A New M. E. Church at Dobbs Ferry.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE—ADDRESS OF REV. MR. WAKELY.

The corner stone of a Methodist Episcopal church was laid yesterday at Dobbs Ferry. As this was an event of great interest to the members of that particular denomination, the ceremony was attended by a large audience. Dobbs Ferry is remarkable both for the exceeding beauty and grandeur of the scenery which surrounds it, and for the numerous incidents by which it is distinguished in our revolutionary history. The site chosen for the edifice is on the summit of a hill which commands an extensive view of the Hudson and the adjacent country. But as the Rev. Mr. Wakely has done it full justice, both in its history and topography, we will not say any more on those subjects.

Among the large audience were the pupils of the Summerfield M. E. Sunday School, who bore a banner having the name of the school inscribed upon it, and the following words:—

SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME, AND FORBID THEM NOT.

The exercises commenced with an address by Rev. S. Martindale, Presiding Elder, after which the following hymn was sung by the whole congregation:—

This stone to Thee, in faith, we lay;
This temple, Lord, to Thee we raise;
Thine eye be open night and day,
To guard this house of prayer and praise.

Within these walls let heavenly peace,
And holy love and concord dwell;
Here give the burdened conscience ease,
And here the wounded spirit heal.

But will indeed Jehovah deign,
Here to abide no transient guest,
Here will our great Redeemer reign,
And here the Holy Spirit rest.

No'er let thy glory hence depart,
Yet choose not, Lord, this shrine alone;
Thy Spirit dwell in every heart,
In every bosom fix thy throne.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Yonkers, next made a prayer, after which the following interesting address was delivered by Mr. Wakely:—

Auspicious is the day and joyful the occasion that has summoned us together. We have met in God's great cathedral, in nature's magnificent temple, to lay the corner stone of a new house of worship, which, when completed, will be dedicated to the worship of the great Head of the Church. There are so many historical associations that cluster around this place, that give it such peculiar interest, that you will not be surprised if I dwell upon it a short time. Romantic is the place; grand and picturesque the scenery by which we are surrounded. I do not wonder that Washington Irving said, some time since, "I thank God that I was born on the beautiful banks of the Hudson." From this elevated position what a magnificent view. Yonder is the noble Hudson rolling on in majesty towards the ocean. Yonder the Palisades, heaven's great wall, higher and stronger than the great wall in China. Yonder are the beautiful mountains—nature's monuments. Here are beautiful glens and charming dales, that give variety and enchantment to the scene. Yonder is the old Vantassel House, erected in 1650, now Sunny Side, the residence of the author of the "Sketch Book." Yonder is "Sleepy Hollow," where the celebrated Ichabod Crane taught school, and where the wonderful scenes described by Washington Irving are said to have taken place. Yonder is Tarrytown, where Major Andre was taken prisoner by those noble young men, Paulding, Vanwart and Williams, who loved their country better than gold—whose patriotism was stronger than their love for filthy lucre. Congress testified to their worth by giving them each a farm in this county, as well as a silver medal. Their names are written high on the pillar of immortality; they sleep in honored graves, and, "though being dead, they yet speak."

How sweetly sink the brave to rest,
With all their country's honors blest.

