Steamboats and Railroads.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH,
HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER
OIST, OCEAN FORT and EXTONTOWN. The new sad
the distinct distance JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Cap. John
steep. will run few foot of Jayse, N. R., as follows: AT, OCKAS STAMES CHRISTOPHER CEPTORES (CEPT) AND CONTROL OF THE CO

1855. -NYACK and HAVERSTRAW
Pier daily, (except Sinday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock
P. M. Leave Havers and at 64 A. M. and 5 P. M., leaving each
way at Piermont, (Nyack Oak Hill Cemetery) and Rockland
Lake. Steamer J. P. SMITH Capt. R. T. Blanch, and steamer
ARROW, Capt. A. A. Lydacker.

1855. DAY BOAT for 1855.

Ryack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburth Poughtespie. Rhinebeck, Caratill, Hudson, and Caracctic Meakerved on board. The Javorite steemer ARMENIA, Capt. B. Cochran, Is now making her regular trips to Albary, caving New-York, from foot of Chamberset, every TUE. AV, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 7 ofclock, A. M. B.—A Ragage-Master will accompany the Steamer each ray, to check begage from For particulars, agains at Newboard and Sche Railload Office Chamberset, whatf.

CPEAP FARE for ALBANY—Passage 25 cents,
Berths 25 cents, State rooms 50 cents. The fast steamer
HERO, Cept, Hancox leaves north side of Robbisson-st. Pler, in
correction with New-York Central and Northern Railroads to
Sansters and Mintreal, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and
SUNDAY, 6 P. M.

LIVE O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE for

REGULAR DAY BOAT for ALBANY—Landing at YONKERS. WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIS, CATSKILL and HUISON.—Thesteamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. J. Poblemus, well commones her require trips from NEW-YORK to ALBANY, WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1885, teaving Jay-et. Pier, second pinc above Chambers, et., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, PRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Albany every TUESDAY, THUISDAY and SATURDAY. For further particulars inquire at No. 22 West-st., near Jay-et. BEGULAR DAY BOAT for ALBANY-Land

BELLE, Capt. J. Post. Jr. will be well-and sand BELLE, Capt. J. Post. Jr. will leave New York from Cabharine Market rip for NORTHPORT FOR JEFF JASON STONY ROOK ORLENT POINT, GREENPORT and SAG HARBOR ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at II. A. M.; returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at S. A.M., Greenport at 9 Orient Point 545, Stony Brook and Port Jeff-reon at 12 M., and Northport at 5 P.M. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods. JEW ROUTE for GREENPORT and SAG

RIVER.—The spendid and superior stoamer ME-TROFOLIS, Cept. Wm. Brown, leaves New-York every TUES-DAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock, P. M.; and BAY STATE, Cept. Thomas G. Jewett, leaves New-York every MONDAY. WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 3. N. R., near the Battery. Both touching at Newport each way.

port each way,

ofter no rooms will be regarded as secured to any applidit the same shall have been paid for,

it to Roston is forwarded through with great dispatch,

xpress Freight Train.

WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

DEGULAR MAIL LINE via STONINGTON FIGULAR MAIL LINE via SIONIAGION.

50: BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, NEW-BEDFORD and
UNTON.—Inland rease, carrying the Eastern Mail.

the new stranger PLYMOUTTH ROCK, Capt. Joel Stone, and
VANDERBILT, Capt. W. H. France, in connection with the
sington and Providence, and Beaton and Previdence Rabisis, seaving New-York Saily (Sundays excepted) from pi. J.

2. N. R., (first wharf above Hattery place.) at 5 o'clock P. M.,
the leaves Boston at 6 o'clock P. M., or on arrival of the Mail train,
the leaves Boston at 6 o'clock P. M., or on arrival of the Mail train,
the leaves Boston at 6 o'clock P. M., or on arrival of the Mail train,
the leaves Boston at 6 o'clock P. M., or on arrival of the Mail train,

C. VANDERBILT, from New-York-Monday, Wednes, and Friday. From Stonington-Tuesday, Thursday and

engers on arrival at Stonington, p. oce-de immediately per-de to Providence, Bosten, Tanuton and New-Bedford in spreas Mail train, reaching said places several house in ad-of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the Morring Limes connecting North and East. Passempers refer it remain on board the scennes, enjoying a oight's intermed, breakfasting if desired, and leave Stonington in A. M. train, connecting at Providence with the II A. M. or Bosten, Tanuton and New-Bedford, ough ticker on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for taket, Holmer's Hole and Wood's Hole, via New-Bedford, other with the new steamer Eagle Wing.

LUSHING RAIL-ROAD.—On and after April 17, 1854, the cars over the Fushing Railroad save Funding at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4, 6,30 P. M., connecting with the steamer Island City at Hunter's Point. The steamer Island City leaves New-York from Futton Market Slip at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6,50 P. M., connecting with the cars at Hunter's Foint.

WM., M. SMITH, Superintendent.

H UDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MODDAY, June 25, 1855, the Trains will leave Chambersst. Station as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with
Northern and Western Train. Mail Trais, 9 A. M. Through
Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation
Train, 7 P. M. For Poughteepste-Way Msii, 7 A. M., Express, 4 P. M.; Way Freight and Passunger Train, 1 P.M. For
Peckskill—5: 20 and 5:50 P. M. For Sing Sing—10:15 A. M.,
150 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peckskill Trains stop
at all the Way Stations. Passenger taken at Chambers, Canal,
Christopher, and Sisters SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M.,
from Ganalest, for Albany and Troy, stopping at all way StaBons.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and South-West, can obtain Through Tickens, and all information concerning routes. fare, &c., either by the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, or NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, by application at the Company's Office. No. 180 Broadway, cor. Deyes.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

NFW-YORK to MONTREAL, Ogdensburgh,
White Mountains, St. Johnsbury, and Burlington, via
Northampton, Brattleboro', Bellows Falls Butland, Win lay,
White River, Wells River, Moutpetier St. Albane, and Rouse's
Peint.—Thrugh ichek is via the NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. Boston Express Trains to Springfield, &
A.M. and 4P. M. Bazego checked through.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent—Office, Pier No. 25. Peck-slip.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE and HURON RAIL-

NTARIO, SIMCOE and HURON RAID-ROAD,—Great Route for the Sammer Pouriet to Macki-naw Saut Ste. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwankee, Chicago and all parts on Lake Michigan. In connection with the New York and Erie or New-York Central Railroads via Os-wego or Buffa o and Niegars Falls and Lake Outaris. Patties of Picasure and all persons on route to the above points, can better. Through Takes and all information concentring the route, by application at the Office of the Company, No. 257 Broadway, between Warner and Clambers et., to CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent. A. BRUNEL, Eeq., Sugerintendent, Tur-NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAIL-

EW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD-SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, May 7, 1255.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK-FOR New-HAVEN-7 8 A. M.,
(FR.) 1259, 3.29, (Ex. and Ac.) 4, (Ex.) 4.30 P. M. For
Bridgeport-7, 8 A. M., (Ex.) 12.50, 5.30, (Ac. and Ex.) 4,
(Ex., 14.20 P. M. For Millord, Stratified, Southport,
and Westport-7 A. M., 12.50, 3.20, 4.30 P. M. For Norwalk7, 9 A. M., 12.30, 2.30, (Ex. and Ac.) 4, (Ex.) 4.30, 5.15 P. M.
For Darlen and Greenwich-7, 9 A. M., 12.30, 3.20, (Ex. and
Ac.) 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Stanford-7, 9.3 A. M., (Ex.) 12.30,
3.20, 4, (Ex.), 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Port Cheeter and NewRochelle-7, 9 A. M., 12.30, 3.20, 4.30, 5.15, 6.15 P. M. For Range Treenwicks Statious-7, 9 A. M., 12.30, 6.50, 5.15, 6.15
P. M.
GUNNECTER TRAINS-For Response 5, M. (Ex.)

P. M. GENERTEN TRAINS—For Boston—S.A. M., (Ex.;) 4 f. M., (Ex.) For Hartford and Springfield—S, (Ex.;) 12.30, 4 P. M., (Ex.) For Commercious River Railroad to Montreal—S.A. M. (Ex.) 12.30 P. M. For New-London Railroad—S.A. M., (Ex.;) 12.30 P. M. For New-London Railroad—S.A. M., 4 P. M. For Houstonic Railroad—S.A. M., 3.50 P. M. Son Changatoch Railroad—S.A. M., 3.50 P. M. For Daubory and Norwalk Railroad—7, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

4 P. M.
TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—Pron. New-Haven—8.30, 7, 8.32
A. M.; 1.55, (Ex.,) 4.30, 8.55 P. M. (Ex.) From Bridgeport—
6.10, 7.42, 16.15 A. M.; 6.22, (Ex.,) 5.11, 8.32 P. M.; (Ex.) From
Norwalk—6. 6.44, 5.15, 10.52 A. M.; 12.0, (Ex.,) 5.25, 6.5, 10
P. M.; (Ex.) From Fort Chaster—3.50, 6.6, 7.25, 5.77, 11.52
A. M.; 4.03, 6.27 P. M.
JAMES EL HOYT, Supra.

NEW YORK and ERIE RAILROAD .- On and

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1836, and until further notice. Passenger Traits will leave Fier, foot of Dunner, as follows, vizit DUNKIRK EXPRESS, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 6 A. M., for Farlac, MAIL, at 6:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Suffalo and intermediate Station. Passengers by this Trais will remain over uight at Owigo, and proceed the sext morning.

BOCKLAND PASSENGER, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambersel, via Piermons, for Suffers' and Intermediate Scattons, WAY PASSENGER, at 4 P. M., (or Newburgh and Ottaville, and intermediate Stations.)

od intermediate Stations, NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, EMIGRANT, at 4 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stationa.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS, every day, excepting Saturdays at 6:30 P. M., for Duakira and Huffalo and intermediate Sta

one.

On SUNDAY, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 F. M.
These Express Trains connect at Elmirs with the Elmirs and
Ningara Falls Rairond, for Ningars Falls, at Burfale and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railrond for Cleveland, Cincinnati,
Teledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. and with first-class splendid
steamers for all ports on Lake Eric.

D. C. McCallum, General Sup'l.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY.

BEG.—Leave New-York for Easton, by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2, North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4. P. M. For Somerville, (way) at \$150 P. M.

The above trains connect at Bibabethrown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at \$A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILROAD to PHIL CABIDEN and AMBOT KALLROAD to PHILD ADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River.—Two lines daily, at 6 a M. and 2 P. M. Morning lines at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to SOUTH AMBOY, thence by cars to way-places and Philadelphia Fare 2.22. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to AMBOY, thence direct to Camden, by cars, through in five bours. Fare \$3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant Lines at 1 P. M. Fare \$1.50. Emigrant Line 5 P. M., \$1.25.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-

Jeney City.

