Board of Ten Governors.

The Board met at the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island. Present, Governors Townsend, (in the chair,) Duke, Draper, Tieman, Taylor, Henry, Dugro and Smith.

From the weekly summary we learn that there are 5,818 persons in the institutions, being a decrease of 27 since last week. There have been 33 deaths on the Island during the week; 1,203 discharged, and 98 sent to State Prison.

Gov. DUGRO denied the statement made in some of the papers that he had offered a resolution to lower the wages of carpenters. All he had said was, that the Board was paying more than outside employers.

Gov. TIEMAN read what purported to be an affidavit of Mr. Stearns, of Randall's Island, in which he acknowledged to being interested in the transfer and sale of property on Randall's Island.

Gov. SMITH was astonished that any Governor would make a charge of this kind in an illegal manner. It must be written down. Gov. Tieman had himself been charged with stealing a piece of cloth from Henry Clay's coffin, and yet he now makes a similar unjust statement against another person.

Governor TIEMAN was of opinion that the person referred to was unfit for the office he was holding, and hoped the charge would be investigated.

The CHAIR decided the discussion out of order, there being no sworn charges before the Board.

The Committee on Bellevue Hospital state the cost of the new wing about to be built at $3,600.

A debate sprung up as to which was the best method of buying coal—whether to advertise, or to buy as they do now, at the best and cheapest market. The latter course was deemed best, as it was well known that no little corruption was manifested under the contract system.

Governor TIEMAN again referred to the fact that women were employed on Randall's Island who were known to be thieves and prostitutes, and he announced his intention of continuing the investigation, and to report at next meeting.

PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL.

Dr. WM. W. SANGER, in reply to a resolution of the Board, asking him whether in his opinion the departments under his charge were properly served as regards the sick inmates, and whether they could be better attended to in one building, and also as to whether the Hospital can be organized so as to classify the various departments, and if under such organization, for certain complaints, pay boarders can be taken, made a report, but owing to the crowded state of our columns we can only take the following extracts:—"As to whether the departments are properly served so far as regards the inmates of the small hospital at the Almshouse and workhouse, I answer no; or whether they can be better attended to in one building, I answer emphatically yes; and for the following reasons, viz: these hospitals are too far from the medical centre; scattered over a large space, their inefficiency is increased in a direct ratio to the distance of separation; they are mixed up and constantly involved with the healthy and immedical portions of the department; they lack the many conveniences and appliances so absolutely essential to the well being of the hospital sick. They are under the control and subservient to a law which should never, under any circumstances, govern the sick, namely, non-medical law. The locating and keeping these hospital with the well inmates, is contrary to all medical law, to say nothing of common sense, and is also inhuman and unjust to both parties: inhuman to the sick, as subjecting them to the noise and confusion made by the well, and unjust to the latter, as exposing them to the infection and stench generated by the former.

The prompt attention and close watchfulness so effective in the treatment of disease, and so beautifully displayed in large hospitals, cannot be given to the inmates of small inappropriate ones, mixed up with the well, and at a distance from each other. Concentration, with sufficient room for classification and ventilation, is the true course to be pursued as regards the non-contagious diseases of the almshouse, workhouse, and penitentiary, as with an army in the field, the farther it goes from its base line of operations, the weaker it becomes. So with these hospitals; the more they are scattered over the island, the less efficient are they, and the longer is the duration of the treatment of the disease, and the greater the ratio of mortality. This was clearly illustrated in these institutions during the prevalence of the cholera, last summer. While the inmates of the almshouse and workhouse were being carried off by scores, the main hospital, filled with sick, (numbering from four hundred and thirty-seven to four hundred and seventy inmates,) rode out the gale in comparative security.

It is, therefore, my decided opinion, that the sick inmates of these institutions, excepting the court prisoners, the insane, and those suffering from small pox should be treated in one general hospital, of sufficient size to admit of the most perfect classification of patients, as well as diseases. I believe that your almshouse and workhouse, as now organized, are not proper places for the treatment of the sick? I believe that the sick and well should be separate, and that the former should not be treated with, or in close proximity to the latter." [Here follows a statement of the expenses of Penitentiary hospital, going to show that a concentration of numbers in one building would be a saving to the department.] In regard to the propriety of so changing the arrangements of the hospital, so as to receive pay boarders, the Doctor remarks:—"To admit pay boarders, to be treated for certain complaints, it would be absolutely necessary to change the name of "Penitentiary Hospital," and adopt some specific title. It is now known as "the hospital," or the Blackwell's Island Hospital, as much as the Penitentiary Hospital. Adopt the New Orleans plan, and call it "the Charity Hospital," or any other appropriate name you please, so that the present disgrace shall be far removed from it, but the change of name must be considered as indispensable to any successful alteration.