We tread upon classic soil, that has been wet with the tears and stained by the blood of patriots. Peculiar is the location of Westchester county. The Hudson rolls on its west, while the eastern shore is washed by the East river and Long Island Sound. In its bosom is the Croton lake, formed by the Croton river, which has been diverted from its channel, and made to pierce the mountain and to bridge the gulf, and carries into the city of New York its healthful stream, purifying the city and adding to the health and comfort of the inhabitants. Let us notice the history of the place. Greenburgh, or Grainburgh literally, signifies grain-town. When discovered by the Dutch, in 1614, it formed a part of the Indian territory of Wikagyl. There was an Indian town here, called Weckqueskeck, signifying the place of the bark kettle. This was the name of a powerful tribe of Indians, who had a large village at the mouth of the beautiful stream which descends through the present village and flows into the Hudson, at the upper landing, called by the English Wikers Creek. The site of this ancient village can be traced on the neighboring banks by the numerous Indian shell beds, which in some places are found to vary two or three feet in depth. Another Indian village occupied the site of Tarrytown, called Annesbikong, a place of leaves or rich foliage. Schoolcraft says, "a place of elms." From the bark of the white elm the Indian manufactured his light canoe. As early as 1644, there were three entrenched castles belonging to this tribe of Indians. One of these strongholds was remaining in 1663, and garrisoned with eighty warriors. The wars between the Dutch and Indians were very severe, and many of this tribe were cut off. They sold a part of their lands to Petrus Stuyvesant in 1649. The next great sale of lands made by the sachems of this tribe, was to Frederick Phillips, formerly of Holland, then of New Amsterdam. This purchase embraced the northeast part of this town, and a part of Mount Pleasant. He also made several other purchases of the Indians, which not only covered the present town of Greenbush and subsequently formed a part of Phillipsburg manor. These lands remained in the Phillips family until 1779, when they were forfeited to the State. Under commissioners they were parcelled out for small sums to the Vantassels, Vanwarts, Odells, Lawrences, Posts, Archers, Dykemands, Requas and others, former tenants of the manor. Many of their children, and children's children, still reside here, and their names are as familiar to you as household words. The first independent election in this town was held 7th of April, 1788. The descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants were very numerous in this town nearly a half a century after their last sale of lands to Frederick Phillips. As late as 1775 the banks of the Hudson were thickly populated by the Indians, particularly south of Tarrytown. The wars between the Dutch and Indians were frequent and awfully severe, and many of this tribe were cut off. Many treaties were made and broken. After many years of war, murder and bloodshed, the 30th of August, 1645, the chiefs of several tribes and of the tribe residing here, seated themselves, silent and grave, in front of Fort Amsterdam, before the Director and having religiously smoked, concluded in the General and his council and the whole community, presence of the "sun and ocean" a solemn and durable peace with the Dutch. But why was this place called Dobbs' Ferry? We answer, it derives its name from the ancient family of the Dobbs, who had long been settled here, and also from the fact that they were the early ferrymen. As early as 1698, there was living here Jeremiah Dobbs and his wife Abigal, both members of the church at Sleepy Hollow. Thomas, their son, was born on the manor in 1712. Jeremiah Dobbs, former proprietor of the ferry, left several children, two daughters and two sons, Jeremiah and Peter. Several descendants of the latter are said to be still living here. Dobbs' Ferry is not only distinguished for its antiquity, for its Indian tribe that resided here, for its early settlement, for its ancient and important ferry, but as the scene of early and active military operations during the Revolutionary war. Its name is identified with that fearful struggle that tried men's souls. Very early a fort was built here, which was of much service during the war. In 1776 a skirmish took place in Edgars lane between a body of Hessians and a troop of horse under Colonel Sheldon. The Hessians sustained a terrible defeat; but one was left to tell the tale. He fled to Yonkers, wounded and unarmed. To this fort, October 9, 1776, Gen. Heath ordered Colonel Sargent, with 500 infantry, 40 light horse, and Capt. Horton of the artillery with 12-pounders, to "watch the movements of the enemy up the river." To this place the British army retired after the battle of White Plains, closely followed by reconnoitering parties of Americans. On the 29th February, 1777, General Lincoln's division of the Continental army was ordered to Dobbs' Ferry. Dobbs' Ferry was selected by Benedict Arnold, the traitor, and Major Andre, the spy, as the place of their first meeting, where they were to consummate a plan for the ruin of our country; but in this they were strangely thwarted. Arnold wrote a letter from Dobbs' Ferry to Gen. Washington, assigning false reasons for his coming down the river, and thus managing to deceive the General, and not to wake any suspicions as to his real intentions. Here at Dobbs Ferry an interview was held between Gen. Robinson, of the British army, deputed by Sir Henry Clinton, and Gen. Green, deputed by Gen. Washington. The object of the former was to prove the innocence of Major Andre and to effect his liberation. The plan did not succeed. After this unsuccessful interview, Gen. Robinson wrote a letter to Gen. Washington to secure his liberty, but the letter did not avail at all. Major Andre was executed the same day at Tappan, at 12 o'clock, Oct. 2, 1780. After this, on the night of the 3d of August, 1781, at 11 o'clock, the British and American guard boats met in the river, off Dobbs' Ferry, where there was considerable fighting. The 7th of August, 1781, the Americans were awakened by the firing of cannon at Dobbs' Ferry. Two of the enemy's gunboats had come up as high as the ferry, probably to seine vessels. On finding they were discovered they fired four cannon, but to no effect. Four cannon were discharged from the battery at the boats, and they went down the river. There are many ancient relics here, which are carefully preserved. My friend Mr. Warner has in his possession a bayonet, a cannon ball, and an Indian spoon. Upon the suspension of hostilities, May 3d, 1783, General Washington, his Excellency Governor Clinton, and Sir Guy Carlton, the British commander, and their respective suits, met here. The two former came down the river in barges, the latter ascended the river in a frigate. We see this place, though little among the thousands of America, is rich in historical associations and revolutionary reminiscences, having been closely identified with the history of our country in the ever-to-be-remembered period that tried men's souls. Washington and some of his noble compeers trod this soil, and put up in the dwellings, and ate at the tables of your fathers, distinguished by the presence of British governors and generals, and for the transaction of business in which our common country was deeply interested. The oldest church in the State is in this county, a little north of Tarrytown, where Ichabod Crane used to set the Psalm tunes, erected in 1699 by Frederick Phillips and Catherine Vancorthan, his wife. The pulpit and communion table were brought from Holland. The communion table still remains, a venerable relic of former ages. The Presbyterian Church in Lower Greenbush, was organized April 11, 1825. Zion Church (Episcopal) was erected in 1833. We are now to erect a Methodist Episcopal Church. In reviewing the past, we shall be reminded of the great changes that have taken place. The magnificent Hudson rolls on as formerly, but where are the mighty tribes of Indians that lived, and hunted, and fished upon its banks, and paddled their canoes upon its waters? They have disappeared long, long ago. They have left the graves of their ancestors, and the home of their childhood. Instead of wigwams and Indian villages, we have towns, cities, and flowery villages. Instead of the war whoop is heard the shout of joy, the harp of mirth, and the anthem of praise. These warriors that once stained this soil with blood are gone. The dove of peace is seen with the olive branch in her mouth. Violence is no more heard in the land. Our lines have fallen in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage. The fathers, where are they? Washington sleeps in his beloved Mount Vernon. The rest have fought their last battle. We will now talk more of a corner stone, the great object that has convened us together. Who can calculate the interests that cluster around a new place of worship—interests not confined to time but reaching onward to eternity. I rejoice that you are to call the name of this new edifice the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church. Summerfield, a name on which we love to dwell. Summerfield possessed much of the spirit of the beloved John, whose name he bore. There is nothing that can add to the name of Summerfield. We might as well try to add to the fragrance of the rose—to the brilliance of the rainbow—to the beauty of the moon—the splendor of the sun, or the glory of the heavens. He needs no church erected, called by his name—no monument to perpetuate his memory—he has one deep in the hearts of the people. His is one of the immortal names that cannot die. He was the model preacher. How brilliant his career—how peaceful his end. His fame is in all the churches, his name and record are on high, his fame is eternity.

