New-York Tribune.

BY HORACE GREELEY. "I desire you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out—I ask nothing more."—HARRISON. OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-ST.

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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TO THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC.

In the hope of securing a wide and general Advertising patronage, the favors of our friends will be inserted till further notice at the following reduced rates, viz:

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Twelve lines or less (over six), first insertion	50 cts.
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CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

GERARD & KLINCK,

No. 167 Spring-street.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of LADIES to their stock of Dry Goods, comprising as great a variety of rich Silk Goods as can be found in Broadway, and at much lower prices. We will endeavor to convince all who may favor us with a call, that the above are facts worthy of attention.

Our assortment consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Rich China Silks	Bombazines, of every description
Damask do., new style	Printed Lawns, a superior article
Rich figured do.	Irish Linens
Plain, of all kinds	Table Damask
Black and blue-black do.	French, English and American
Silk Shawls	Calicoes, Jackonets, Cambrics,
Silk Scarfs	&c., &c.

N. B.—Just received, a superior article of Gambroons and Crape Cambletts. a27 tf

NEW AND RICH SPRING GOODS.

H. & H. HALL, 29 Catharine street, corner of Henry, would inform their Customers and the Public generally that they have within the last month purchased at auction nearly $30,000 worth of DRY GOODS, (solely for Cash,) many of them for less than half their value, which they are positively now selling for the following low and unheard-of prices:

CALICOES.

29 cases of English Prints, containing 40,000 yards, at 1s. per yard. These Goods are richly worth 1s8 per yard. Also, a good assortment of French Prints, from 2s to 2s6 per yard. Printed Muslins from 1s6 to 2s6 per yard.

MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.

200 dresses of dark De Laines, from 12s to 14s per dress. 100 dresses splendid satin stripe Challeys, very cheap. 50 Queen's fancy dresses, (a new style of goods.)

SILKS.

Rich plain black and blue black Silks of every style and quality. Also, a magnificent assortment of colored Silks, plain and figured.

SHAWLS.

Broche Shawls of the largest size, from 12s. up.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

100 pieces Satinetts, from 3s6 to 8s. Gambroons, Drillings, and Summer Stuffs, of every size and pattern.

LINENS.

Linens, Lawns, Diapers, &c. &c. &c. &c. 200 dozen of linen-cambric Hdkfs, from 1s6 upwards which is not half the cost of importation.

DOMESTICS.

20 bales of heavy yard wide bro Sheetings, at 6d per yard. Also, 50 cases of bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, from 8d per yard upwards. Bedticks, Furnitures, Checks, Prints, &c.

A good assortment of Hoisery and Gloves.

N. B. Just received, 50 pieces of black and blue black Bombazines, from 6s. per yard upwards. a26 1w

RICH PRINTED MUSLINS.

P. BROWN & CO. 469½ Broadway, 2d store below Grand street, beg to call the attention of the Ladies to a large assortment of beautiful printed Muslins which they have just received. The styles are all entirely new, of the most elegant designs, and perfectly fast colors. The prices, it will be seen, are remarkably low.

Rich China patterns, white ground, only 3s per yard.
Colored grounds, very beautiful style, 2s6d.
Splendid colored stripes, only 3s
Also, 3000 yards new style Mous. de Laine, only 2s6 per yd. a great bargain.
300, splendid 7-4 and 8-4 silk shawls, only $3 50 and $5 00.
An entirely new style of rich Cashmere Shawls, have just been received.
Plain colored satin striped Challys 4s per yard.
A large lot of beautiful embroidered Challys, only 6s per yard. a24 1m

DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.

WE invite the attention of our customers, (the Ladies in particular,) to our extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, for quality, style and cheapness, cannot be excelled in the city. Selling for Cash only, and having but one price to our Goods, from which we never vary, we can always offer bargains worthy attention.

Please call and examine our

SILKS.

Black double width high lustre
" striped and figured, 2s6
" plain Italian, 3s
Colored Silk, yard wide, 10s
" English Gro de Naples 3s6
" Corde Voloute for Bonnets
Blue black Levantine 3s
Black do 2s6

MOUSSELINE DE LAINE.