There is little doubt that pay patients would avail themselves of its advantages, when free from its present incubus and disgrace. They must not be expected to present themselves in any considerable numbers until the suggested changes in the arrangements are thoroughly known and appreciated. There are many sorrowing sons and daughters of Adam in this and surrounding cities, who would gladly seek such a refuge for care, as this would be under the proposed change. There are also many suffering in body and purse at the hands of quacks and charlatans, who would gladly avail themselves of reliable medical treatment at a fair and reasonable cost. Thus your expenses would be decreased by a proper medical treatment of those diseases, while at the same time you would secure a certain revenue to aid in the support of these inmates, that would otherwise be squandered lavishly. There is another point of view. A department for the treatment of pay patients laboring under certain diseases would open houses to the philanthropists and reformers that are now sealed books to all such influences, for self interest would draw many to be treated here that otherwise would never be reached by those disposed to do them good. It will be one means, in conjunction with others soon to be recommended to your honorable Board, of tapping the fountain head of this vast tide of disease and misery. Again: persons laboring under certain complaints, entering here voluntarily or not, should be retained until cured. Sound economy as well as philanthropy would seem to say: Retain them until well; send them not into the streets uncured, to spread the foul disease to others, and run the risk of themselves becoming life members for support in these institutions, at the expense of the public.

Thus have I endeavored to answer your resolution. Much more could be said in support of the positions taken in this reply, but I feel that it is not required. The members of your honorable Board are so well acquainted with the wants and workings of these institutions, that it is unnecessary for me to extend my remarks.

In carrying out the plans proposed, there would, of course, be many little details to be thought of, that it is not proper or beneficial to discuss at this time.

Police Intelligence.

ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

Yesterday a number of persons, liquor dealers in the city, appeared before Justice Welsh to answer complaints made against them by Henry P. Robinson, one of the Carson League, for violating the Sunday ordinance in relation to the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. William Seebuck, of 15½ Bowery; Faulkland Duryea, corner of Catherine street and East Broadway, and Henry C. Attwood, of Division street, were among those complained of, and appeared before the magistrate to answer the complaint. Mr. Seebuck was fined $5 for the offence, while the other cases were adjourned for a hearing in the matter. Great indignation was manifested towards Robinson, the complainant, for informing on the liquor dealers.

John Kelly was brought before Justice Brennan, at the Second district police court, charged with having attempted to enter the jewelry store of Frederick Lockwood, 448 Broadway, with intent to steal therefrom. As he was caught in the act by one of the clerks who slept in the store, the magistrate committed him in full for trial.

Captain Hannigan, of the Twentieth ward police, arrested a man named Andrew Cooxely, proprietor of a drinking saloon in Eighth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, charged with keeping a disorderly house at the above place, the resort of idlers, tipplers and improper characters, who at all hours of the day and night annoy the neighborhood with their presence. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $500, to answer the charge.

Patrick McNulty was arrested by officer Fullerman, of the Fourth ward police, charged (in connection with others) with knocking down and forcibly robbing Patrick McGown, of 141 Cherry street. The complainant states that on Saturday night, when he was making his exit from the grocery store of Mr. Sheridan, of No. 95 Cherry street, he was assailed by a parcel of young rascals and robbed of one dollar in small change. He now identifies McNulty as being one of the party that attacked him. The accused was committed to prison by Justice Connolly.

A German named William Sweetzer was arrested by officer Lewis, of the Second ward police, charged with having forged some orders on the *Evening Post* establishment, and obtained money for the same from the owners of that paper. The accused was taken before Justice Bogart, who held him for examination. The amount alleged to have been thus fraudulently obtained is not large.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 24, 45 to 49, 51 to 59.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 28, 32, 46, 50, 52, 53, 54, 58 to 62, 64, 66, 66.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—Nos. 140, 170, 416, 488, 504, 440, 471, 502. Part 2.—Nos. 256, 396, 401, 468, 486, 492, 495, 506 to 507, 509, 510, 511.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 245, 265, 739, 832, 833, 54½, 621, 581, 846, 848, 849, 851, 852, 856, 860, 868, 492, 799, 871, 871½, 874, 875, 877 to 880, 785, 31 to 34, 29.

The Buffalo *Express* of the 7th instant, says:—A change of wind has driven the ice back into the bay, and blocked up navigation, as far as sail vessels are concerned. There are several vessels from the head of the lake now fast in the ice, from half a mile to two miles out in the lake.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Smith.

MAY 8.—The Court of General Sessions assembled yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Seventeen of the Grand Jurors were empannelled, and, after being sworn, were charged by the Recorder as follows:—

Gentlemen—As I notice many of you here have served before on the Grand Jury, it is hardly necessary that I should instruct you so fully as otherwise. The duty devolving upon you is one of great importance. The oath you have just taken is very comprehensive, and by adhering strictly to that you will perform the whole of your duty. The laws you will particularly inquire into, having a bearing upon cases coming before you. The number necessary for the transaction of your business is sixteen, and there should never be present more than twenty three. The foreman has power to excuse any one of you from day to day, or for the whole term. In many of the cases which will come before you, I understand there are many that are very intricate, and I think, in such cases, you had better apply to the public prosecutor for aid. His knowledge and experience will be always a safe guide for your action. I don't think it is necessary for me to instruct you in anything further, as I have already said many of you have discharged the duty of grand jurors before.