At the conclusion of the foregoing address there was some singing by the Sunday scholars, during which a collection, amounting to $65.50, was taken up. The corner stone was then laid according to the prescribed form, the following articles having previously been placed under it in a sealed box:—

Bible.
Methodist hymn book.
Minutes of the New York Annual Conference, 1854.
History of the organization of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Dobbs Ferry, in 1852.
List of Members, Probationers and Pastor.
Teachers and Officers of the Sabbath school.
Pastor and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, Dobbs Ferry.
Rector, Vestrymen and Churchwardens of Zion's Church.
Religious and daily papers.
Order of Exercises of laying the corner-stone, June 21, 1854.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone having been concluded, a prayer was made by Rev. Thomas Chadwick, pastor, the doxology chaunted, and benediction pronounced; after which the audience dispersed.

The edifice is to be built in the Gothic style, will be forty feet by sixty, and will seat six hundred persons. It will cost, with the parsonage, $5,000, $2,500 of which have already been subscribed.

Minority Report on the Tariff.

The undersigned, members of the Committee of Ways and Means, dissenting from the views of the majority of the committee, as contained in the bill reported to the House, entitled "A bill in alteration of an act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes, approved 30th July, 1846," beg leave to present a bill, which the undersigned believe to be more responsive to the present demands, and more conducive to the general interests of the country, in its several departments of industry and enterprise.

The general objections of the undersigned to the bill reported by the majority may be briefly stated as follows:—

The act of 1846 contains eight schedules, or different rates of duty. Spirits are placed in the schedule, nearly prohibitory, of 100 per cent duty, and other articles in schedules of 40, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, and 5 per cent duty. Leaving spirits where they were placed by the tariff of 1846, the bill reported by the majority makes the next highest rate of duty 20 per cent; and as this schedule embraces the principal duty paying articles, the undersigned apprehend so great a reduction of duty will give an undue stimulus to the importation of such articles, which, whilst it will tend to the injury of American industry employed in the production of like articles, will have the effect to countervail the main object of the bill, which is to reduce the revenue, and not to increase it. The like effect must be expected from reducing the duty on the articles in the lower schedules, instead of making many of those articles free.

The tariff of 1846 contained, as has been observed, eight schedules or different rates of duty. The bill reported by the majority proposes to retain five; thus keeping up, against the lights of experience, the complications of the present law, and the evils which are known to flow from it—namely, uncertainty of classification, contrivances to evade the proper duty, injury to the fair importer, appeals from appraisement and litigation, with the expense, loss of time, and dissatisfaction which these controversies produce. All this evil is obviated by the simple expedient of a single rate of duty falling upon articles of general consumption, and leaving free from duty raw materials, articles of little dutiable value, &c., &c., upon which the duty is not required by the wants of the treasury, and therefore ought not to be taxed.

