N E W - Y O R K   T R I B U N E .

THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1841.

☞ **For Free Trade and other Editorials see First Page.**
☞ **For Miscellany see Fourth Page.**

☞ **Public Meeting.**—The Democratic Whigs and other citizens of New-York in favor of the passage, at the present Session of Congress, of a Bill to incorporate a Bank of the United States, with power to establish Branches in the several States and Territories, are respectfully invited to attend a Public Meeting to be held in front of NATIONAL HALL, in Canal-street, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Democratic Whig General Committee.

R. J. HATHAWAY, H. C. WESTERVELT, } Secretaries. SAMUEL G. RAYMOND, Chairman Democratic Whig General Committee.
New-York, July 23d, 1841.

By order of the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men. BENJAMIN DRAKE, Chairman.

GILES M. HILLYER, WM. B. MARSH, } Secretaries. jy24 2t

☞ We have assurances that a compromise of the difference between eminent Whigs on the Bank Question is now in progress, under the auspices of a distinguished and venerable citizen of this State for some time retired from active public life. There are strong hopes that it will be brought to a happy conclusion.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—Our readers will have learned from our last that the Judiciary Committee of the House on Wednesday reported a bill to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the Union, accompanied by a resolution of the majority that it was *inexpedient* to act on this bill at the present Session of Congress. This resolution was immediately and significantly *laid on the table* by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Arnold, Aycrigg, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, *Bowne*, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Milton Brown, Burnell, William Butler, Calhoun, *J. Campbell*, Caruthers, *Chapman*, Childs, Chittenden, John C. Clark, S. N. Clarke, *Clifford*, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, *Cross*, Cushing, G. Davis, William C. Dawson, *Dean*, John Edwards, Egbert, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, *Fornance*, A. L. Foster, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, P. G. Goode, Graham, Greig, Habersham, Hall, Halsted, W. S. Hastings, Henry, *Hopkins*, Hudson, Hunt, William W. Irwin, James, William C. Johnson, Isaac D. Jones, John P. Kennedy, King, Lane, Lawrence, *Lewis*, Linn, *Robert McClellan*, McKeon, S. Mason, Mathiot, Maxwell, Maynard, Meriwether, Moore, Morgan, *Newhard*, Nisbet, Osborne, *Parmenter*, Pendleton, Proffit, Ramsey, Randolph, *Rhett*, Ridgway, *Riggs*, Rodney, *Rogers*, Russell, Saltonstall, *Sandford*, Sergeant, Shepperd, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Stanly, Stratton, Summers, *Sumter*, Richard W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, *Van Buren*, Wallace, Warren, Washington, *Weller*, J. L. White, T. W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Winthrop, Wise, Yorke A. Young, John Young—119.

Opposition Members in *Italics*—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Bidlack, *Botts*, Boyd, Brewster, A. V. Brown, C. Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, *W. B. Campbell*, *T. J. Campbell*, Clinton, Coles, Daniel, Richard D. Davis, *Deberry*, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John G. Floyd, *Gamble*, Gerry, *Gilmer*, *Goggin*, William O. Goode, Gordon, *Green*, Gustine, Harris, J. Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, Keim, A. Kennedy, Littlefield, Lowell, A. McClellan, McKay, *Mallory*, Marchand, J. T. Mason, Mathews, *Mattocks*, Medill, Miller, Oliver, *Owsley*, Patridge, *Pearce*, Pickens, Plumer, *A. Randall*, Reding, *Rencher*, Roosevelt, Saunders, Shaw, *Shields*, Snyder, Steenrod, *Stuart*, Sweney, *Taliaferro*, *J. B. Thompson*, *Trumbull*, Turney, *Underwood*, Ward, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, J. L. Williams—82.

Whigs in *Italics*—20, including the abstractionists.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

Recapitulation—In favor of laying this resolution on the table—(in other words, of passing a Bankrupt Law at this Session)—Whigs 99: Locos 20.

Contrary—Whigs 20: Locos 62.

About five to one of the Whigs *in favor* of a General Bankrupt Law; three to one of the Locos against it.

Of our State Delegation *seventeen* Whigs (every one present) voted to lay this blighting Resolution on the table, with *seven* of the Loco-Focos; *eleven* Loco-Focos voted *against* it. Only *one* Member from this City (Mr. McKeon) voted to have a Bankrupt Law *now*, in accordance with the almost unanimous desire of their constituents. Remember!

ABSENT—*Whigs*—Alford, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Babcock, Jere. Brown, Cooper, T. F. Foster, Howard, J. Irvin, T. F. Marshall, C. Morris, J. Morrow, Pope, Powell, B. Randall, K. Rayner, Sollers, Sprigg, Stokeley, Van Rensselaer, E. D. White, C. H. Williams—22.