The Grand Jury then rose and were conducted to their rooms. The following gentlemen compose this jury:—

James B. Nicholson, foreman,

John Bell,	Shepherd T. Lippencott,
Eben B. Crocker,	Gabriel Mead,
Elias Dexter,	Abraham Overhiser,
Robert Haydock,	Joseph Park, Jr.,
A. B. Lincoln,	Isaac Taylor,
Amos Leeds,	Jeremiah Terbell,
Nathaniel R. Long,	John Wadsworth,
Francis W. Lasack,	John C. Lay.

The remainder of the Grand Jurors will be empannelled to-day.

The petty jury was empannelled and sworn, and Wm. Hogan put upon his trial for forgery in the second degree, in attempting to pass a counterfeit $3 bill.

Thomas Allen, doing business at No. 108 South street, testified to Hogan coming in his store with another party and purchasing some goods, for which he tendered a $3 bill on the Mercantile Bank of Providence, which he afterwards ascertained to be a counterfeit.

The jury found a verdict of guilty against the prisoner.

The next case was that of Dr. Lewis Wolf Shwhersinski, charged with burglary, in breaking into the store of Mr. Morris Arnold, No. 1 Pine street, on the night of the 22d of February.

Mr. Arnold was called upon the stand, and testified that his store was broken open, and thirty-three pieces of silk and satin were taken, amounting in value to about $3,000. Further testimony showed that ten days after the burglary the prisoner and one Kingsbury were observed by policemen James and White; they seemed to have something under their arms, and, upon being searched, four pieces of the lost silk were found upon Kingsbury, and three upon the person of the prisoner.

The defence states that Kingsbury called upon the prisoner, who was a practising physician, to attend to his sick child. The prisoner answered the call, and while in Kingsbury's house, a man who was in the house, named Himan Israel, asked the prisoner and Kingsbury to assist him in removing some goods. They complied, and were carrying the goods home when they were arrested.

The case here rested, and was given to the jury, who returned a verdict of not guilty, without leaving their seats.

The court then adjourned till to-day.

United States Circuit Court.

DECISION IN THE INDIA RUBBER CASES.

Charles Goodyear vs Bourn & Brown.—This case was a bill in equity, in which the plaintiff sued the defendants for infringing his vulcanizing India rubber patent, and was commenced in 1853, and injunction was prayed for, and was granted by Judge Nelson, to prevent the delivery of a quantity of shoes, worth about $15,000. Pending this injunction the shoes were taken by process from the State courts in behalf of the purchaser, and the present case came up on a motion by plaintiff to amend the bill—it appearing that other parties had purchased Goodyear's exclusive right to manufacture India rubber shoes before the suit was commenced and necessarily should be parties to the same. The defendants objected to the other parties being made plaintiffs, upon the ground that it would change the entire cause of action, as the amendment showed, and also moved that the injunction be dissolved.

Judge Nelson delivered the following opinion:—

1. The amendments asked for in this cause cannot be allowed. It would in effect be the institution of a new suit against these defendants, materially different from the present one, both as to complainants and rights of action. This exceeds the province of amendment, as was held by the Supreme Court of the United States after the last term.

2. The preliminary injunction heretofore issued must be dissolved, as the answer supported by affidavits shows that the shoes in question were made under license from the complainant in the suit. The motion also for a further injunction must be denied for the same reasons.

His honor also delivered an opinion in action in which the Ford Rubber Company and others were plaintiffs, joined with Charles Goodyear against Edwin McChaffee, and Bourn & Brown, of Providence, R. I., for an alleged infringement of the Goodyear vulcanizing India rubber patent.

The plaintiffs moved for an injunction to restrain the defendants from the further prosecution of their business, which is carried on in Providence, R. I.

Judge Nelson filed the following opinion on Saturday:—

1. The defendants waived any objection to the service of the subpœna, by causing appearance to be entered, and putting in answer. It is unimportant, therefore, to inquire into the regularity of the service.

2. The motion for the injunction must be denied. The case shows that the defendants are residents of another jurisdiction, and also carry on the business which is claimed to be in violation of plaintiff's patent there, and consequently beyond the process of injunction; the issuing of it would therefore be inoperative and useless. If plaintiffs desire to enjoin the defendants, they must file their bill in the jurisdiction where the business complained of is carried on.

THE PETIT JURY.