By abridging the free list, and subjecting the articles which the department had placed on it to the low rates of five, ten, and fifteen per cent. duty, two objects, proper to be kept in view, are wholly disregarded in the bill reported by the majority: 1st. The encouragement of American industry, by admitting the raw material free from duty where the duty is not wanted; which is deemed by the undersigned a matter of just and sound policy. The effect will be to enable the American manufacturer to compete with his foreign rival, as well in other countries as his own, and by such successful competition abroad, to add employment to our shipping interest, both in the export of American manufactures and the importation of dutiable and other articles in return; and, 2d. So far as the duty is not needed on the articles in the said list, the undersigned consider it to be incumbent upon a free government to relieve the people from all custom-house impediments and restrictions, and the government from an increasing line of officers, thereby rendered necessary.

The bill which the undersigned present as free from the objections, and as combining the advantages severally stated herein, is substantially the bill prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, and recommended, with the reasons therefor, in his annual report on the finances, at the commencement of the session.

There are some modifications in the details of the bill of the department, but which do not interfere materially with its scope and policy.

JOHN ROBBINS, JR.,
June 19, 1854. WILLIAM APPLETON.

AN EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING THE CANALS.—The Rochester *Advertiser* says, as the volume of the Genesee diminishes under the influence of protracted daylight, and the consequent exhalations of its waters, the superintendents of the canal, by direction of the Commissioners, have resolved to test the practicability of feeding from Lockport, and thus dispensing with the aid of the river as a feeder. Some three days ago this supply was cut off, leaving the Valley canal and the west to furnish the necessary amount of water for the purpose of navigation. The experiment so far is not favorable to its success, though it may not entirely fail. If the object be but partially attained, it will be of considerable advantage to the millers, who occasionally suffer from the demands made by the canal for the water deemed rightfully the property of the manufacturers of the city, and not for the State.

Mr. Gustavus Wilcox, of Middletown, (South Farms) Conn., while riding home on top of a load of wood, on the 15th inst., was brushed from his seat by the limbs of a tree, under which he was passing; the wheels passed over his body, and several of his ribs were broken

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—THE RACES.

The second day's races took place yesterday afternoon, consisting of three mile heats and mile heats; the entries for which not coming up to the wishes of sporting men, very few were in attendance. Those who were at the course were sadly disappointed, and returned home disgusted with the whole arrangement. The proprietors say that they have been deceived by the parties owning race horses, who promised to enter them for the purses offered, but have held back from some unknown cause; and, in consequence, the four mile race will not come off to-day. A sweepstakes to-day, closed with three entries, will terminate the racing at the Union Course until after the race week on the National Course. Then, it is announced, they will have a four mile day, and the badges sold for this meeting will stand good for that occasion.

The three mile race was between b. m. Die Clapperton and ch. m. Dizzy. The odds before the start were one hundred to ten on Die Clapperton, and in some instances, one hundred to five was offered without takers, so well were people posted as to the capabilities of the nags. It was the most meagre affair ever witnessed on the turf. During the first two miles of the first heat, the horses loped along on the slowest kind of a canter, occupying five minutes and twenty-nine seconds in the performance, and never made an effort to run until commencing the third mile. They then were opened, but the speed of Die Clapperton was so much greater than that of Dizzy, that it required all the power of the darkey who rode her to keep her back and make an apparently passable heat. In the second heat they ran from the score, and then the superiority of the bay mare was more manifest than before. All the restraint that the boy could apply was not enough to keep her back—she would not wait for the other, and came home a winner by nearly a distance. The following is a summary:—

SECOND DAY, June 21—Purse $700; three mile heats.

N. B. Young entered b. m. Die Clapperton, by Boston, dam by Monarch, 6 years old, carrying 118 lbs.; rider's dress blue and white... 1 1
D. McCoun entered ch. m. Dizzy, 5 years old, by Clarion, dam by Henry, carrying 111 lbs.; rider's dress red... 2 2

	Time—First heat.	Second heat.
First mile	2:37	2:11
Second mile	2:32	1:58
Third mile	1:54¼	2:16¼
Total	7:23¼	6:25¼

SAME DAY.—A race of mile heats followed the above, which was another one-sided affair. It was between br. m Maid of Orleans and ch. h. Emigrant Pat. The former won in two straight heats with the greatest ease, and was never headed in the race. A summary will suffice for this affair.

J. Little entered br. m. Maid of Orleans, by Bethune, out of Alice Carneal, by imported Sarpedon, 5 years old, 111 lbs.; red jacket and black cap... 1 1
Mr. Bradley entered ch. h. Emigrant Pat, aged, 126 lbs.; dress green... 2 2
Time, 1:55½—2:03.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met last evening, Edwin J. Brown, Esq., President, in the chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

By Councilman JACKSON—For a new hose carriage, to be located at the corner of Eighteenth street and Ninth avenue; petition of James B. Brady, to be allowed possession of Eighth street, to proceed with his contract for paving said street.