Baggage checked through.

Breights will be transported between New-York and Roebester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto
can be obtained by caving upon the General Freight Agent of
the New-York and Eric Railroad Eric Buildings, or C. S.

TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 183 Broadway.

No trains on the Buffaio. Corning and New-York Railroad on
Sunday.

J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILADEL EW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOT PHILADEL—United States Mis and Express Lines, Leave New-York 5 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Through in four hours. Second Class, \$2.25 in the 10, \$2.75 in 4, and \$3 in 2 and 10 A. M. and \$4 news at 12 M., at \$2, exprising at all ways-stations. Through Tickets sold for Checkman (at \$4.5) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Nurfolk, &c., and through barrage shocked to Washinston is \$8.4 M. and 6 P.M.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELY THROUGH TRAIN AT A FIRST BUGH.—The MORNING MAIL TRAIN AT A PRINT PHILADELY THROUGH THE MAY A MARKET THROUGH THE TRAINS PHILADELY THROUGH THE TAX THE PAST LINE TO PHILADELY THROUGH THE TRAINS TRAIN IS THE ANALYSIS OF PHILADELY THROUGH THE MAIL THROUGH THE TRAINS THAIN IS THE ANALYSIS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE TRAINS THAIN THROUGH THE TRAINS THE MAIL THROUGH THE TRAINS THE

In the West, or of R. B. DEAN, Agent, New-Jersey Railroad Co., foot of Courliandet, New-York, J. L. ELLICOTT, Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Co. No. 2 Astor House, New-York THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. 11th and Market-ets. York, April 19, 1853. Philadelphia.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-The GREAT EENNSILVANIA KALLROAD.—The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the adamtic Cities with Western. Northwestern and Southwestern States, by a continuous Railway direct. The Road also connects at Pitteburgh with daily line of Stoumers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cieveland and Sandusky with Steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes, making the most direct, cheapest and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

Water-Cure.

DR. E. E. DENNISTON'S WATER-CURE ber limited to 49. "Established 1847."

Legal Notices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUGENE COSTELLO, late of the City of New-York, decessed, to present the same, with vouclers thereof, to the subscriber at his store, No. 374 Pearlssreet, in the City of New-York, on or before the tweight day of December next.—Dated, New-York the ninth day of June, 1833, jell law6mM RICHARD MARSH, Executor.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate In of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Gabriel Van Cott, No. 24 Columbia-xi., in the City of New-York, on or before

A CHARLANNE OF AN OTHER OF the SUFFORMS

of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DUNCAN PHYFE, late of the City
of New-York, deceased, to present the same with rouchers
theref, to the subscriber, at the office of LIVINGSTON K.
MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or
before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New-York,
the 8th day of March, 1833.

WILLIAM PRIVEE.

WILLIAM PHYFE,

WILLIAM VAIL, Executors. m12 law@mM* IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. JUBB, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Beil & Coe. Eags., No. & Johnst, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third da of October next.—Dated New-York, 21st day of April, 1855, ap. 3 lawen:M SUSAN JUBB, Administratrix.

NOTICE of DISTRIBUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the REAL ESTATE of WILLIAM IRWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, for the payment of his debts, lately made ander the order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, by MATTHEW ALLEN and PATROK TRACY, the Executors of said deceased, will be distributed to those entitled thereto, according to law, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New-work, on the seventh day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated June 7, 1852.

A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

Dated June 7, 1855.

jeil InswigM

X Y. SUPREME COURT.— JOHN STEPHENabove named—Yen are b-reby summoned and required to a swer
the complaint in this action which was filed in the flice of the
Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in
the City of New-York on the Sich day of June, 1855, and to
serve a cepy of your answer to the said complaint on the sebscriber as their effice No. 111 Broadway in the City of New-York
within twenty days after the the service hereof, exclusive of the
day of such are er; and if you fall to answer the said complaint
within twenty days after the the service hereof, exclusive of the
day of such are er; and if you fall to answer the said complaint
within twenty days after the costs of this action will take
judgment saginst you for the sum of five hundred and fortyserven dollars and fifty cerfs, with interest from the 15th day
of June, 1835, besides the costs of this action.—Dated NewYork, June 25th, 1855.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of NewYork —THOMAS KILPATRICK against MARY ANN
NUCHOLSON, JOHN NICHOLSON, SAMUEL NICHOLSON
NUCHOLSON, JOHN NICHOLSON and SAMUEL
NUCHOLSON, Your are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the
office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his
office, Number 19 Nassauset, in the City of New-York, within
twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive
of the lay of such service; and if you fail to answer the said
complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff a this action
will apply to the Court for the relief demanied in the complaint,
—Dated the 9th day of uly, 1885.

192 lawlowM

E KETCHUM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

DPREME COURT—MARY ANN NICHOL—SON ast JOHN NICHOLSON, SAMUEL NICHOLSON, SAMUEL NICHOLSON, SAMUEL NICHOLSON and others.—To John Nicholson and Samuel Nicholson and Samuel Nicholson and the samuel Nicholson and Samuel Nicholson. You are bereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, when has this day been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and Country of New-York, at the City Hair, in the said City and to serve a copy of your answer to the said on mylain on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 79 Nassan-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summone on you excurive of the day of such service; and if you fai to curver the sail complaint within the time aforesaid, the jih mill in this sertion with spays to the Court for the relief demanced in the complaint.—Dated June '99, 1838, jy 2 law CwM J. ADRIANCE, Pishnish's Attorney.