The following gentlemen have been drawn as the petit jury panel for the May term to commence 14th instant:—W. Reed Adams, Wm. D. Meekes, John E. Phillips, Charles H. Phillips, Daniel Phalen, J. W. Pharo, James Ewing, J. Thompson, C. T. Williamson, R. L. Pell, G. W. Reid, J. M. Jackson, John A. Jackson, Earl Douglas, J. Snelling, T. B. Merrick, J. Turner, J. Emery, J. Ernst, Wm. G. Lyon, Samuel Perry, Titus Merrick, E. O. Halstead, D. S. Halstead, Wm. McKenzie, C. N. Fearing, R. Clearwater, A. M. Clement, G. F. Paterson, John Morse, P. Squires, F. Bellows, Ransom Beman, R. C. Adams, J. D. Phillips, Wm. Craig, John L. Smith, J. M. Jones, Isaac Wm. Smith, Richard Makin, R. Emmett, Jr., Wm. Winslow, J. C. Winne, S. N. Stubbs, A. M. Whitlock, T. L. Van Norden, John Carleton, R. Wardell.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.

By Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

MAY 8.—*John Warnick vs. Miner C. Storey, the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New York, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.*—This suit is another of the numerous litigations which have originated with the alleged irregular action of different branches of the late city government of 1852. The complaint charges the other commissioners of the sinking fund and other officers and members of the corporation with fraud, corruption and illegality in the matter of a certain water grant in which the plaintiff says he was interested both individually and as a taxpayer, and which he prays therefore may be cancelled. After going over the particulars of the case, the Judge concluded by saying—It follows that the proper judgment to be entered on the demurrer is, that the complaint be dismissed with costs, unless the plaintiff within ten days after notice shall strike out his individual demand (confining himself to the one single cause of action as a taxpayer) and pay the costs occasioned by the misjoinder.

GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judges Mitchell, Clerke and Cowles.

In the Matter of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution and the Knickerbocker Bank.—This was an application of the United States Trust Company of New York, receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, for the appointment of a receiver of the Knickerbocker Bank, and for the adjustment of the accounts between the Knickerbocker Savings Institution and the Knickerbocker Bank. The Court ordered that the two orders appealed from should be affirmed with costs of $10 in each, saving the right to those interested in the bank to apply for leave to aid in the defence before the referee and in the subsequent proceedings.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

MAY 8.—*Stealing Letters from the Post Office.*—Bernard Coyle pleaded guilty to stealing letters from the Post Office, and Wallace O'Dell, a lad, pleaded guilty to a like offence and judgment was suspended.

Charge of Smuggling.—Dennis Renault was charged with smuggling, on board the steamer Washington.

Thomas Byrnes, an Inspector of the Customs, examined by Mr. Joachimssen, Assistant United States District Attorney, deposed to the fact of discovering a large quantity of jewelry in a false bottom, in a trunk belonging to the defendant, who was a passenger on board the steamer Washington, on her trip from Bremen and Southampton to New York.

Mr. B. F. Dunning appeared for the defendant, and contended that no violation of the laws was intended, and that the offence was not completed, the goods not having been landed. The Judge charged the jury, who, without leaving their seats, gave a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

Sam Seeking an Attachment.

COMMON PLEAS—IN CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

MAY 8.—*In the matter of George Washington Matsell, Chief of Police, Wm. Mackellar and others.*—The motion for an attachment against the witnesses who refused to answer the questions of Alderman Sam Briggs, in the Police Committee, was to have come on this morning; but in consequence of the engagement of Mr. Jas. T. Brady, counsel for the defendants, it was adjourned to Thursday next.

Marine Court.

Before Judge Birdsall.

MAY 8.—*Edward Dwyer agt. James Veppo.*—This was an action for assault and battery. The defendant is proprietor of a sailor's boardinghouse in Hamilton street. On the part of plaintiff it was proven that on the evening of 7th of February last, plaintiff, while in the house of defendant, was attacked by defendant and two others and severely beaten about the head and shoulders; that defendant, assisted by others, dragged him down the stairs off the stoop, and threw him on the street, where he was left in a helpless condition. Verdict for plaintiff, $25.

United States Marshal's Office.

MAY 8.—*Charge of Stabbing on the High Seas.*—Thomas Langfort, one of the crew of the ship William Tapscott, was brought up, charged with an attempt to take the life of John Keely, by stabbing him in the lungs with a sheath knife. Committed for examination.

Mayor's Office.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EMIGRANT LAWS.

The following report of officer Semler, in charge of the emigrant department of the Mayor's Office, will be found interesting, as showing the recent violations of the Protective Emigrant law of 1853:—

NEW YORK, May 5, 1855.