Communication from the Chief Engineer, relative to fire companies running their apparatus out of their respective districts, in which he stated that he was unable to prevent them as the power was not vested in him to prevent them from so doing.

Petitions of citizens of Manhattanville and Carmanville, for the erection of a bell tower in their neighborhood.

Remonstrance against sewer in Thirteenth street, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson river.

Petition of J. C. Fisher, asking that Ludlow street be cleaned, according to contract.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Report of Committee on Fire Department—In favor of procuring a lot for house of Engine Co. No. 10, and Hose Co. No. 36.

Of Committee on Finance—In favor of referring proposal of Hugh Masterson to Committee on Fire Department.

Of Committee on Fire Department—Concurring with the Board of Aldermen to direct the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to require contractors for house for Hose Co. No. 9.

Report of Committe on Railroads—In favor of cutting off steam on Fourth avenue, concurring with the Board of Aldermen.

Report of Committee on Railroads—In relation to running the cars of the Eighth Avenue Railroad to Fifty-ninth street, accompanied with a resolution directing the company to run their cars from Fifty-second to Forty-ninth street in future.

Report of Committee on Fire Department—To whom was referred a resolution in relation to the purchase of a steam fire engine for the lower part of the city, in favor of the project and recommending that, if the Board of Aldermen would concur, a committee of both Boards, be appointed to proceed in company with the Chief Engineer to Cincinnati, there to learn all the necessary information relative to the same. And concluding by authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $1,000, in favor of the committee for the purpose of paying their expenses.

Report of Committee on Streets—In favor of widening Cliff street, between Beekman and No. 61 Cliff street.

Report of the Committee on Sewers—In favor of sewer in Forty-ninth street, from Eleventh avenue to Hudson river. In favor of sewer in Laurens street, near Bleecker street. In favor of sewer in Forty-third street, between Tenth avenue and Hudson river. In favor of sewer in Eleventh avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-fourth streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers—Adverse to sewer in Forty-ninth street, from Ninth avenue to Hudson river. Accepted.

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas—In favor of more effectually lighting the Battery.

The Board then went into

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

Councilman FRYE in the chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration the various matters referred to them.

REPAIRING CROTON DAM.

The report of the Committee on Finance, in relation to the memorial of the Croton Aqueduct Department, praying for an appropriation for repairing Croton Dam after the late freshet, and also an appropriation for the purpose of extending works, was then read. The report was accompanied with an ordinance making provisions for appropriation of ten thousand dollars for that purpose. Ordered to a third reading.

A number of other reports were then read, and ordered to a third reading on Friday next.

The committee rose about 9½ o'clock, and soon afterwards adjourned until 6 o'clock on Friday evening.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. Mr. Meeham, Burlington; S. N. Clarke, Louisville; C Wilson, Philadelphia; George Hunt, Mississippi; A. P. Cooke, Mich.; George Hunt, do.; and Capt. Lorence, Ga., arrived yesterday at the Irving House.

Hon. B. Carpenter, Illinois; Hon. A. Scott, Tenn.; Captain R. W. Kirkham, U. S. A.; J M. Meeham, U. S. N.; Colonel D. W. Boyd, Pa.; J. Montgomery, British army; and J. D. Kimball, Boston, arrived yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

D. S. Hubbard and party of five, Hartford; J. Cartwright and party, Geneva, N. Y.; S. Childs and party, Pittsburg; Col. Schouler, editor of the Cincinati *Gazette*, formerly of the Boston *Atlas*; E. H. Martin, La.; O. Brondhomer, do.; M. F. Dallet, N. Y.; and J. O. Pooley and family, New Orleans, arrived yesterday at the Prescott House.

Hon. G. Evans, Maine; M. Brigham, Savannah; W. R. Hallett, Mobile; T. H. Hallett, do.; M. Corbin, Washington; Rev. S. Robinson, Charleston; A. C. Allen and family, N. O.; A. W. Gordon, Mobile; A. Hickman, Philadelphia; Col. J. M. Bird, New Jersey; H. J. Rogers, Baltimore; Col. Hamilton, Albany; H. R. Sherman, Mississippi; C. Wood, N. O; Rev. J. P. Knox, St. Thomas; Colonel J. M. Thompson, Springfield, Mass.; H. S. Flint, Ohio; S. B. Slitt, Philadelphia; W. M. Converse, Connecticut; and E. D. Taylor, Chicago, arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

Patric Henry's youngest son, Nathaniel, died recently, destitute and alone, at an inn in Floyd county, Virginia, without money, friends, or resources of any kind. The keeper of the tavern applied to the overseers of the poor for payment of his board and funeral expenses, but was refused. Nathaniel died of dropsy of the chest a few moments after the operation of tapping, had been performed. His last occupation was teaching.

ARRIVALS.