Rich Paris styles all wool 3s
Rich Satin stripe 4s
Rich styles from 1s6 to 2s
FRENCH & ENGLISH PRINTS
Rich French Prints from 1s to 2s6
" English " 1s to 2s
" American styles 6d to 2s6
Scotch Gingham 6d to 2s6

DOMESTICS.

Hamilton, Phoenix, Waltham and other styles 5-4 & 6-4 Sheetings.
New-York Mills, Boott, Hamilton, Coddington, Waltham super, Berkshire and other Long Cloths, from 8d to 1s
Heavy fine and superfine brown Shirtings, a large assortment

LINENS!—LINENS!

A large lot from auction, the best assortment of Shirting and fine Linens ever offered, from 2s to 10s per yard. Cheap RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, & LACE GOODS....Astonishing Cheap.

P. GREGORY & SON,

a19 175 Spring street.

TO LADIES SHOPPING IN GRAND STREET

THE subscriber is daily receiving DRY GOODS from auction, of the newest styles and latest importation, which will be offered at reduced prices. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give a call and examine the Goods.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Broche Shawls at all prices
Bebda do a new and rich article.
Silk do damask patterns

MUSLIN DE LAINES.

Elegant striped and figured Plain de Laines, all colors.

SILKS.

Rich Brocade from 6s to 8s
ds striped from 5s to 7s
do figured, a large assortment
Also, plain Silks in a great variety

CHALLY

Plain Challys from 4s to 5s6
Rich Satin striped and figure do. from 3s6 to 6s

DOMESTICS.

Brown and bleached Sheeting and Shirting
Waltham, Phenix, Hamilton and Long Cloth Shirtings
Also, a large assortment of other Goods, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

N. B. Ladies will call and examine.

a17 C. A. HOMAN, 255 Grand street.

CHEAP AUCTION GOODS.

TOWNSEND & MAC DOWELL, 165 Spring street, are receiving daily from auction a large and desirable assortment of RICH GOODS—among which may be found—

French Calicoes, handsome styles.
French Mourning Muslins, a beautiful article.
Figured and stripe De Laines, of every shade and pattern.
Plain Mode and blue black De Laines.
Stripe rep, and blue black Silks, uncommonly cheap.
9-4 rich silk Shawls.
Large lot of Irish Linens.
2 cases Cambric Hdkfs.
2 do plain and figd Parasols.

☞ **Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.** at a small advance. a23 12t*

CASH SYSTEM.

LESTER, HOLMES & CO.

167 PEARL-STREET.

ARE daily receiving from Auction and elsewhere constant supplies of new and fashionable **STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS**, which being bought with CASH, are offered to country and city merchants at unusually low prices for CASH. They invite those who wish to get a great many Goods for a small sum of money, to examine their present unequalled Stock. a17 tf

THE CHEAP

GRAND-ST. DRY GOOD ESTABLISHMENT.

M. HULSE, 122 GRAND-STREET, respectfully informs his patrons and the Public, that he is daily receiving from Auction a great variety of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of the latest importation, which he is offering for sale very low at his Cheap Store, **122** Grand street, (between Broadway and Crosby street.)—Where the Nimble Sixpence is made to take the place of the Slow Shilling.

a21 1m

SILK LONG SHAWLS.

BENNETT & RHODES, 405 Broadway, have just received—

2 cartons colored Long Shawl SCARFS.
3 do black do do
1 do emb'd do do

Also, Wide Black Silk for Scarfs, all of which will be sold low. a22 6t

JOHN A. LORD respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has now on hand a beautiful assortment of SPRING GOODS of all descriptions.

Just received, 2000 yards of French printed Lawns, 1s6 per yard; Linen and Linen Cambric Hdkfs, very low; French Prints and Printed Muslin; Bleached and Brown Muslin at all prices. A complete assortment of Bonnet Silks and Ribbons, Laces, Lisses, together with every other article in the millinery line, cheap at 163 Spring street, corner of Thompson. a23 8t*

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCHES.

The churches on New-England ground!
How thickly do they stand!
The pride of ancient villages—
The beacons of the land.
In climes remote, on gilded towers
They say the sunbeams fall;
But churches of the mountain-land
Are lovelier than them all.