Loco-Focos—Banks, Beeson, Cary, J. B. Dawson, Dimock, J. C. Edwards, Ferris, C. A. Floyd, J. W. Jones, A. Marshall, Payne, Watterson, Wood—13.

☞ Advocates of Humanity, of Justice, and the relief of the down-trodden! REMEMBER YOUR FRIENDS!

☞ We make the following extract from one of several letters we have received from Members of Congress in reference to Wednesday's vote in the House touching a General Bankrupt Law. All of them breathe hope and encouragement. A cautious friend writes:

"From this vote it will not be safe to infer more than that the subject is gaining favor in the House. I fully believe that the bill has not, for years, been as strong as it is now in this Hall, and I feel a good degree of confidence that the measure will prevail unless pressed by its friends to a premature issue. I will write to you more in detail on the subject in a day or two. Truly yours."

☞ Letter from a Member of Congress to a prominent advocate of the Bankrupt Bill:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. Barnard, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, introduced a bill this morning for a General Bankrupt Law, which, with the report, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed. He was also instructed by the Committee to report a resolution declaring it *inexpedient* to act upon the bill at this Session. This resolution was laid upon the table by a vote of 119 to 82. From this vote, I am encouraged to believe that a bill will be passed this Session; at least, no effort of mine shall be wanting to secure its passage. I am in favor of it as a question of sound policy. It would be humane, democratic, and wise. The honest debtor is in absolute need of it, and the creditor would be benefited by it. The enterprise and industry of many thousands would again be brought into requisition by this benevolent, wise and patriotic law. Seventeen of the Whig Members from New-York voted for laying the stifling resolution on the table; two were absent—*none* opposed. Seven of the Locos voted for laying on the table; eleven voted *against* it, and three were absent. Persevere! you will yet be successful.

Very truly yours.

☞ That man who says he is opposed to the passage of a Bankrupt Law *at the present Session of Congress* is in truth an enemy to its passage at any time. If he says differently, he is probably self-deceived; at any rate, he deceives you if you believe him. There is no possible reason for the passage of a Bankrupt Law at all, which is not equally a reason for its passage at this Session. The Country is full of insolvent debtors, embarrassed creditors, unfulfilled contracts, dilapidated partnerships, and business entanglements of all sorts, which nothing but a General Bankrupt Law can straighten out as they should be straightened. The Creditors need it to enable them to realize that which is justly their due and which they sorely want; the Debtors need it to enable them, after giving up every dollar they possess, to commence the world again and earn bread for their families. Above all, THE COUNTRY NEEDS IT, that she may avail herself of those energies so long paralyzed and rendered useless by the pressure of debts whose payment is impossible. Friends of National Prosperity! let no sophistry deceive you or turn you aside from contributing your utmost exertions and influence in aid of a Bankrupt Law at *this* Session of Congress!

☞ Yesterday was an atrociously hot day—the hottest of the season. The thermometer at our neighbor Pattinson's rose only to 92, but he keeps such quantities of ice and other cooling refreshments that this was no fair trial. We believe it should have been 95 at least.

☞ The Meeting on Tuesday at Albany of the friends of a GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW was a very strong one, comprising a great portion of the capitalists and substantial business men of that eminently solvent City. Hon. TEUNIS VAN VECHTEN, Mayor of the City, was called to the Chair, and surrounded by such men for Vice Presidents as Joel Rathbone, Thomas W. Alcott, Friend Humphrey, David Wood, John Taylor, &c. A Committee was appointed to proceed to Washington and urge the passage of the Law. The Resolutions are spirited and cogent. We extract from them the following:

Resolved, That a population of Bankrupts is not the right kind of population, for a young and growing nation, and that as it is every way injurious to the country, and can be in no wise advantageous to the creditor to hold debtors in the continual slavery of unwilling inactivity and compulsory poverty, so it will be highly beneficial to the country and not unjust to the creditor to pass laws to relieve them from such slavery, on a full surrender of their property for the benefit of all their creditors.

Resolved, That as the expediency of including corporations in a General Bankrupt Law is a disputed question, we are willing to take a Bankrupt Law with or without including corporations.