From Bremen, in ship Helene—Mrs F Frank, Miss A Frank, Emil Frank, Miss E Nahn, Miss E Hein, Miss B Kotzenberg, Miss B V D Beck, Mr O V D Beck, Mr O Kohler, Mr A D Leidecitz, W Hilgenberg, A Schaffer, T H Block, L Hallenbeck, F Keltz, S Schmidt, F Dauckelmann, C Lohmann, lady and four children, A Wolff.

From Grand Cay, TI, in brig Gleaner—Mr Ford, J Arthur, Jr, Miss Edwards, C Arthur and servant, Miss R W Wyman, Mr G L Cheesman.

DEPARTURES.

For Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg, in the steamship Roanoke—Dr and Mrs Morton, Miss W Welsh and boy, Jos Potter, Mrs Potter and child, N Cimoore, James C and John D Fatzer, Miss J C Lieutz, Mrs Mary C Buchanan, Mr, Mrs and Miss Newton, J S McDonough, G McGowan, H J Wallace, R Clapp, Mr Allen and lady, Mr Banks, lady, child and servant, Capt Wade, Miss Mitchell, H Crosby, J Oldner, lady four children and servant, E W Benton, Mrs Benton and child, Mrs and Miss Webb, Mrs Harris, Mrs Lale, Miss Hobson, Mr Lale, and 22 in the steerage.

SEVERE THUNDER SHOWER.—The thunder shower yesterday afternoon, although of little violence in this vicinity, was very severe along the south shore. At Kingston the shower is represented as the most severe ever experienced in that town. Little rain fell, but much damage was done by the lightning. The spire of the Unitarian church was struck and completely demolished, the damage to the edifice being about $500. The houses of Col. Thomas, widow Lucretia Chandler and Capt. Jas. Fulton were also struck and somewhat damaged. Providentially the inmates escaped unharmed. At Duxbury a man was struck, and remained insensible for two hours. Dr. Nichols, of Kingston, five miles distant, coming in the meantime to attend him. At North Bridgewater a young man, twenty-two years of age, was instantly killed. His name is said to be Reynolds, a barber by trade. At Taunton a severe thunder storm was experienced, but no damage was done. At Lowell the magnet in the office of the Vermont and Boston telegraph line was destroyed, but was replaced at an early hour this morning.—*Boston Transcript, June 20.*

Meeting of the United Liberal Societies.

THE EMIGRATION TO KANSAS—SLAVEHOLDERS AND FREE EUROPEANS—A LICENSE AND PROVISION LAW PROPOSED—STATE AND UNION CONVENTIONS—CORRUPTION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The delegates of the above body held a regular meeting last evening, at Pythagoras Hall, Walker street, which was well attended.

At half past eight o'clock, Col. Forbes was called to the chair, and Mr. Weichel acted as Secretary to the meeting. The last minutes were read and approved.

Col. FORBES, on the part of the New York Committee, appointed to confer with the Boston Kansas Emigration Society, made a report.

The committee had met with a few members of the last named society at the house 396 Broadway, on the evening of the 12th instant, and then and there stated their objections to the proposed plan of conducting this new emigration scheme. The committee stated that the objections were principally that there was no proposition to aid the emigrant sufficiently, so as that he could exist in a desert until the first year's crop came in for his support. On the following Wednesday, Colonel Forbes had an interview with Mr. Thayer, President of the Boston Kansas Emigration Company, who had come to New York in the meantime, when he (Col. Forbes) repeated the same objections. Mr. Thayer had shown several letters which he had received from various points of the United States, which exhibited a strong popular desire for emigration to Kansas. These communications came from parties able to sustain themselves, and Mr. Thayer hoped that a sufficient number of Americans would be found to go, and he hoped that the first detachment would be ready to march about the 1st day of August next. Such laborers as would go down at that time would be sent by the society at a cost of one-fourth the regular fare, but none would be sent by the company who did not pay that amount, or who expected to be relieved by the company. The committee reported that under these circumstances they had concluded that they could now only congratulate the Boston company on its prospects of speedily filling up the territory and making it into a free State, by means of the many persons of property ready to go there, and as they may require labor help hereafter, when the committee can see that such help will find the means of existence there, then, doubtless, the society will assist and succeed in procuring good and suitable anti-slavery persons to forward to the stations. Until the affair shall assume this aspect the committee could not see what they could do in the matter.

The Convention adopted the report, and ordered it to be inserted in the minutes as expressing the feeling of the general body on the great question of slavery or freedom in the new Territories. It was, however, feared that the Bostonians were not solid on the subject of slavery, and that the rich Americans would cultivate with slaves before a sufficient number of poor, but really free emigrants could be sent there to vote the stain from that portion of the land.

The SECRETARY read the following letter as the reply of the United Liberal Society to a communication from the Polish Democratic Society:—

NEW YORK, June 21, 1854.

TO THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

Citizens—You will excuse us for not having answered your letter earlier, because it has been lost by one of the reporters.