For they are of a snowy white,
With blinds of darkest green;
And, when they stand 'mid leafy elms,
No better sight is seen.
With spires that rise more beautiful
Than e'er did Grecian domes;
Ah! sweet, in June, the churches look,
Among New-England homes.

Those brown church aisles—those pine church aisles!
How firmly are they trod
By the staunch-hearted worshipers
Who fear no one but God;
And always do the tolling bells
Bring there the old and young,
Although nor chime nor royal round
Those bells have ever rung.

But yet on days of joy and mirth
A glad, quick note they play,
And sound they do so mournfully
Upon a funeral day;
On Sabbath morns in summer time
Their loud tones fill the air,
And pleasantly at eventide
They ring again for prayer.

White churches on New-England hills!
By him who leaves the spot,
Where once he watched your wheeling vanes,
Ye never are forgot.
Sometimes he 'll see your tapering spires,
As when, through forests dark,
He glided o'er the shady stream,
Within his little bark.

If others want, 'neath sculptured roofs,
Rich marble aisles to see,
White churches of the mountain-land!
Ye 're fair enough for me.
And there 's a bell, far, far away,
And ringing at this hour,
Whose peal I 'd sooner hear than chimes
From any English tower.

For though there lie between us now
The blue lake and the brine,
Oft have I listened to its tones
In that old home of mine:
So while on this good sacred day
It rings its pleasant sound,
I weave a song to churches white
Upon New-England ground.

H.
Cleveland, Ohio. New-Yorker.

From Blackwood's Magazine for April.

THE HOLOCAUST.

AN EPISODE OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

[Concluded.]

About two hours after dark, Merino, attended by an aide-de-camp, and by an orderly leading his spare horse, rode round the bivouac, visited the guards that had been mounted, gave some short orders for precaution to his second in command; and at length, having completed his inspection, left the ground occupied by his troops, without, perhaps, a single man being able to say which direction he had taken. Still accompanied by his aide-de-camp and orderly, he rapidly [illegible] a mountain defile, and pursued his way in silence for more than a quarter of an hour. During this time he followed a road so full of turnings and windings, that it would have been nearly impossible for any one who was previously unacquainted with it, to have retraced his steps even in the day-time. Having arrived at what he considered a fitting spot, he turned to his orderly—"Tu aqui," (stop here,) he said, "and in two hours be ready." The soldier, accustomed to Merino's habits, dismounted, and occupied himself in unsaddling and feeding his own horse and the one which he led. Meantime, the Cura pursued his way, now by the side of precipices, and over smooth rocks and stones, on which it appeared every moment that the horses' feet must slip from under them; now through deep ravines, overhung by old stunted oak-trees, whose branches, bowed down by heavy masses of dark-green ivy, by mistletoe, and other parasite plants, formed a compact arch, and shut out the smallest glimmering of light from those who passed beneath their shade. At some distance from his orderly, the cautious priest left his aide-de-camp in nearly as unceremonious a manner as he had done the soldier, and proceeded alone to a spot of smooth turf, sheltered by trees and shrubs, surrounded by steep rocks, and accessible only by one narrow and difficult path, more fitting for the feet of goats than of horses or men. He unsaddled his charger, and, after carefully covering him with a blanket, fastened on his nose-bag, containing an ample feed of corn. He then took from his valise a small iron pot, a fragment of bread, and some chocolate. He collected a few sticks, and lit a fire, and, fetching some water from a neighbouring rivulet, procured himself, in a very few minutes, a cup of chocolate. Having eaten his frugal supper, he took a large draft of cold water, and stretching himself under a tree, was in an instant asleep.