TO HIS HONOR MAYOR WOOD:—

In compliance with your request, I furnish you with the list of violations of the emigrant law from the 16th of March, 1855, as reported at this department by officers detailed for that purpose:—

MARCH 16—Ship Russell from Havre.—This ship was reported by officers Roache and Newman. The officers found twenty-three runners on board of the ship, soliciting passengers for the agents of the New York and Erie Railroad, in violation of the law; the passengers were landed on the private dock foot of Chambers street, then under the control of said railroad company.

APRIL 21—Ship Confederation from Havre.—This ship was reported by officers Frude, Roache, Newman and Tracy. An affidavit made by officer T. Frude, set forth that the ship Confederation arrived at this port on the 21st day of April last, that the passengers of this ship were taken on board the barge Madison; that part of the passengers were booked on this barge by Conrad Schuttle, for the New York and Erie Railroad, and that they were finally landed on the private dock foot of Chambers street, then under the control of the officers and runners of the Erie Railroad Company. I made my report in this case to the Commissioners of Emigration, and delivered the affidavit of officer Frude to their secretary, Mr. Casserly.

APRIL 22—Ship Bavaria from Havre—Reported by officers Tracy and Gaughan. The passengers of this ship were taken off by the steamboat Alexander Mason, when she anchored at foot of Wall street; runners and bookers were on board the steamboat, and part of the passengers were booked by William Wilson; finally, the passengers were taken to the dock foot of Cedar street, North river.

APRIL 26—Ship North Wind from Havre—Reported by officer Roache. Passengers were taken off by a barge and landed on the private dock foot of Chambers street.

APRIL 26—Ship Lochinvar from Antwerp—Reported by officer Newman. The passengers were taken off by Hussey & Co., and landed at the Albany dock, pier No. 16, North river.

MAY 2—Ship Henry Clay from Liverpool—Reported by officers Gaughan, Tracy and Roache. This ship anchored in the North river; the passengers were taken off by Holman & Wilkie, and landed at the private dock, foot of Chambers street, then under the control of the New York and Erie Railroad.

MAY 2—Ship Webster from Liverpool—Reported by officers Gaughan, Tracy and Crassous. The passengers were taken off by the barge Madison; part of them were booked on board this barge by Holmes & Wilkie, and then landed at the private dock foot of Chambers street.

The foregoing comes under the Protective Emigrant law of 1853.

OUTRAGE ON A CITIZEN BY A POLICEMAN.

From the following affidavit, taken by Col. Ming at the Mayor's office, it appears that a sergeant of the Fourth district police, named Murphy, on Monday last arrested and brought to the Tombs James G. Maylen, a respectable private gentleman, well known in this city as a member of the New York press, simply because he remonstrated with him on the cruel manner in which he was treating a man whom he was endeavoring to arrest. We recommend it to the attention of the proper authorities, who are in duty bound to investigate it. Such unwarrantable action on the part of policemen should not be tolerated:—

James G. Maylen, residing at No. 11 James street, reporter for the New York press, deposed that on the 7th inst, between 2 and 3 P. M., deponent saw a crowd of persons on the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets, and going to see what was the cause of the same, he saw a man lying on the walk without coat or vest and bleeding profusely in the face, and Sergeant Murphy, of the Fourth district police, had his foot across the neck of the prostrate man; deponent remonstrated with said sergeant against such cruel and brutal treatment, when said officer replied to deponent, calling deponent a d—d English sucker, and said, "I know you, and I will soon do for you." Another officer was standing by at the time, inactive, his number 160, whose name he believes to be Folger. Some person procured a rope, with which the sergeant and Folger pinioned the man on the walk, and then put him upon a cart. The cart then started off with the man, when the said sergeant came to deponent and very roughly seized deponent by the collar. Deponent informed him that he was a reporter, and remonstrated with said sergeant for using him so roughly, saying that he would go with him, but the sergeant would not release his hold until they reached Centre street. Deponent showed the sergeant his card and letters, to satisfy him that deponent was a respectable person, in order that he might be treated with respect in the presence of a large concourse of people; yet the sergeant continued to treat deponent very roughly until they reached Centre street, as before stated. Deponent was taken to the Tombs, where he stated the facts to Judge Connolly, who at once dismissed deponent, and severely condemned the conduct of said sergeant. Deponent complains that the said officer did use cruel treatment towards the man who was placed upon the cart, and that the conduct towards deponent was unwarrantable.

PUNISHMENT OF A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.

A complaint was made yesterday against the conductor of car No. 42, belonging to the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, for having admitted a party of four drunken men into his car on Friday night, and allowing them to curse and swear and use obscene language in the presence of the passengers, male and female. The matter having been referred to the company, the Mayor received this morning a letter, stating that the conductor had been immediately dismissed.

RELIEF TO BROADWAY.

Mayor Wood has given orders that hacks shall no longer be allowed to stand in Broadway, between Union place and the Battery. This has been rendered necessary from the crowded state of that street. They will be stationed in Park place, Chambers and the adjoining streets.

Personal Intelligence.