We have given full considerations to all your remarks regarding yourselves and us, and though we deplore that you consider yourselves only as guests in this country, (which excludes you from voting,) yet there are ties enough left to unite us. We heartily approve your noble aim, expressed under No. 2, and as democrats whose views are nothing but liberty to discuss the proper steps to achieve the victory over the reactionists in all parts of the world, we invite you to join us. There may sometimes arise questions, in the discussion of which you will not participate, but you cannot be indifferent to a convention of societies whose object is an eternal agitation against oppression, in the nomination of none but true republicans to public offices, and united action of the American and foreign democracies, by which alone we can hope to arrive at peace, and at the universal republic. Signed (for the body,)

It was moved and seconded that the letter be adopted and inserted on the minutes. The motion was carried.

The questions of the sustaining by all legislative means a new system of license law, proposed by the body, and the establishment of a new Board of Health for the purpose of inspecting all liquors, beef, vegetables, fish, bread, and every other edible and drinkable necessary for the support of the human race, were next considered.

The object of the last proposition seems to be the ensuring to all men of plenty of the "creature comforts" of good quality instead of curtailing them in quantity, as proposed by the Maine law men. A form of bill to be proposed to the Legislature of the State for adoption was then read, and it certainly proposed the enactment of heavy penalties for the sale or manufacture of weak beer, bad rum, sickly cheese, &c., &c.

Both bills were ordered to be printed, and a copy furnished to each delegate, when the general question would be considered in a fortnight.

It was Resolved That the delegates do put themselves in communication with all the other liberal societies in this State, for the purpose of the holding of a State Convention of delegates, with a view to the holding of a general convention of all the republicans in the Union afterwards.

The Secretary said that he believed that the corruption of the democratic government now existing in the United States, rendered the state of affairs worse than the worst system of Russian despotism, which was fierce but honest; and he hoped that the democracies of Europe should be instructed upon the true state of rule in America, by a committee of the body inspecting and revising the new political catechism, for European circulation, which is attached to Col. Forbes' military work.

A committee of five was appointed for the purpose, when the meeting adjourned for a fortnight.

Police Intelligence.

The Pig Nuisance.—On Tuesday the City Inspector, Thomas K. Downing, together with Alderman Drake of Twenty-second ward, accompanied by two policemen, made a visit to the various hoggeries established in the Twenty-second ward, of which so many complaints have been made, and which, coupled with the heat of the weather, have grown to be an intolerable nuisance. In the Seventh avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, two large kettles of offal collected from the various hotels, were found in the act of preparation for some hogs belonging to Roger Clancy, formerly Health Inspector of the Board of Health. The animals owned by him numbered about forty. Yesterday Clancy, in company with ex-Alderman Dougherty, called on Mr. Downing, and asked what course the city authorities intended to pursue. On being told it was intended that he should be prosecuted, he became very abusive, and said they had better commence at once. He was taken at his word by Mr. Downing, who sent for officer Masterson, of the Chief's office, and caused him to be arrested. Mr. Downing attended before Justice Osborn, and made the necessary affidavit, when Clancy was held to bail in $500 to answer at the next General Sessions. The City Inspector states that Clancy has ten acres of land covered with shanties, bone boiling establishments, pig styes, and other such nuisances. On one block alone, 1,100 hogs were found.

A Bold Theft.—Joseph Holton, who was in the employment of Mrs King, of No. 111 East Eleventh street, was arrested yesterday, by officer McMahon, of the Seventeenth ward, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch, a silver watch, two breastpins and a gold cross, of the value together of $100. Holton had been hired by Mrs. Smith, who keeps a stall in Tompkins market, on the 15th of the month. After calling him early on the morning of the 16th, she went to the market about her business, when the accused, who slept with the son of complainant, a poor helpless young man, crippled with chronic rheumatism, got up and took the trousers of the young man, and emptied the pockets of the above property. The poor young man saw the perpetration of the theft, but was unable to prevent it. Holton then made off with the property, and kept out of sight until yesterday, when he was met with and taken before Justice Wood, by whom he was committed for trial. A few days back he was arrested for emptying a till, and escaped owing to the evidence being insufficient.

Keeping a Disorderly House.—John H. Hoffman and Philip H. Kloss were arrested yesterday, by officer Green, of the Nineteenth ward, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, at the corner of Third avenue and Fifty-ninth street. The complaint was made by Mr. Peeker, of Fifty-ninth street, who charges the house as a nuisance to the neighborhood, and is kept open day and night, including Sundays, where dancing and drunken brawls are of continual occurrence. They were taken before Justice Stuart, and committed for trial, and were held to bail in $1,000 each.