In somewhat less than two hours, the indefatigable Merino was again in the saddle, and on his road back to the bivouac of his troops; calling, on his way, for his aide-de-camp and orderly. It was past midnight; and the sky, which the sunset had left clear and starry, was now overspread with clouds which rendered the darkness complete, especially in the neighborhood of the mountains. The Cura, however, seemed nowise embarrassed by this circumstance; but guided his horse through the most intricate and difficult paths with as much facility as if he had been in broad daylight, on a good road. Having arrived at the bivouac, and satisfied himself of its well-being, and of the alertness of the sentries, he turned his horse's head south; and soon finding himself on some tolerably open country, he struck into a canter, which shortly brought him to the vicinity of the *Camino Real*, or highway from Burgos to Madrid, on which Aranda del Duero is situated. Here he halted, and, dismounting, listened attentively; but for some minutes no sound broke the stillness of the night. He had laid his hand on his horse's mane to remount, when the regular monotonous noise produced by the march of a body of troops became audible. The Cura sprung into the saddle, and with his two companions retired behind a broken hedge, which bordered part of the road. The noise increased; and shortly appeared, coming from the direction of Aranda, a score of cavaliers, whose small black shapskas, and long lances, denoted them to be Poles of the French imperial guard. These were followed, at a short interval, by nearly two hundred more, and by a battalion of infantry, also Poles; of which nation there were a vast number serving with the French armies in Spain. "What are these?" exclaimed Merino, as soon as the first horsemen came in sight; and, when their near approach enabled him to distinguish the character of the troops, his voice trembled with savage exultation, as he turned to his aide-de-camp with the words—"They are French." He allowed the whole column to pass him, carefully noting their numbers, and then, setting spurs to his horse, galloped off to the *corral*.

The high-road, which the French troops were following in a northerly direction, passed on the eastern side of the village in which we introduced Merino to the reader, and whence the country lane or cross-road by which the Spaniards arrived at their bivouac ground, led westward. The lane debouched on the sort of heath or waste before mentioned, at the further extremity of which was a pine wood; whilst the *corral* and fields in which the Cura's band had stationed itself, were more to the south. It will be understood by this description of the ground, that Merino in a few minutes' canter across the country reached his troops; whilst it would take the French nearly an hour to arrive at the same point by the more circuitous route they were following. Before they had entered the village, the Cura had returned to the *corral*, and called to a person in the garb of a countryman, who was lying wrapped in a woollen rug at the entrance of the building, "Julian!"—"Señor!" answered the peasant, and sprung to his feet. Merino whispered a few words in his ear, and the man immediately started off at full speed.

When the French arrived at the village in which they expected to find Merino, their first care was to place sentries round the houses, which were but few in number, and a general search then ensued for the important prisoner whom they expected to make. Meanwhile the alcalde, and some others of the inhabitants, were brought before the commanding-officer of the expedition; but to all his questions as to when they had last seen Merino, and where he was to be found, they replied in a manner but little calculated to assist the search. They declared themselves entirely unacquainted with the Cura's places of resort, and that for months he had not been in their neighborhood. To promises and offers of reward they opposed protestations of ignorance; and to menaces and blows a dogged silence. The French colonel, who had fully expected to catch Merino in bed in the village, and to carry him off in triumph to Aranda, found himself perplexed, and turned to consult with some of his officers who stood near. Around them were grouped soldiers bearing torches, by the flickering light of which was dimly distinguished the dark line of cavalry drawn up in the *plaza*; while in the midst of a party of infantry stood the alcalde and four other peasants, holding their large-brimmed felt hats in their hands, their slouching attitudes, bare necks, and sunburnt countenances, contrasting strangely with the military stiffness, pale faces, and fierce mustaches of their guards.

"Shoot these men," said the commanding-officer, addressing himself to one of his subalterns. In a few seconds their hands were bound, and the firing party drawn up. But it was not the intention of the French officer to execute his threat; he merely wished to frighten the prisoners into greater communicativeness. It may be doubted how far he would have succeeded; but a young peasant, who had remained unobserved behind the soldiers, stepped forward. "May it please your Excellency," he said in Spanish, "to cause these men to be unbound, and I will be your guide to the Cura Merino. I know the farm-house in which he was to pass this night, and by the road I can show you, an hour will be sufficient to arrive there."

"Who are you, and why did you not speak before?" asked the colonel.

"If I did not speak sooner," was the reply, "it was that I had no wish to have a knife or a bayonet in my body, or half a dozen bullets in my head, the reward which I shall inevitably receive from some of the Cura's followers, if they learn that I have betrayed their General. When I found, however, that you seriously intended to shoot my father because he would not tell you what he did not know, I resolved to risk my own life to save his."