☞ There is a silly fabrication going the rounds of the Loco-Foco papers which purports that Judge Huntington, the new Commissioner of the Land Office, removed thirteen of the Loco-Foco Clerks in that office, and that President Tyler reinstated them, whereupon Mr. Ewing threatened to resign! &c. We are assured that there is scarcely a shadow of foundation for this. Judge Huntington removed *one* Clerk whom Mr. Tyler had promised to retain; on hearing which Judge H. reinstated him, though the promise had been obtained by misapprehension, the poor beggar of Whig mercy and support having been, as might be expected, one of the bitterest Loco-Focos and vilest libelers of the Whigs in The Globe. He is the only man removed and reinstated, and out of his case the whole story has been manufactured.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—We have often seen allusions in the English papers to a new invention whereby cars were to be propelled on railways by atmospheric pressure; but we have never until now seen any thing like an explanation of the mode in which this power is to be applied. A late London paper contains an account of some experiments made with an engine constructed upon this plan, in the presence of many distinguished and scientific persons, from which we make the following statement of its construction and mode of operation. The plan is very simple: midway between the rails of an ordinary railway lies secure to the sleepers a continuous pipe of suitable diameter; let a piston attached to a carriage for passengers run in this pipe, and a stationary steam engine exhaust the pipe before it. It is clear that if the parts of the machinery are sufficiently perfect, the atmospheric pressure on the back of the piston will move the carriage and its load with a velocity resulting from the proportion between that pressure and the resistance to be overcome. So far the theory is an indisputable one of naked science; the only question is whether machinery can be constructed sufficiently perfect to produce with certainty the theoretical effect.

The railway on which the experiment was made was slightly inclined, the rails old and laid extremely uneven, the pipe was a cylinder of nine inches and the air pump 37½ inches in diameter, worked by a steam engine of sixteen horse power. Throughout the entire length of the pipe there is of necessity a slit in its crown to afford the needful connection between the piston and the carriage: this is opened as each train passes, and closes immediately behind it. Of course some air thus obtains admission, but it was found upon experiment that this leakage of the pipe is more than balanced by the action of the air-pump: the latter exhausted half a mile of pipes to 18 inches of mercury in one minute and a quarter, while the pipe refilled from leakage in eight minutes. Four experiments were made, in each of which the carriage went down the plane by its own gravity, and was propelled up by the atmospheric pressure. The result, by close and accurate measurement, was, that on the first trial the carriage, filled with persons, ran 19.5 miles per hour, on the second 20.6, on the third 25.7, and on the fourth 23.4. These experiments would seem fully to establish the fact that this power may be successfully used for the propulsion of railway carriages. Its advantages, as set forth by its inventors, Messrs. Clegg and Samuda, are that the weight of locomotives, often very great, is wholly saved, lighter and less costly rails may be used, no collision of trains can occur, and a great saving may be effected by the substitution of stationary for locomotive engines. The new invention has not yet received the attention and scrutiny necessary to decide positively upon its full importance.

CASE OF REV. MR. PIERPONT.—The trial of Rev. John Pierpont before the Ecclesiastical Council in Boston had not been concluded on Wednesday. As a specimen of the manner in which it is conducted, we would mention one incident attending it which we find in the Boston Courier. One of the charges preferred against him is, that he had been guilty of levity and irreverence, and of disregard of Christian courtesy in his devotional exercises. This charge was made in July, 1840, and it was for trial on those specific charges that the present Council is convened. To substantiate *this identical charge*, a witness was introduced to state what occurred at a funeral at the United States Hotel *in February*, 1841 (!) seven or eight months *after* the charge had been made and submitted to the Council for adjudication; and the witness, after solemn debate was allowed to testify! This is the most open and barefaced violation of every just principle that we have ever noted; it would be scouted from any proceeding before a legal tribunal as contrary to all law and decency—and yet we see it deliberately adopted by this Ecclesiastical Council.

☞ If any one should fancy that there is something particularly spirited, easy or graceful in any of our paragraphs, he will please give part of the credit to a KING'S PATENT STUDY CHAIR which now graces our office. As an auxiliary to the health and comfort of those who write, write eternally, this Easy-Chair and Table united is invaluable and the inventor deserves to be immortalized by the next genuine Poet that Time shall reveal. Oh, ye hump-shouldered, knock-kneed, lame-backed, hoop-shaped scribblers! fly to M. W. KING'S, 474 Broadway, and find there a sovereign balm for your afflictions and infirmities!

☞ 'The Inhabitants of Dover-street' complain most bitterly that immense quantities of dirt have been left in the street, encumbering the way, and completely filling their houses and throats with a most annoying and suffocating dust. They call on the proper authorities for a speedy remedy.

Great quantities of filth have also accumulated in the gutters of Dover, below Water-street. Let the Street Inspector look to it!

☞ Is there any Street Inspector for the Second Ward? The residents about the corner of Pearl and John-streets would pay a fair price for the sight of him, if there is one. The sewer there is intolerably offensive.

☞ Recorder Rush of Philadelphia resigned his office on Thursday last. He is said to be a worthy man and has been an acceptable Magistrate.

☞ A lad about 12 years old, the second son of General John W. A. Sanford, of Savannah, died recently from a wound received from one of his schoolmates. The unfortunate occurrence is about to undergo a judicial investigation.