Jy2 law 6wM J. ADRIANCE, Plainter's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of NewYork—CATHERINE BRADLEY against HENRY QUIGO
—Sommons for a money demand on contract.—To the DEFENDANT: Sir—You are hereby summoned to answer the
complaint in this action, which is field in the Office of the Clerk
of the City and County of New-York, and serve a copy of your
answer on me at my effice, No. 51 William street, in the City of
New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of each service; and if you fall to answer the
complaint as aforessid, the plaintiff will take judgment against
you for the sum of Three Hundred and Forty Dollars, with inleaves from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundry d and fifty-four on Forty Dollars, and from February 1, 1855, on
One Hundred Dollars, and from May 1, 1855, on Two Hundred
Dollars, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New York,
Nuc 1, 1858.

BANK DEFARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

HE BANK OF LANSINGBURGH has this Aday filed in this office a notice of the appointment of PE-POON, HOFFMAN & TEN BROECK, of the Chy of New-York as agents for the redemption of its circulating note, agreeable to the act entitled "A" set to emend the several acts relating to its corporate d Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 7: "51.

M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Edmund S. Willetts, deceased, for the payment of his debta.

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the Dunty of New York, dated May sixteenth, 1255, and pursuant to statute, we, lease Whiletts and Arabella Willetts, Administrator and Administratria of the ESTATE of EDMUND S. WILLETTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, will sail at public auction at the Merchante Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the TENTH DAY of July next, at 12 o'clock at noon, the following described HANDS and BUILDINOIS in the City of New-York, namely:

Parch, No. L.—All that certain piece or pared of land, with the improvements thereon created, situate at Harlem, in the Tweif h Ward of the City of New-York, in the block between the Second and Third-avenue, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eightecath-streets, bounded weaterly in foot by the Third-avenue and distant exceety therefore more bundred and Eff feet, portherly on one side by One Hundred and Eighteceth-street, and southery to the other side by a line drawn parallel to the Hundred and Seventesanth-street,

Twenty-fourth-street skriv-two feet skr inches; and thence scutherly parallel with Fifth-avense one bundred feet eleven inches, more or less, to the place of beginning. The improve-ments on said late mentioned parcel consist of a dwelling hous-and is subject to mortgage to the amount of four thousand doi-

ments on said last-mentioned parcel consist of a dwelling-house, and is subject to mortgages to the amount of four threasand dollars.

Parcia No. 9.—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and hounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street distant three hundred and fifty-seven feet and six inches wester ly from the northewesterly coiner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street distant three hundred and fifty-seven feet and six inches wester ly from the northewesterly coiner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street distant three hundred and fifty-seven feet and six inches; themse northerly and parallel with the Fitth-avenne to the center line of the book het, een One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and long the said center line six y-two feet and six inches; themse northerly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and slong the said center line six y-two feet and six inches; thence southerly and again parallel to the Fifth-avenue to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, at the yound of the long the said center line six y-two feet and six inches; thence southerly and again parallel to the Fifth-avenue to the northerly side of One Hundred, and upon which there is a mortgage of three thousand dollars.

Pascut No. 10.—All those certain five lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the two dwelling-houses thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twentth Ward of the City of New-York, and which taken tegether are bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the north-side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street at a point distant one hundred and sixty feet from the north-erst center of Sixth-avenne and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street at a point distant one hundred and sixty feet from the north-erst center of Sixth-avenne and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street one hundred and and twenty-fourth-street one hundred and twenty-fourth-street one h

dollars.
Terms cash.—Dated New York. May 21, 1858.
ISAAC WILLETTS, Administrator.
my21 law6w M ARABELLA WILLETTS, Administrator.

A Big Tree.—There is a black walnut tree about twenty miles north of Kalamazoo, Mich., in the County of Allegan, which measures thirty-three feet in circumference two feet from the ground. The body of the tree, now in partial decay, is about fifty feet high, the limbs mostly broken off. This is probably the largest tree in the West.

It is proposed to dig a tunnel for a railroad track under the Nisgara River at Black Rock, near Buffalo. Its length will be 2,400 feet, descent of grade on each side 75 feet per mile, cost 8500,000. The river is 20 feet deep at the proposed locality, and its bed of solid limestone.

An examination was had yesterday before Gov. Price in relation to the surrender of Jacob Stern of this city to the authorities of New-York upon a requithis city to the authorities of New-York upon a requisition from the Executive of that State. Stern, it is alleged, purchased from a Mr. Friend of Now-York \$1,250 worth of goods, and pretended to have \$2,600 worth of clothing in his store, and \$630 in cash in a bank in this city; and that after he obtained the goods he confessed judgment to his brother-in-law to pay certain notes he held. Friend had Stern indicted in New-York for obtaining goods under false pretenses. The requisition was resisted by Stern's counsel on the ground that he is not a fugitive, being a resident of this city, where for years, it is claimed, he has borne an honest character, and does not come under the conan honest character, and does not come under the con-ditions of the extradition laws; and because the suit baving been instituted against him in Essex, the matbaving been instituted against han in Essex, the mainter can be brought to trial here, without sending him out of the State to undergo arrest and imprisonment on a charge which is not substantiated. The Governor has not given his decision. [Newark Daily Adv., eth.]

New-York Daily Tribune.