The man designated by the peasant as his father, stared at the speaker, and seemed about to reply; but on an almost imperceptible sign made to him by the young man, he remained silent. This *manege* did not escape the quick eye of the French chief.

"Hark ye, my man," he said, "your tongue runs almost too glibly, and your volubility is nearly as suspicious as the reserve of yonder churl with whom I observed you telegraphing. I shall, however, release these men, because I can find them again should I want them. For yourself, these are my conditions; fifty ounces of gold in your pocket the moment I have that lurking fox, Merino, in my power: one ounce of lead in your skull if you deceive or lead me astray."

"I accept the terms, Colonel," boldly replied the person addressed; "but it is time you were stirring, for the fighting-[illegible] the bird flown."

The troops were immediately put in motion, the guide being provided with a horse, and placed between the colonel and another officer. Having passed through the lane, a compact column was formed, which moved across the heath at a quick steady pace in the direction of the pine-wood. The French commander renewed, from time to time, his promises of rewards, and threats of a speedy death, according as the one or the other might be merited by his guide; who contented himself with replying that he was under no apprehension, and that his *Excelencia* would be satisfied with the result of his expedition. The night was so dark, that not an object could be discerned further off than fifteen or twenty paces. The head of the column had arrived at about the distance from the first pine-trees, when a strong voice challenged in French—"Who goes there?"—"France," answered the Colonel, laying his hand on one of his holster pistols. "Fire!" commanded the same voice as before. The word was illuminated by the simultaneous flash of five hundred muskets, the echoes of the reports running round the mountains, and at length dying away in the distance. The two front ranks of the French infantry fell almost to a man. At the same instant the right flank was charged by a squadron of cavalry, and the whole column thrown into inextricable confusion. A torch, which had been kept concealed by the Spaniards, was produced, and a hundred others immediately lighted at it. By their glare might be seen the whole of Merino's forces, quietly hemming in the devoted little band, which, already broken by the volley and the subsequent charge of the hussars, was in no state to contend with the far superior forces brought against it. Those who attempted to resist, and amongst them was the Colonel, who had been wounded but not killed, by the first discharge, were instantly despatched. The remainder, nearly seven hundred men, surrendered themselves prisoners; and their arms, and the horses of the cavalry, having been taken from them, they were marched down to the *corral*, into which they were driven pell-mell, like a flock of sheep into the slaughter-house, and the entrance of the building was, by Merino's order, immediately blocked up with bushes, branches, and trunks of trees, which the Spaniards brought for the purpose. The diabolical intention of this proceeding soon became apparent. A large stack of fire-wood, which the peasants had built up near the shed, had, by the Cura's orders, been distributed around it. To this had been added branches broken off the trees, and straw, of which a considerable quantity had been brought for the horses. Torches were then applied in fifty different places, and in an instant the *corral* was in flames!

Then commenced the most horrible scene which was, perhaps, ever witnessed or described. The seven hundred unfortunate Poles and Frenchmen, who, if they had not expected quarter, had by no means anticipated the frightful nature of the death reserved for them, uttered frantic yells when they became aware of their dreadful situation—when they saw the flames rising, and heard the pine planks, of which the building was composed, crackling and splitting in every direction around them. They made desperate efforts to break out of their burning prison; but even when, aided by the devouring element, they succeeded in making a breach, on every side was a wall of fire, and beyond that the naked sabres and fixed bayonets of the guerillas, by which those who rushed out, scorched and blackened by the flames, were thrust back again into the furnace. Fortunate were those amongst the number, who, by hugging the sharp steel, procured themselves a speedy and less painful death than that to which they were otherwise destined.

In a few minutes the roof fell in, and the dry fern and litter which was in great abundance on the floor of the stable, became ignited. The heat was so violent, that the Spaniards were obliged to retire to some distance from the conflagration. The beams and planks of which the shed was built, were forced inwards by the fagots piled against them. The flames spread rapidly, and attained those of the wretched victims who had crowded together in the centre of the *corral*, to avoid as long as possible their inevitable doom. To their agonizing shrieks for mercy, their executioners replied by shouts of—"Death to the Poles: remember Ocaña!"

