body. He was taken to the City Hospital, and was attended to by Dr. McComb.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—In the evening of Wednesday, about six o'clock, a man by the name of John Campbell, residing at No. 606 Grand street, fell down in a fit while sitting at the tea table, and immediately expired.

A woman named Ann McManness, died suddenly from intemperance, at No. 143 Washington street, at one o'clock P. M. on the same day. Verdict, death from intemperance.

Superior Court.—Part Second.

Before Hon. Judge Paine.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.

JUNE 23.—*Henry C. De Rham and William Moore, vs. The New York Insurance Company.*—The plaintiffs in this action complain that they effected an insurance with the defendants on 16th December, 1848 at New York, on a quantity of cotton and rice. 107 bales of cotton marked R. R., and 1,198 bales of cotton with various marks, and on 577 tierces of rice, to be conveyed on the bark May Flower from Savannah to Antwerp, the whole being valued at $48,428. The amount claimed is $2,500, being half the insurance; the other half being insured in another office. On the 11th January, 1849, the vessel encountered a severe hurricane, by the violence of which a large quantity of the cotton and rice was damaged, and sixty-six bales totally lost. The defendants admitted their liability for all the damages except for the loss of the sixty-six bales of cotton, and they adjusted and paid to the plaintiffs, for all but those, the sum of $2,042 20. They contend that the sixty-six bales of cotton were not stowed in the hold, or under the hatches of the May Flower, but were placed on the deck of the vessel at the time of the alleged loss. The defendants therefore say that such bales of cotton were not goods and merchandise laden on board, and were not protected by the policy of insurance. The case has occupied the court several days. Mr. F. B Cutting and Geo. F. Betts appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Hiram Ketchum, A. L. Robertson and Richard Emmet for the defendants. Counsel having summed up at considerable length,

Judge Paine proceeded to charge the jury. He said:—This case involves important questions of law and fact, and the question of law remains unsettled, having been discussed and differently construed. It is not my purpose to pronounce any opinion on the law by which I intend to abide. I give my opinion only for the purpose of bringing the case before a full bench, where it can be deliberately argued and considered, and the law properly settled. I do not think it conducive to the ends of justice to give any decisive opinion in the case; but I do consider it conducive to the ends of justice to charge you as I do, in order to bring up the case to another court. There is only one question of fact in the case, which is simplified by the opinion I shall give you on the question of law. The question of law raised by the plaintiff is, that it is sufficient for him to recover, if there is a usage between Savannah and Antwerp to ship cotton below deck or on deck, when a clear bill of laden is given that it is under deck. The plaintiff contends that it is sufficient if he proves this. On the other side it is said it is not sufficient, that he must show not only such a usage between the shipper and insurer to treat it as on deck, but he must also bring home such a usage to the knowledge of the Insurance Company, and that they became parties to it, and it was done with their cognizance and approval, as well as that of the shipper. The plaintiff, however, says that the insurers and insured are bound to know all the usages in that trade. But it is for me to dispose of the question of law and to show you the question of fact you have to dispose of. As to the question of law, I charge you that if you are of opinion that the general usage of trade between Savannah and Antwerp is to load merchandise on deck when it is shipped as a cargo below deck, and may be put below or on deck. The goods in this case are covered by this policy, and I dispose of the question of law in favor of the plaintiff, by saying that it is not necessary that he should bring home to the insurance company a knowledge of, or acquiescence in, that usage, but that it is enough to show that such a usage exists between the shipper and insurer. This cuts off all inquiry as to whether the insurers were acquainted with the usage, and places in your hands the question of fact whether between the insurers and shippers it was the usage of trade when there was a clean bill of laden, or it was said that the goods were shipped under deck, they might be placed over deck, in a covered house. If you find that such a usage exists you will then find for the plaintiff, and if such a usage does not exist you will find for the defendants. The jury are to bring in a sealed verdict.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 30, 53 to 41.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 39, 46, 47, 55, 58, 59 to 65, 6, 17, 30.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Part First—Nos. 903, 1,874, 361, 77, 701, 564, 99, 166, 783¾, 784, 788 to 794. Part Second—Nos. 1,311, 1,235, 1,367, 1,384, 1,433, 1,243, 1,342, 1,125, 1,466 to 1,472, 1,474 to 1,476, 1,478 to 1,482, 1,484, 1,487, 1,489 to 1,492, 1,496, 1,497, 1,498, 1,499, 1,501 to 1,510, 1,512 to 1,525, 1,528 to 1,545, 1,547, 1,548, 1,549, 1,551 to 1,560, 1,562 to 1,567, 1,569 to 1,574.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT.—(Two branches.)—Nos. 1,041, 232, 1,121, 1,138, 1,152, 579, 1,161 to 1,220.