OPERATION OF THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

The Prohibitery Law was strictly enforced in the Village of Penn Yan on the 4th. Out of an assemblage of over 5,000, but one man was seen under the influence of liquor. This individual was promptly ar-

rested and locked up in Jail to await an examination. In Scio, Allegany County, the Prohibitory Law was faithfully entorced on the 4th. No liquor of any description was sold within the village. Some few persons visited the tewn for the purpose of having a spree," but being assured that none of the poisonous

beverages were to be had, left in disgust.

The friends of the law in Adams, Jefferson County, held a meeting on the 3d and passed resolutions pledging their individual aid in executing it.

A similar meeting was held at Cazenovia, Madison

County.

In Whitehall many of the dealers have closed their shops and there was less drunkenness than usual on the Fourth.

Fourth.

At Rondout the dealers in liquor had a busy time of At Rondout the dealers in liquor had a busy time of it for a week or two ending on the Fourth; their stocks were all sold out, renewed and sold out over and over, and there never probably was so great a sale of the ardent in this or any other State as took place in the 24 hours of July 3. Since then most of them have abandoned the traffic.

In Catanonique the Frankin and Central Hotels both closed their bars on the Fourth. The others kept them open as usual. There was a Temperance Celebration in the town, addressed by the Hon. J. W. Stebbins.

Stebbins.

At Lyons, The Wayne County Whig says, "those disposed had their sprees on Monday and Tuesday." On Wednesday morning all was quiet. Every ber in the village was closed, and we understand those "who have been in the traific have quit it finally." In Rochester they had their first case yesterday. A person who had been a resident of that city for a grea number of years, and acquired a sang property, but o late years had become quite dissipated, was arrested about 12 o'clock, while threatening to kill his wife, she having fled to the attic and locked herself in one of the rooms. This morning he was fined ten dollars for being drunk, and then he was put on the witness stand and was obliged to inform the Court wifen and where he got his liquor. He said it was given to him in the house kept by Charles Trotter. A process was issued for Trotter. The defense set up is that his house is now a private one, and that he has a right to give sway bequor.

give away liquor.
On the 5th The Rockester Union could hear of no places "where liquor was offered publicly for sale."

PROHIBITION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.-The new antiliquor bill introduced in the New-Hampshire Legisla-ture week before last, passed the House by a vote of 213 to 50. We give below two of the provisions of

e bill:
"One, providing for the appointment of one or more agents for the purchase of spirituous and intoxicating liquors within thirty days after the act shall take ef-fect, and in the month of April thereafter, whenever a

"Another, providing, in case of forfeited liquor, that if, in the opinion of the agent or the authorities appointing the same, it shall be unit for sale, or any purpose for which the agent is authorized to sell liquors, said agent shall be authorized, under the direction of the authorities, to destroy the same."

THE PROHIBITORY LAW AT CORNING -We learn from Corning that a public meeting, comprising the most influential citizens of the place, was held on Saturdey evening at the Dickinson House to exchange congratulations and take measures to thoroughly enforce the Maine Law. Maj r Fields, the popular landlord, presided, and expressed his determination to obey the law strictly. Eloquent speeches were made in support of the law by Senator Dickinson, D. D. Comstock and others, and resolutions were unanimously passed to support the law, cost what it may. It will be enforced in Corning.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT,

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Easton, (Pa.,) July 7, 1855. We learn that the Annual Commencement of Lafay-ette College at Easton, Pa., promises to be unusually attractive the present season. The exercises connected with the occasion are to commence on Sabbath even-ing, July 22, when the Rev. Alexander T. McGill, one of the distinguished Professors in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., will preach a sermon before the Brainerd Evangelical Society connected

with the College.

Easton and vicinity were the scene of David Brain erd's self-denying labors among the Indians more than erd's self-denying labors among the Indians more than
three-quarters of a century since; and from the junction of the Lebigh with the Delaware River at this
place he called it "The Forks of the Delaware."
On Monday evening, July 23, the Junior Exhibition
will take place, when four members from each of the
two Linerary Societies will deliver Orations.
On Tuesday afternoon, July 24, the Alumni Oration
will be delivered by Mr. Elliott, a former graduate of
this College, and now a Professor in Miami University, Ohio.

ty, Ohio.

On Tuesday evening the Annual Oration before the Literary Societies of the College will be delivered by the Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., of New-Brunswick, N. J.

On Wednesday, the 25th of July, the Commencement proper will take place, when one of the largest Classes ever connected with the College will graduate.

After the close of the Commencement exercises the Trustees, I rofessors, Alumni and friends of the Institution will come together, when some capital extemporaneous speeches may be expected. Easton and its institution—La Fayette College—are much less known rancous speeches may be expected. Easton and its institution—La Fayette College—are much less known by New-Yorkers than they ought to be. This College is some 25 years old; is located on the banks of the Delaware, 74 miles from New-York by the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The natural scenery around Easton is not surpassed by any place within 100 miles of New-York, and the whole route from New-York to Easton by the boat to Elizabethport and then the cars is delightful. This Institution has been rising very rapidly during the past four years, under the Presidency of the Rev. D. V. McLean, who has received for it already an er dowment of over \$100,000, which we hear is to be increased to \$130,000. New-York begins to take an interest in this rising Institution; its location is admirable and remarkably healthy, and from all we can learn we have no doubt that this Institution presents advantages—in a moral, literary and pecuniary can learn we have no doubt that this Institution presents advantages—in a moral, literary and pecuniary point of view—equal to those of any institution in the country. We understand that the President has called upon some of our citizens for aid in the endowment of the College, and that he has met with much encouragement. We advise those who can to attend the approaching Commencement, and see the beauties of the place and make themselves acquainted with the merits of the College.

of the College.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey has kindly given excursion tickets for the last two Commencements. We presume they will do the same on the

THE OUTRAGE ON GOV. REEDER.