At length Merino, either moved by pity, or desirous to hasten his departure, lest a larger force of French might be sent in quest of their comrades, ordered a volley to be fired amongst the survivors. Every shot told on the mass of dark forms that were writhing in the midst of what appeared to be a lake of fire. After one or two piercing cries of agony, and a few heart-rending groans, a pyramid of bright flame shot up into the air, and all was over!

The day was breaking when Merino, at the head of his troops, left the theatre where this bloody tragedy was enacted. As he passed the spot where the French had received the volley from the wood, his horse nearly trode on the body of a peasant who had been killed by a pistol-shot *à bout portant*. The ball had penetrated his brain; and his dark curling hair, and a colored handkerchief which he wore round his head, were singed and blackened with the powder.

"Poor Julian!" said the Cura, "what a pity!" It was his best and most intelligent spy.

The French Colonel had kept his word.

Our Trade with the British Colonies.

REPORT *of a Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in relation to the present Commercial Arrangements with Great Britain.*

At a special meeting of the 'Boston Chamber of Commerce,' a letter from the Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, of the United States Senate, respecting the present commercial arrangement with Great Britain, was laid before it. The subject was referred to a committee, and their report is as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the operation of the present commercial arrangement with Great Britain have attended to that subject, and respectfully state their views with regard to it.

They think that it will be found injurious to the interests of our country; that its tendency is to foster British navigation at the expense of our own; and that, in effect, it has done this to a deplorable extent.

The arrangement allows the imposition, without limitation, of duties on our produce imported into the British Colonies from the United States, and that they may vary in different Colonies; that, when imported into any Colony, such goods may be naturalized, or considered as productions of that Colony, and transported to any other free of duty; that goods may be transported from one Colony or Province to another, only by British vessels; that American vessels may bring to the Colonies or Provinces nothing but the products of the United States.

To avail herself of the advantages which such an arrangement offered, England immediately imposed heavy, and, in some instances, prohibitory duties on our products when imported into the West Indies from the United States, and admitted the same articles free of duty when imported circuitously through the provinces.

Such are the benefits to British Navigation from the arrangement, that, as your Committee are informed, Americans have become owners of British vessels to a very considerable extent, in order to avail themselves of them.

Before adducing the statistical facts which your Committee think abundantly support their assertion, they will state some of the modes in which the arrangement is now made subservient to the interests of British ship-owners.

Articles of our produce, to a very large amount, are daily ordered to be shipped to the British Provinces; they are sent in British vessels, *nominally* landed and naturalized, and sent directly to the West Indian colonies; the vicinity of a number of ports in the Provinces where this can be effected, (within two days' sail from Boston,) renders this almost equivalent to a direct voyage from our ports to the West Indies; and it is one in which American vessels cannot participate. As may readily be supposed, every facility is given in such ports of naturalization.

There is another mode, in which the arrangement favors British shipping, deserving of particular attention. [illegible] vessels proceed to our Southern ports; [illegible] cargo of yellow pine lumber, return to the Provinces, naturalize the cargo, and carry it to England. The duty on this article thus carried is so much less than on its direct importation from the United States as entirely to preclude its being carried in American vessels. This is done to a considerable extent; and your Committee suggest that if such a discrimination of duty, on an article notoriously not produced in the British Provinces, be consistent with the existing arrangement, they can see no reason why a similar duty may not be applied to our other staples, so as to throw the whole carrying trade between the United States and Great Britain into the hands of our commercial competitors.

Again, with regard to flour: this article is admitted into the Provinces, from the United States, free of duty. The amount thus imported by sea is immense, but insignificant in comparison with that carried into the Provinces over the frontiers. The duty, in England, on flour from the Provinces is five shillings per quarter for the highest rate, and may be as low as sixpence per quarter. On the same article, imported directly from the United States, the duty ranges from a shilling per quarter to twenty-five shillings and eightpence; the rate of duty depends on the price in England, and is usually about twenty shillings per quarter, or four times greater than the duty on flour from the Provinces. Here is a vast field for the employment of British vessels, to the exclusion of our own, in the transportation of our own products.