Grand Larceny—Stealing a Diamond Ring.—Mary C. Corley was arrested yesterday, on a charge of having stolen, from George H. Hodson, of Dunkirk, this state, but now staying at the Girard House, a diamond ring, of the value of $200. It appears Mr. Hodson, with a friend, were walking down Mercer street, at 8 o'clock, on the evening of Monday, when Mary came up, and threw her arms around the neck of his friend. With some difficulty, he disengaged himself, when she was attracted by the glitter of the ring on the finger of Mr. Hodson. She caught hold of Mr. Hodson in a very loving manner, and adroitly managed to slip the ring from his finger, and which he did not miss until he reached his hotel. He made a complaint, yesterday, and Mary was arrested, and taken before Justice Stuart, who committed her for trial. Her bail was fixed at $1,000.

Stealing a Watch.—Henry F. Coles and David H. Coles were arrested yesterday, by captain Ackerman, of the Ninth ward, on a charge of stealing a gold watch, the property of Maria E. Smith, of 377 Bleecker street, of the value of $50. The accused admitted to complainant's father that they had stolen the watch, and pawned it. They denied it to Justice Stuart, before whom they were taken. They were committed for trial. The property was recovered. Bail was fixed at $500 each.

The Old Adage, "Justice is Slow but Sure."—In this instance, however, we may say that justice was quick and sure at the same time. As Police Justice Welsh, one of our prompt and efficient magistrates, was passing through the Five Points yesterday evening, on a tour of observation, his notice was drawn to a powerful Irishman making an attack on one of the policemen. The assailant held a large club and was just in the act of felling the officer with it, when the Justice ran up and seized the fellow by the arm and prevented the blow from taking effect. A tremendous struggle now ensued between the magistrate and the assailant, in which the latter became minus his shirt. The ruffian was ultimately secured and taken to the station house, and was locked up to await the morning call. This active magistrate is ever ready to lend a hand to assist the officers in time of need.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Baltimore.

THE SHIP CAMILLUS—SUICIDE OF A GERMAN PHYSICIAN.

BALTIMORE, June 21, 1854.

The Southern mail, as late as due, is received. The Charleston papers state that the ship Camillus, ashore on Ocracoke, at last reports was lying in twelve feet of water, with several feet of water in her hold. She had plenty of assistance, and efforts were being made to get her off, but her situation was perilous.

A German physician in this city, named Iglehart, this morning cut his throat, and then threw himself from a third story window.

The Susquehanna Railroad.

BALTIMORE, June 21, 1854.

The first branch of the City Council to-night passed the Susquehanna Railroad Consolidation Bill over the Mayor's veto. It is now fully enacted.

Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, June 21, 1854.

The royal mail steamship Niagara, Captain Leitch, sailed for Liverpool at 10½ o'clock this morning, with 111 passengers, to which thirty will be added at Halifax. She takes out $448,000 in American gold bars, $102,000 in American gold coin, $3,000 in silver coin, and £16,000 in sovereigns.

National Horse Show at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, June 21, 1854.

The horse show now taking place in this city is a very fine one. Over 270 animals have been entered, and in everything except stallions it is said to surpass the exhibition at Springfield last year.

Navigation of the Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, June 21, 1854.

The river here measures three feet three inches, and is falling. The weather is cloudy and warm.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1854.

Our cotton market has been firm to day with sales of 3,000 bales—middling 8c a 8½c. Mess pork sells at $19 50 a $19 75. Freights are firm. Sterling exchange 8 per cent premium.

CHARLESTON, June 19, 1854.

Our cotton market shows no change from previous quotations. Sales to-day, 300 bales.

Married.

On Tuesday, June 20, by the Rev. Evan T. Walker, Miss SARAH CROOKER to WALTER BOWNE, Esq., all of this city.

On Wednesday, June 21, in the Seventh street Methodist church, by the Rev. Mr. Reid, CAMILLUS FERRAND to Miss M. JEANNETTE BAKER, all of this city.

Boston papers please copy.

On Tuesday, June 20, by the Rev. Mr. Armitage, BARN M. LOUTFY EFFENDI Commissioner for his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, to Miss HARRIET H., daughter of George Hidden, Esq., of this city.

Washington and Philadelphia papers please copy.

On Saturday, June 17, by the Rev. Mr. Millett, at his residence, 30 Broome street, Mr. JOSEPH H. HORNE to Miss CHARLOTTE K. FOWLES; also, Mr HENRY F. BROWNRIGG to Miss SARAH MAY JACKSON, all of this city.

On Thursday, June 15, by Rev. Dr. Pise, of Brooklyn, Miss SARAH FLANAGAN, of Rondout, N. Y., to FRANCIS WALLS, of Boston, Mass.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 20, at the residence of her father, by the Rev. D. W. Bacon, RICHARD FINLEY, Esq., of New York, to Miss MARGARET JANE BOYLE, of Brooklyn.

California papers please copy.

Died.

On Wednesday, June 21, after a short illness, E