On the 3d instant, two Scotch gentlemen, Messrs. McKelvie and Smith, recently from the land of Burns, and on a pleasure visit to the United States, paid their respects to the President, at Washington, who received them and conversed with them for over half an hour. These gentlemen were arrayed in the full and rich Highland costume, with the ancient claymore by their side, and pistols, magnificently wrought in silver, in their belt. They also wore neat Scotch dress caps, surmounted each with an eagle's feather. Altogether they presented in their general appearance a complete example of the dress of the old Scottish chieftains, and looked as Sir William Wallace and his bold and gallant compatriots must have looked in days of yore.

Ex-President Fillmore arrived at Boston on Saturday evening. He was waited upon by a large number of prominent citizens, and attended public worship at the First Church in Chauncy place, in company with Hon. Edward Everett. He visited Plymouth on Monday, and returned to New York yesterday. He is accompanied by E. R. Jewett, Esq., editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*. Mr. Fillmore is in excellent health. He will leave for Europe in the Collins steamer of the 16th inst., in company with Henry E. Davies, Esq., of New York city.

The Hon. Samuel M. Harrington, L.L. D., has been appointed Chief Justice of the State of Delaware, in the place of Chief Justice Booth, deceased; and Hon. John W. Houston has been appointed Associate Judge of the Superior Court of that State, in the place of Judge Harrington. George P. Fisher, Esq., has been appointed Attorney General of the State of Delaware.

President Hitchcock and wife, of Amherst, Mass., in coming out of the American hotel in that place, on Thursday evening last, walked off a platform, and fell some eight or ten feet to the ground. Mrs. H. had two ribs fractured, her head badly hurt, and her person otherwise seriously bruised. Her husband was also much injured, but had no bones broken.

Gov. Clark, accompanied by Gen. Bruce, will attend the Massachusetts State Temperance Convention, at Boston.

Hon. Henry Wilson of Mass., Hon. John A. Collier, Hon. W. M. Churchwell and Hon. A. G. Williams arrived in town last night. The two first mentioned gentlemen are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel, and the two last at the Astor House.

ARRIVALS.

At the St. Nicholas—Major General Jesup, Washington; Mr. Prescott, Illinois; C. W. Sandford, Albany; E. F. Briggs and lady, Roxbury; Mrs. Brown, San Francisco.

At the Metropolitan—Col. C. P. Wright, N.O.; Col. Campbell, Schenectady; Rev. S. May, Boston; C. D. Westbrook, Kingston; Professor McLean, Pa.

At the Astor—Dr. A. H. Baylies, N.O.; Rev. John Brainard, Baltimore; J. H. W. Page, Boston.

At the Prescott—S. Willard, Boston; O. F. Jackson, Tarrytown; H. Oliver, Baltimore; S. Bettinger, Buffalo; A. Klengenburg, N. Y.; Mr. Seichteam, Buffalo.

At the St. Denis—T. Des Moujan, Paris; B. Montaign, N.O.; J. Willis, Philadelphia.

From Charleston, in the steamship James Adger—Miss L Douglas, two Misses Baxter, Miss E Fraser, Miss A Taylor, Miss E Seixas, Miss A Founan, Miss E M Seward, Miss Gleason, Mrs M Felton and infant, Mrs M F Stacey and son, Mrs E P Gleason, Mrs Rogers, child and servant, Mrs E H Adams and two children, Mrs Fellers and infant, Mrs Woolley and infant, Mrs Meetze, P Metcalf and lady, J Kulinski, lady and child, C G Mitchell, J Murray, J H Pratt, Chas De Waal, E A Streng, L E Tansell, J Cosieau, Geo Burdon, Capt Aaron Kaler, James Wayman, Dr Lang, Mr Hooker, S Welsh, J Griffin, T Pike, S B Gilbert, A Bristeli, R Lunt, J Myeski, C W Eldridge, H Harrington, S Welsh, lady and child, A B Spring, N P Chadbourn, W J Goodman, S A Simons, Israel Ottolengui, D A Pentz, T Harrison, E Guilder and servant, Captain Tittle, R Caldwell and nephew, C Canning and lady, and 160 in the steerage.

From Guayanilla, PR, in brig Waredale—R W Bligh.

Marine Affairs.