There is another mode in which the arrangement favors British shipping, in the creation of what has been called the triangular voyage. Formerly, British vessels engaged in the Colonial trade went to the Colonies in ballast, or but partially laden; they often remained there a long time for the preparation of their cargoes, with which they returned to England. Now, they take full freights to the United States; thence, full or partial freights to the West Indies; and thence, full freights to England. Or, they proceed with freights from England to the West Indies; whence, in a few days, they arrive at our Southern ports, where they obtain full freights for Europe. British vessels thus employed have a decided advantage over us, even in the direct freights to and from our own ports.

The gradual extinction of our direct trade with the British West Indies seems an inevitable result of the arrangement; the discrimination of duties on articles imported there directly from the United States, and on the same articles when imported circuitously through the Provinces, will eventually turn the whole course of trade in that direction. The duty on flour from the United States is five shillings; and on beef and pork more than twenty shillings per barrel; on lumber, it is twenty-eight shillings; and on shingles, more than three dollars per thousand. All these articles from the Provinces are admitted free of duty; of course, most of them are imported circuitously. And not only so, but the first freight to the Provinces, from the United States, is in British vessels, in consequence of the facilities enjoyed by them at the ports of naturalization for transportation to the West Indies. In 1824, 1825, and 1826, the American tonnage which entered our ports, direct from the British West Indies, was 292,700 tons; in 1837, 1838 and 1839, it has diminished to 155,800 tons.

If such be the state of our direct trade, we have not much to console us in the comparative increase of British tonnage and our own, in the whole course of the Colonial and Provincial trade. The British tonnage cleared from our ports for the Colonies and Provinces in 1824, 1825 and 1826 was 51,300 tons: the American tonnage was 477,100 tons. In 1837, 1838 and 1839, the clearance of British tonnage, as above, was 1,225,500 tons, and of American but 1,126,000 tons; the increase of British tonnage in our own ports, during this whole period, being about ten times greater than that of our own.

In addition to our own vicious legislation, our competitors have other advantages over us. The expense of building vessels in the Provinces is less, by about one-third, than that of building ours; and they are likewise manned and equipped more cheaply. It is true that, from their manifest inferiority, they do not command the same rates of freight as our own; but their influence is powerful for evil against us.

As the source whence the Navy—our right arm in foreign contest—must draw its whole strength, it has ever been our avowed policy to encourage our navigation; its importance may well entitle it not merely to a fair field, but to especial favor. Even a fair field is now denied to us. Many and great advantages are, by this arrangement, given to our most active competitors; and the annexed table, prepared from official returns, shows to what a fearful extent they have availed themselves of them.

Table of American and British tonnage cleared from the several ports of the United States, for foreign ports, from 1824 to 1839, inclusive.

Year.	American tonnage.	British tonnage.
1824	919,300	69,300
1825	960,000	61,900
1826	953,000	65,700
1827	930,500	94,300
1828	897,400	105,600
1829	944,800	87,800
1830	971,800	89,300
1831	972,500	211,300
1832	974,900	284,900
1833	1,142,200	377,200
1834	1,134,000	458,100
1835	1,400,500	523,400
1836	1,315,500	538,900
1837	1,266,600	536,400
1838	1,408,300	486,900
1839	1,477,900	491,500

The sudden and great increase of British tonnage subsequently to 1830, when the arrangement went into operation, cannot fail to be remarked. In six years, from 1824 to 1830, its increase was less than twenty per cent.; in the ensuing six years, from 1830 to 1836, it was six hundred per cent. The whole increase of American tonnage engaged in foreign trade from 1824 to 1839 has been but fifty-two per cent.; whilst that of British tonnage, in our own ports, has been more than four hundred and forty-seven per cent. in the same period.

Your committee deemed an estimate of the amount of the freights of American vessels in the foreign trade, now so jeopardied, not irrelevant to the purpose for which they were appointed; they accordingly submit such a one, from which it appears that the amount of these freights, earned by 677,200 tons of shipping thus engaged, is more than thirty-eight millions of dollars annually; and, moreover, that there are 1,423,000 tons of American shipping engaged in the coastwise trade, whose earnings must very much exceed that amount.

W. J. LORING,
WILLIAM WARD,
PHILO S. SHELTON,
NATHAN RICE, *Committee.*

Boston, February 9, 1841.