Conespondence of The Journal of Commerce.

Kanaas City, Mo., Thursday, June 28.

The country is again thrown into a state of intense excitement by the attempted perpetration of an outrage on the person of Gov Roeder, at his quarters at Shawnee Mission, about nine miles from this place. The facts as I am able to give them are undoubtedly reliable. It appears that the Governor was sitting alone in his office, his Secretary, Mr. Lowrey, being sick and confined to his room at the time, when the well-known Gen. Stringfellow entered. He was courteously received, and after a general preliminary conversation, in which he dilated on the influence and countrol he would have over the present Legislature, and the great excitement existing in Miscouri against Gov. Reeder, he made two propositions to the Governor-one being that the Governor should sanction any hill that should be passed to panish the temperacy with slaves in the Territory, or the uttering of abolition sentiments, and the other that he recommend in his Message that the Legislature adjourn to Shawnee Mission, on the border of Missouri. The Governor replied that although in favor of a Free State he was willing and thought it quite proper that temporary prob ction be given to Slave prooperty in the Territory until the question be properly decided: but that he could not promise to sanction a bill behad never seen, and much less could be agree to a bill making the penalty for minor offenses death, as he had heard proposed, and that he would not officially recommend the Legislature to adjourn to Shawnee Mission. At this the General became much excited, and endoavored to get up a quarrel upon the words "border ruffians," reported to have been used by Gov. R. He was told that the seal of the proper shall making the penalty for minor offenses death, as he had heard proposed a content of the proper shall making the penalty for minor offenses death, as he had heard proposed, and that he would not officially recommend the Legislature to adjourn to Shawnee Mission. At thi

Governor replied that he had. Stringfellow then inquired further, if the Governor had intended to charge him with any unlawful or dishonorable act, to which the Governor replied, that he beserved and had said that Gen. S. was mainly instrumental in creating the excitement in Missouri which had produced the present state of things; and in answer to another question by Stringfellow, said that he considered such a course of conduct as unlawful and dishonorable.

By this time the excitement of Stringfellow became very great, so much so as to attract several persona standing in front of the door, and he on the spot gave the Governor a verbal challenge which was immediately declined, the Governor saying that he was no subscriber to the ducling code. At this time the Governor was carelessly sitting with his chair balanced upon the two bind legs. Stringfellow advanced and by putting his hand upon his shoulder pushed him over, at the same time falling upon him and scratching him deeply in the check with his sails. The Governor kicked him off and rose to his feet, both gentlemen drawing their pistois, when Stringfellow was seized by Attorney-General Isaacks and Mr. Halterman, and the Governor dropped the muartle of his weapon, saying that he scorned to attack a man who was prethe Governor dropped the nuzzle of his weapon, say-ing that he scorned to attack a man who was pre-vented from defending himself. By the interference of the two gentlemen the matter was calmed down and Stringfollow left

of the two gentlemen the matter was calmed down and Stringfellow left.

To yourselves and your readers I leave all comment on this most unparalleled outrage, merely stating further that Stringfellow, who thus begins by attempting to intimidate the Governor of Kansas Territory, and, failing in that, personally assaults him, is a resident of Weston, Mo., and makes no prefense of living in the Territory. It is generally betieved that the Missouriaus have discovered that they will be unable to manage two-thirds of the Legislature and thus avoid the Governor's veto: and therefore the conduct of their acknowledged leader. During the late affair the Govnor had twice good opportunity to shoot Stringfellow, and the friends of order and his friends are very thankful that he refrained; for had any injury, even the slightest, occurred to Stringfellow, in two hours a therkial that he reframed; for has any many, the slightest, occurred to Stringfellow, in two hours a crowd would have been raised on the border against which resistance would have been useless, and no one can imagine what would have been the ultimate consequence. Respectfully yours.

THE VOICE OF A FREEMAN.

Among the addresses delivered in every part of the country on the Fourth of July, none of those reported in the journals breathes a manlier and more cheering spirit than that of Ex-Governor Kent of Maine, at Bedford, in that State. We give the following ex-

ed in the journals breathes a manlier and more cheering spirit than that of Ex-Governor Kent of Maine, at Bedford, in that State. We give the following extract as a specimen:

No man, Mr. President, has a deeper reverence for this Union, or a more fervant desire for its maintainance than I have, and none would do more to sustain it; but there is a limit to endurence and a point at which concession should stop; and, believe me, the true friends of this Union, the conservative men of this country are not your cotton men who fear they will not be able to get cotton, nor your ship brokers who are afraid their ships will not get a freight, but they are your honest, out-spoken, close-thinking and detrmined men. The men who will save the Union are the men who will unarch straight up to the line, and tell the South what they will do, and what they will not do. And when they put the matter thus and have their spinal column sound, and stand up straight, there is no danger of this Union. There is ten times more danger to it by subserviency and submission to wrongs, for by-and-by these wrongs will so accumulate that they will burst their barriers and the breach will carry everything before it. But when the South understands that no more slave States are to be admitted, that the fugitive slave law is to be repealed or modified, let them understand that we stand upon our rights, and they will yield—that is, they will come up to us; for, after all, the men of the South are more manly. When they fine Northern members of Congress bowing down to them, and begging them to take these booms, they cannot but accept them, but they should be put in that position. I will only say in conclusion that the great question before us now is stall Maine retrograde from the position he has taken. Last year she spoke out and howed that there was a North. She spoke out, and her voice was heard, and it shook them on on the throne of their power. Why should we recede from our position? True, this is but a State election would be most disastrous. I

THE RIOT IN COLUMBUS, OHIO, ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, July 5.