SHIPBUILDING IN MAINE.—Shipbuilding is going on to some extent on the Penobscot, the present season, notwithstanding the comparative depression in maritime business throughout the country. The price of ships, to be sure, is twenty-five or thirty per cent lower than last year—but on the other hand the price of materials and the cost of building has, in many of the items, fallen fifty per cent. The greatest reduction is in the price of labor, which (with the continued high rates of provisions) we fear is now unable to obtain living prices. There are several large vessels on the stocks at Frankfort and Bucksport, and at Belfast the keels of two ships, of about 1,000 tons each, have just been laid—one by the Messrs. Carter, and the other by White & Conner—and five or six large ships will probably be built there during the season, exclusive of a brig of three or four hundred tons nearly ready for launching, and another large craft partly built. At this place there are two or three schooners nearly completed on the Brewer side, and several vessels of considerable size on the stocks at Crosby's yard.—*Bangor Whig.*

LOSS OF A BOAT'S CREW.—Ship India, of New Bedford, while lying off and on at Roratonga on the 20th December last, sent two boats ashore after refreshments. Late in the afternoon the boats were sent to the ship loaded with fruit, &c. One of them left the island some time ahead of the other. The first boat was discharged, when the other was looked for from the ship, but could not be seen. She had left the shore, pulled out through the reef and set her sail, and this was the last seen of her. The ship Sea, of Warren, was about ten miles to leeward of the India—both ships beating to windward, with men at the masthead, but could see nothing of the missing boat. Next day natives were sent to follow the seashore around, but they returned without finding the boat. In the afternoon, the weather being clear, ran to leeward some miles and swept the horizon with the spyglass, but the unfortunate boat could not be seen. The boat's crew consisted of seven men—Charles F. Little, of New Bedford, five Portuguese, and one native of Rerotongs.

The Rochester *Union* of the 7th instant, says:—The Erie canal in this vicinity is now in navigable order, the banks being nearly or quite full. The first loaded boat of the East left on Saturday afternoon.

The Kansas Difficulties.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PARKVILLE LUMINARY—LETTER FROM MR. PARK—CAUSE OF THE RIOT—MEETING IN PARKVILLE—FATAL AFFRAY, ETC.

TO THE PUBLIC.

When our printing office was destroyed, I was absent in Kansas Territory, and returned forthwith on receiving information of it. I am filled with the deepest concern for the events that have transpired, and the passions that bear sway—premeditated, as they have been, by a large and powerful secret association. I am happy to know that the citizens of Parkville and vicinity took no part in it; and why my life and property should be destroyed by any portion of this community, I cannot tell; the charge of abolitionism is false; I have never harbored a thought nor meditated an action detrimental to the honor, the interests or institutions of Missouri; but have labored unceasingly to promote her prosperity. It is true I have not believed the honor and interests of Missouri to be in that course of policy marked out by some politicians—duty has compelled me to cross their path, which has brought on my devoted head the bitterest persecution.

Our paper can be read—it will speak for itself. It does not claim perfection. The leading objects have been to promote the principles of temperance, morality and virtue; to take a conservative political stand, and, by moderating the extremes, and by softening sectional asperities, to promote the general good of the country and the perpetuity of the American Union.

I love the South, and have spent the best energies of my life to advance her interests and her glory. The battle-fields of Texas are eternal evidences of the fact; where individual enterprise gathered around the gallant Houston, and by incredible hardship and almost superhuman exertion, the independence of that vast country was achieved—now one of the brightest stars in the constellation of States; and I refer to my fellow citizens to attest the fact, that, while I have resided in Missouri, I have labored unceasingly to promote her interests.

I love the North, too; never, while life lasts, shall I forget the green hills of Vermont, where rests the grave of my mother; nor the deeds of the men of '76; nor the virtues and energies of the men who have made those States a beacon light—the wonder and admiration of the world; and I shall ever look upon their glory as the common inheritance of every American citizen.

With regard to leaving this community, I would do so cheerfully, as soon as I could dispose of my interests here, were I satisfied that a further residence was not agreeable; but to leave the grave of my wife, the home I have toiled years to embellish and improve, and many interests interwoven with the growth and prosperity of the country, and flee for no offence, like a base culprit—I cannot. I would rather prefer death at my own home, amid the flowers and trees planted and consecrated by affection, and upon the soil of the country I have toiled to build up. Our press has been thrown into the Missouri river—I may be buried there too—an humble individual is in the power of hundreds of armed men—but his death will not destroy the freedom of the American press. Independence of thought and action is inherent in the bosom of every freeman, and it will gush up like a perpetual fountain forever. God has impressed on his universe the principles of truth and justice, and they must prevail.

If there is no security in the land of Washington—if an American home affords no protection—if the time has arrived when this Union must be dissolved, and all its kindred ties and mighty interests broken and destroyed, and our land drenched with fraternal blood, then let me be buried beneath the turbid waters of the Missouri rather than live to behold such a scene. God save our country!

GEO. S. PARK.

Parkville, Mo., April 23, 1855.

MESSRS. PARK AND PATTERSON.

The latest Western papers have learned that George S. Park was severely Lynched in Kansas Territory a few days ago, and his dwelling house burned to the ground, and say exultantly, the "work goes bravely on."

The *Weekly* (Platte) *Argus* warns both Park and Patterson not to appear in Weston on Saturday (to-day.) The mob resolutions, it will be remembered by our readers, were to the effect that if these men were found in Weston on that day, they should be thrown into the Missouri river or be followed to Kansas and hung.