At a special meeting of the "Boston Chamber of Commerce," February 9, 1841, the above report was submitted; and thereupon it was voted that it be accepted, and forwarded to the Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, with a request that he would lay it before the Senate of the United States.

A true copy from the records. Attest: G. M. THACHER, Secretary B. C. C.

New-York Legislature.

On Monday, very little discussion of general interest took place in either House. Each was intent on business, of which a good deal of secondary or local interest was despatched. Among others, Bills with the following titles were read a third time and passed in the Senate:

Respecting the powers and duties of the Canal Board and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

To authorize resident aliens to hold and convey real estate.

To amend the act to reduce the expenses of foreclosing mortgages in the Court of Chancery.

Relative to Courts held by Justices of the Peace

To erect the town of Penn Yan. Ayes 17, Noes 4

The following are among those passed in the [illegible]

Orphan House in the City of New York.

In relation to the Onondoga and Montezuma Salt Works.

C. F. Mitchell.—This distinguished forger, it would seem from the following letter which we find in the Commercial of last evening, is at present in Montreal. He appears to have completely thrown behind him all regard for public opinion—to have relinquished all claims to respectability, and rushed at once into the excesses and companionship of outcasts, from which the strong arm of Law or the stronger power of Death alone will be likely to rescue him. Once let self-respect be cast away, and crime ventured, and how swift and terrible is the downward plunge!

MONTREAL, April 21, 1841.

Charles F. Mitchell, the person who committed those forgeries in your city and Philadelphia, is now in this city. He arrived on the 9th inst. bearing the name of Goodwin, and passes his time in gambling and at houses of ill-fame. He was arrested a few days since and taken before the police, but succeeded, by feeing lawyers, in getting clear. His trunk, however, was searched, and about $4,000 was found in it, mostly notes of the Girard Bank. He is spending it very freely. A stranger called at my office this morning with $150, which he had received from Goodwin, who he said had lost it in gambling.

It struck me that this Goodwin might be Mitchell, and I said so to the stranger, who told me that he had been introduced to Mitchell in New-York about three years ago, and had afterward seen him at Buffalo, and had no doubt that this Goodwin was the same man. When he first met him in Montreal he told him that he thought he had seen him before, but Goodwin (or Mitchell) denied all acquaintance with him. When I mentioned Mitchell's name, my informant distinctly recollected that this was the same person. I learn, moreover, that he told his lawyer he was a Member of Congress, and at the police office confessed that his name was Mitchell.

I have spent the whole day in trying to have him arrested, but without success. Our authorities say—'The United States refuse to give up persons who have committed the most heinous crimes in this country, (alluding to Holmes the murderer,) and why should we trouble ourselves about this man? He is spending his money very freely, which will do us some good.'

The money that he obtained by his forgeries might be recovered from him by proving the debt. He might be arrested on a civil process, if authority were given some one here to proceed against him.

More Forgery.—The Philadelphia Chronicle states that within the last few days a forgery to the amount of $3,000 was committed on the Philadelphia Bank of that city. It appears that a well-dressed individual with rather grayish hair, called at the Bank, and handed to the Cashier a document purporting to be from the Bank of Mobile, requesting the Cashier to pay to the bearer the balance of the account between the two Banks. The document having the names of the principal officers of the Bank of Mobile attached to it, with the seal of the Bank also, not the least suspicion was excited. The balance, upward of three thousand dollars, was paid to the stranger, who immediately departed and has not since been heard of. It has since been ascertained that the document was a forgery. There is little doubt that this individual is connected with the gang who have so successfully carried on their operations at Cincinnati and other places, and have hitherto eluded the vigilance of the police.

The Panometer.—Prof. Hopkins of Williams' College has invented an instrument, called the Panometer, which, as its name imports, may be used for almost every description of mathematical or astronomical measurement—for taking the altitude of the sun, for measuring equatorial angles, for measuring horizontal angles in surveying, for ascertaining the variations and dip of the magnetic needle, and for various other purposes unnecessary to be enumerated here. It will be exhibited before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at their next annual meeting in Boston. The instrument was constructed by J. H. Phelps of Troy.