Stock Sales.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Reported by Keen & Taylor.—*First Board.*—$500 Penna 5's, '64, 97; 450 do, '55, 2d, 97⅛; 15s do, 97⅛; 1,760 Camden & Amboy RR 6's, '70, 100; 5,000 Allegheny City 6's, '73, s5, 94; 2,500 Schuylkill Nav 6's, '82, 82¾; 23 shares Penna RR, 49⅞; 12 do, 49¾; 100 Minehill scrip, 23; 59 Beaver Meadow RR, 38; 14 Lehigh Nav, 71¾; 50 Norristown RR, 57; 200 Long Island, 17¾; 100 Reading RR, 46, 100 do, s5wn, 46; 3 U S Bank, 3¾; 60 Girard Bank, b3, 14⅛; 10 do, 14⅛. *Between Boards.*—250 shares Long Island RR, 17¾; 100 Schuylkill Nav Pref, b5, 34⅛. *Second Board.*—$2,500 Wilmington RR 6's, 95; 1,000 Schuylkill Nav 6's, '82, 82¾; 800 Penna 5's, '54, 97⅛; 1,000 do, '62, 97⅛; 500 Camden & Amboy RR 6's, '64, 99; 2,000 do, 6's, '83, 99¾; 750 Morris Canal Bonds, 24, 99; 10,000 City RR 6's, '90, C &P2d 103½; 200 shares Schuylkill Nav, b5, 25¾. *After Board.*—200 shares Morris Canal, b5, 20⅝; 50 do, s5wn, 20½; 100 do, b5, 20⅜; 200 Union Canal, 15⅞; 100 Long Island RR, 17¾.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DAYS.
City of Glasgow	Liverpool	Philadelphia	June 8
Baltic	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Africa	Liverpool	New York	June 18
Glasgow	Glasgow	New York	June 18
Black Warrior	New York	Hav. & Mobile	June 25
Arctic	New York	Liverpool	June 25
Asia	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Humboldt	New York	Havre	July 2
Northern Light	New York	San Juan	July 5
Golden Age	New York	Australia	Aug. 15

☞ *All packages and letters intended for the* NEW YORK HERALD *should be sealed.*

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 31	MOON RISES	10 52
SUN SETS	7 33	HIGH WATER	morn 19 35

Port of New York, June 23, 1853.

CLEARED.

Ship—Sharon, Brooks, Pugwash, NS, A Lowry.

Barks—Harriett Spaulding, Spaulding, San Juan; Edward, Paterson, Savannah, N L McCready & Co.

Brigs—Nimrod (Br), Ivers, Bristol, H & F W Meyer; Zaza, Pierce, Maranham and a market H K Corning.

schrs—Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, NH, master; North Wester, Rogers, New London master Montezuma, Rhed, Boston, Massey & Petit; Boxer, Will, Campeachy, F A Bruguere; M Rogers, Mayo, Harbor Island, master.

Sloops—James Lawrence, Rogers, New Haven, J H Havens; Peruvian, Nash, New Haven, J H Havens; Pearl, Wheeler, New Haven, J H Havens; Harvest, French, Providence, master; Hector, Clancy, New Haven, J H Havens.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Roanoke, Cavendy, Richmond, Me, to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Roderick Dhu (Br), Pascoe, Liverpool, 35 days, with 653 passengers, to Arthur Leary. May 24, off Nantucket, spoke Brem bark Emma, from Bremen for Baltimore; June 4, lat 44 44, lon 42 11, passed a ship bottom up, about 1,000 tons burthen; it being dark at the time, could not see how she was painted.

Ship Cornelia, French, Liverpool, May 16, with 452 passengers to Merritt & Trimble. Crossed the Banks June 6. Had experienced light winds and calms. June 16, lat 41 44, lon 66 10, 6 PM, saw the steamship Arabia, hence for Liverpool; June 17, 11 30 AM, lat 41 10, lon 66, spoke ship Amaranth, from Boston for Australia; June 18, 4 AM, lat 40 45, lon 68, took a pilot from the Julia.

Ship Creole, Pierce, New Orleans, June 3, to W T Frost.

Bark Mary Anna, of Thomaston, Wade, Havre, 28 days, with 270 passengers, to master.

Bark Montauk, Brown, Antwerp, 35 days, with 171 passengers, to D H Brower & Co.

Bark Montezuma, Hanson, Demerara, 20 days, to S Tuttle & Co.

Bark Prince Albert (Ham), Gahtman, Hamburg, 40 days, to W Vonsept.

Brig Johann (Brem), Rohn, Bremen, 40 days, with 153 passengers, to master. May 14, spoke Brem brig Elina, bound W. June 14, lat 42 54, lon 65 7, spoke Brem bark Columbia.

Brig Brilliant (Br), Haines, Schodiac, NB, 19 days, to T L and D R De Wolfe. June 12, lat 42 80, lon 67, spoke Br bark Stentor, hence for Schodiac; June 15, lat 40 —, lon 69 40, in a gale from SW, lost foretopgallant mast, and broke foretopmast trusstrees.

Brig Virgo (Norw), Meidell, Bergen, Nor, 42 days, with 102 passengers, to order.

Brig Marcellus (of Greenport), Bowen, Zaza, Cuba, June 1,