Yesterday evening, about 6½ o'clock, our city was thrown into intense excitement by a street fight on the corner of Town and High, which resulted in the death of one young man, named Henry Foster, and in severe in juries to several others. The firemen of the South Ward, the German Light Infantry company, and a company of Turners, had been celebrating the Fourth in the south part of the city. At about 6½ P. M. with two fine bands of music, they marched in procession through Front-st. to Town; they then passed up Town to High, and down High toward the south end of the city. The Turners were in the rear of the procession. As the rear of this company came up Town-st. a boy, apparently about 15 years old, was seen having a quarrel with one of the Turners. He threw a stone and hit the one he appeared to have the dispute with. One of the company then stepped out and threw a stone at the boy, who then followed up street to the rear of the United States Hotel, when he picked up another stone and appeared to be about to the rear of the Singer of the displaced of the From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, July 5 picked up another stone and appeared to be about to throw it, when Mr. Simonton, the landlord of the United States seized him and took the stone from his

pieced up another stone and appeared to be about to throw it, when Mr. Simonton, the landlord of the United States seized him and took the stone from his hands.

At this time John White, who was standing in a door opposite, knowing the boy and fearing that he might get into difficulty, passed over the street, took him from Simonton, and forcibly carried him across the street. When nearly on the south side he was attacked by the Turners, and stones were hurled at him and the boy. By some signal or cry, the portion of the Turners who had passed around the corner and on to High-st, haited, and the most of them broke rat ks and rushed back to Town-st. They seized the stones, of which there was an abundance on that street, and commenced throwing them toward the United States Hotel and the persons who happened to be on the pavement near it. Four windows of the hotel were broken, a portion of them in the second story, which were filled with ladies who had been called to them by the fine music and the procession. Exasperated at this attack, a few persons who happened to be near seized stones to repel them, when the Turners rushed up Town to High in a confused mass. The people on the pavement, seeing stones flying rather too thick and too near to be comfortable, field in all directions to places of safety.

After the Turners reached High-st, they drew their revolvers, and commenced fring upon those around them. Several shows in rapid succession followed, while the stones continued to fly through the air. Forter, the unfortunate young man who was shot, was on the east side of High-st. There are different reports as to his cets. It is positively asserted by some that he had his pocket hock out to pay some one a sum of money; while others assert that he had thrown stones. Several of our citizens saw the man who took deliberate aim and shot him. We understand he is identified, and we hope to is is the case.

The ball penetrated the right shoulder and passed through the iungs. He fell, but soon raised himself up and stagsere

peace to prevent an immediate outbreak. There were possession. A large but a few persons who at that time knew the origin of the Revolutionists.

the difficulty, as there were scarcely any men part of the street when the difficulty areas. The facts became known so as to justify the the Turners had dispersed.

The Mayor and police were soon on the grout mundiately took steps to arrest the officasiers, a late hour last evening they were engaged in feout the persons who were implicated in this affair. Twenty-four of them were arrested and iail.

we have taken great pains to arrive at the facts, and we believe we have given a clear, impartial and true statement of them. We are forced to the conviction that the attack of the Turners upon our citizeus, and the murder of young Foster, were totally without justification. Not the least evidence or pretonce of a disposition to disturb them existed. There were not half a dozen persons within several rods of them when the quarrel with the bey arose. The acts of Simonton and White were peaceful, and if they had not been attacked there would have been no difficulty. The fact that the Turners were all armed with deadly weapons ought to excite attention. The dreadful use they made of them, without provocation, and in the midst of one of our principal streets, cannot be too strongly reprehended, and must be promptly punished.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

From The Montreal Gazette, July 2.

We announced some time since that our respected townsman, M. H. Perley, Esq., had been selected as the British Fishery Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. We are now happy to announce that Mr. Perley has received his commission under the royal sign manual, and we have been kindly permitted to make the following extract from the dispatch of Lord Clarendon, which accompanied it:

Fourier Greek, May 23, 1833.

Sizt I have to sequainly you that her Majesty's Deverment have recommended you to be Queen for the appointment of Compulssioner on the part of Great Britain, under the first and second articles of the treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States on the 5th of June, 1854.

They have been induced to make chalco of you for that appointment by the istelligence and local knowledge which you risplayed in your communication with her Majesty's Minister at Washington while the treaty was under negotiation, and they feel centified that in intrusting to you the duties to be performed under those articles of the treaty two under negotiation, and they feel centified that in intrusting to you the duties to be performed under those articles of the treaty two under negotiation, and they feel centified or the treaty two under they have them to good hands.

I transmit to you your commission under the royal sign manual,

Weshington while the treaty was under negotiation, and they feel consider that in intraction byon the duties to be performed under those stricles of the treaty they piace them in good bands.

I transmit to you your commission under the royal sign manual, together with a copy of the Treaty. You will perceive from the letter that your duties will be to proceed, in conjunction with the Commissioner of the United States, to examine the coasts of the North American Provinces and of the United States embraced within the provisions of the first and second stricles and to designate the places reserved by those articles from the common right of fishing thereis.