The *Argus* further says, that "the course of those who committed to the bottom of the Missouri river the *Luminary* press, has been sanctioned by a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Clay county, who have appointed committees to wait upon, and warn off abolition preachers."

WHY THE PRESS WAS DESTROYED.

The Weston *Reporter* says that the mobbing of the Parkville *Luminary* was caused by the following paragraph, which it published. Read, and see how much abolitionism there is in it:—

We have occupied conservative and national ground, promptly opposing the measures and men who have brought on this crisis. Will the President meet it? Surely he cannot longer follow counsels from among abolitionists and nullifiers? The country demands that sound, firm, energetic men have the direction of public affairs, who will impress and enforce justice and law. There is virtually no law in Kansas, and no security for life and property, save in the sense of honor and justice cherished by every true pioneer. This may save the country from the bloodshed, but the government is held up to ridicule and contempt, and its authority disregarded. Judges of elections have been displaced, and others appointed; the polls have in some instances been guarded with pistols and bowie knives, and some of those elected are going to the Governor, swearing that if he does not give a certificate of election immediately, they will "cut his throat from ear to ear!" Is the flag of our country to be no longer a protection? or are individuals or companies of men to declare we will, and it must be so, without regard to law? Is this what the authors of the Nebraska-Kansas bill meant by squatter sovereignty?

MEETING IN PARKVILLE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Parkville, held April 25th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, There are abroad impressions prejudicial in the extreme to the citizens of Parkville, brought about from the tone and sentiments of the public print, which has until of late been published in our city—therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That we, the citizens of Parkville, utterly repudiate such sentiments, emphatically deny that the said paper was the true exponent of our principles upon the subject of slavery; that, on the contrary, we are now and ever have been throughout this contest, pro-slavery men, in principle, feeling and action.

2d. That we do most heartly rejoice in the result of the recent election in Kansas Territory, and hail it as a signal triumph of the South over the insidious machinations of our enemies, at home and abroad. That we did all in our power to effect that desired end, and that we will continue to labor for the extension of slavery in that Territory, believing as we do that the interests of Missouri and the entire South require that the institution of slavery should exist therein.

3d. That we are Missourians in spirit and feeling, and that we are ready at all times and under all circumstances to heartily co operate with our fellow citizens of Platt county, and throughout the State, to secure and maintain our rights as pro-slavery men. This we pledge ourselves to do.

4th. That we are Southern in feeling, principle and interest, and that we do most cordially approve and endorse the recent action of our friends and neighbors in removing from our midst the means for the publication of that incendiary sheet, the Parkville *Luminary*.

5th. That those who are not for us are against us, and that he who evinces by his acts or words, his opposition to the institution of slavery, should not reside where said institution exists. That we, as citizens of a slaveholding State, deprecate the settlement of those in our midst who are opposed to our peculiar institutions.

VIOLENCE IN KANSAS.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 5th inst., says:—We regret to learn that bloody deeds begin to attest the hostile feeling existing in Kansas, in relation to squatter sovereignty. By a steamer just arrived from Fort Leavenworth, we have received a copy of a handbill, dated the 1st inst., in which the murder of Malcomb Clark is announced, and a call made to the citizens to meet and take action in relation to the matter. The deceased is represented as having borne the character of a most worthy and estimable citizen. Of the standing of McCrea, the homicide, no mention is made, nor are we acquainted at all with his history. The difficulty occurred on the 30th ult., and the meeting of the citizens was to have taken place on the 3d instant.

Great excitement prevailed at Fort Leavenworth when the steamer left. McCrea was in confinement, awaiting the decision of the people. From the feeling expressed, it was feared he would be most summarily dealt with. The handbill, as well as the information derived from the officers of the boat, leave no doubt but that the melancholy deed was the result of that foul spirit of discord which has been let loose in the Territory by men professing to be actuated by holy and philanthropic motives.

Attached to the memoranda of the steamer Edinburg we find a few additional particulars. The quarrel between McCrea and Clark originated in a meeting of squatters held at Leavenworth City, and grew out of a dispute about voting. McCrea is a lawyer. After he shot his victim, he attempted to escape by swimming the river, but was overtaken, and conveyed to the guard-house. The excitement both in Weston and Leavenworth was intense, and it was apprehended that the citizens would tear down the prison and lynch the prisoner. We give the handbill entire:—

TO THE PUBLIC—GREAT INDIGNATION MEETING—AROUSE, AND AVENGE THE BLOOD OF YOUR FELLOW MAN!!!

Whereas, Malcomb Clark, one of our most worthy and estimable citizens—a man whom it was impossible to see without admiring, or to know without esteeming, and of whom it might be said that those who knew him best loved him most—was consigned to an untimely grave, killed, atrociously