M. H. Perley: Esq.

We understand that Mr. Perley is instructed to altend to any instructions he may receive from her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and to report the proceedings direct to the Foreign Office, without reference to the Colonial authorities, and apart from any Colonial control whatever.

It cannot fail to be gratifying to the natives of this Frovince, that one of themselves has so distinguished binnelf by skill and ability in a great international negotiation as to have been selected by her Majesty's Minister for an important national office. The dattering and gracious manner in which Mr. Perley's appointment has been conferred should give high satisfaction; it affords convincing proof that New Brunswickers who qualify themselves for the public service, and display activity and intelligence in forwarding the interests of the crown, may be easter lay claim to imperial appointments even of the highest grade. A precedent has been established by Mr. Perley, who has been raised to a position of honor and emodument for beyond any Provincial appointment, and has thus opened the way for the ambition of the youth of New-Brunswick. They may now believe that there are places within their reach for which it will be well worth their while to struggle.

We learn that Mr. Perley leaves very shortly for Washington to confer with Mr. Crampton, and meet the Unite

ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION.

At a meeting of the Western Christian Union, held at Bristol, England, May 9, 1855, the Rev. S. A. Stein-

at Bristol, England, May 9, 1855, the Rev. S. A. Steinthal of Bridgewater moved the following resolution, which was carried by acclamation:

"That this specting has learned with the highest satisfaction of the course pursed by the Attorney-General (District-Attorney) of Massa husetts in declining to push the indictment against Mesers. Parker, Phillips and Higginson for aiding a fugitive slave, and cordally congrate late those gentlemen and the American Anti-Slavery Society on the success of their efform in behalf of the oppressed, and in support of that impartial liberty which is the inalicnable right of every human being without regard to clime or color. That from what is now transpiring in the United States they indulge the hope that the time may not be far distant when the people of that kindred nation shall be true to the great principles of Freedom, and when they will consider it a glorious and not a guilty deed to have aided the Abolitionists in their noble and Christian work, and to have rescued a fellow-creature from the cauci wrongs inflicted by Slavery."

CATTLE TRANSPORTATION AND PRICE OF BEEF IN PHILADELPHIA.—There is a tide in the affairs of cattle, it seems, as well as men. The Philadelphia

tle, it seems, as well as men. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

"For the first time in the history of Philadelphia, it is said, beef is higher here than it is in the City of New-York. Cattle are selling at \$2.50 per hundred less in that City than here. Formerly the unimals were driven from Philadelphia, but the reverse is now the case. A 'Butcher in Girard Market' thinks the speculators have the control over the market, and that butchers suffer equally with the citizens in consequence of their unconscionable exactions. He recommends that housekeepers abstain from meat for a time, and in that way bring the extortionists to their senses."

The difference of price is not so much as stated, nor

The difference of price is not so much as stated, nor is it occasioned by "speculators" so much as by the change in the course of the trade. A few years ago we obtained our greatest supply of cattle by way of Philadelphia. Large numbers were driven through Pennsylvania to this market, and many of the Wostern cattle were detained a few mooths in that 8 ste and grazed upon her rich pastures before they were sent f rward to supply the shambles of Philadelphia and New York. Then our friends of the Quaker City took their pick and sent us the tailings. Of late no droves cross the mountains on foot, in long dusty drives of two or three months from home, crossing the Delaware at Philadelphia or within a short dis tance above, and of course giving that city a choice. Now the Ohio, Indiana and Ibinois cattle come by railroad, with perhaps a passage across Lake Erie, direct to New-York in seven to ten days from the farms of Central Ohio or the prairies of Itlinois. It is this which cuts off Philadelphia, and if all her "house-'keepers abstain from meat," it will never bring back the trade into the old channel.

There is one thing and one only that may bring a portion of the Western cattle through Philadelphia. Let that city join this in one united siege against the New-Jersey Railroad monopoly, that never has provided any facilities for the drovers to get their stock across that State; and it is said that Philadelphia has been steadily opposed to a train of cattle-cars to New-York, because it would tend to draw off their supplies. It seems that the people of that city, as well as all the New-Jersey towns, are now partaking of the fruits of that ill-advised policy.

Cholera os the Ohio River.—Mrs. Ann Gaines, of Caseyville, Union County, Kentucky, landed at Louisville on Friday morning last, coming on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Gibson of Woodford, and her aunt, Mrs. Loughborough of this city. She appeared to be very well, ate a hearty dinner, and took the evening train for Frankfort. A few miles out from Louisville she was seized with cholers, continued on the train to Eminence, stopped there, and died that night. She had three young children with her. Her corpse and her three children were brought to her mother's, and there one of the children died on Saturday night. Mrs. G. was an excellent woman, and her loss is an irreparable one to her family and friends. But it appears that the death of Mrs. G. and her child forms only a small part of the fatality that attended the passengers on the Baltimore.

We learn by The Louisville Courier that a clergyman, (name not given,) who was passenger on the boat, died at New-Albany on Saturdey, and three ladies, Mrs. T. S. Taylor of Philadelphia; Mrs. Dent of Flemingsburg, and Mrs. Greer of Allegheny, Pa., who came to Louisville on the Baltimore, and started for Cincinnati on the Jacob Strader, all died on that beat about midnight on Friday; and Mrs. Sauaders, also passenger on the Baltimore, died in Louisville on Saturday. Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, July 4.]

Rio Grande dates to the 23d ultimo cenfirm the success of the Revolutionists; the whole of the Mexican frontier with the exception of three towns was in their possession. A large number of Americans were among