THE SABBATH AND THE NEWSPAPERS—In reply to several inquiries, we make room to state that, in speaking of the *right* of every man to spend the first day of the week in any manner not inconsistent with that quiet and order which *the wishes of the majority* require, we referred to the Political or *legal* right merely, and had no reference to any religious injunction. We do not discuss theological questions in this paper, much less pretend to decide for others what outward observances the Creator has or has not ordained. The law in a Republican Country cannot take cognizance of such matters except to indicate that, the wishes of a majority of the People having designated a certain day of the week as one of rest, no one shall do any thing to mar its quiet. We believe this is the only ground on which a legal enforcement of respect for the Sabbath can possibly be reconciled with the express provisions of our Federal Constitution.

One of our correspondents asserts that this is a *Christian* Country, as if that were conclusive evidence for the position he assumes. He seems entirely ignorant of the indubitable fact that a large majority of the Christian world do not agree with him in understanding the Christian religion to require an entire abstinence from labor and recreation on the first day of the week. The Catholic Church has never done so from the days of Justin Martyr and the earliest Fathers; the Protestant Episcopal does not, if Paley is a true expositor of its opinions. The Seventh-Day Baptists deny that Sunday is the Sabbath at all, and observe Saturday. All these facts prove, not that the holders of such opinions are right, but that the minority cannot justly claim to pronounce judgement in behalf of Christianity, except as a rule of their own conduct.

'A Working Man' inquires if a Monday morning's paper cannot be printed without labor on Sunday. We answer—Not possibly, except as the Journal of Commerce is, by reckoning the Sabbath from 6 o'clock P. M. on Saturday to the same hour on Sunday. To those who so regard it, this is very well: to us it would be but a pitiful evasion.

'A Working Man' says he must stop taking a paper on Monday if it has to be prepared in part on Sunday. But he must not stop here, if he proposes a Mosaical observance of the day: He must not take one printed on Tuesday, or indeed any day: for it is made up of intelligence transmitted through the Great Mails on Sunday as well as week days. He must be careful, at any rate, to read nothing coming from a place as far off as Texas or New-Orleans, for all such has to travel at least one Sabbath in reaching us. Enough.

—And now to came back to the starting-point—the bawling and screaming of Newspapers in our streets on Sunday, to the disturbance of the devotions of many, and the quiet and comfort of nearly all: For the last two or three Sundays, in addition to the crying of four Sunday papers, our streets have been made hideous with the yells of a Falstaff regiment of reprobates crying 'Extra Heralds' and 'Extra Suns,' 'News by the Britannia,' 'Fifteen Days Later by the Caledonia,' &c. This uproar commences at early dawn, and is kept up till afternoon. We plead for an abatement of the nuisance, and we endeavor to place the demand on such grounds that not only Christians but Jews, Infidels and Nothingarians—in fact, all well-disposed citizens—will acquiesce in its justice. We mean to put it in such a shape that our City authorities cannot continue to disregard it. If those who concur with us respecting the *object* to be attained will only cease caviling at our views and urge the Reform in just such manner as they think best, we hope something may be accomplished; but if they insist on neglecting this to dispute with us, we fear nothing will be. Now, friends, do as you think proper.

CASE OF USURY.—A case of some interest was decided in the Superior Court on the 16th inst. The defendants in the suit were John Sniffen and John M. Reed, the drawer and endorser of a note for $800. It was proved that Reed, as agent for Sniffen, got of a Mr. Douglass $800 of Ohio money, which was at an exchange of 7 or 8 per cent. and gave a note, signed by Sniffen and endorsed by himself, payable in five weeks: that at the expiration of this time the note was renewed for sixty days, and that for the renewal Sniffen gave Douglass $25 in uncurrent money. The counsel for plaintiff contended that the difference of the exchange did not constitute usury, and that the sum received on the renewal of the note was not for the *use* of the money, but as compensation for the trouble of getting it as agent or broker. Under the charge of the Court the Jury found a verdict for the defendant Sniffen, and for plaintiff against Reed in the sum of $853 07.

ANOTHER GREAT BANK ROBBERY.—We learn from the St. Louis New-Era Extra that the Branch of the State Bank of Illinois at Jacksonville, was robbed on the night of the 11th inst. The doors were entered by false keys. The following is the probable amount taken by the robber: $78,000 of paper; about $47,000 of which was in Parent Bank paper, the balance mostly in notes of the Branches, and Bank of Illinois, about $8,000 in gold, and 3 or $4,000 in silver. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for the recovery of the money and the detection of the robber. The Books, papers and evidences of debt, were cut up, mutilated and destroyed by the robbers—for there must have been several persons engaged in it: and that part of the Banking house was occupied as a residence by the Teller.

☞ A laboring man named John Warner, at Brookville, Ia., during a fit, recently fell upon his face in water not more than three inches deep, and was drowned.

☞ Roland, son of Mr. Noadiah Russell of Cavendish, Vt., was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, while hunting on the 29th ult.

FORTIFICATION BILL.—The bill making appropriations for fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, which has passed the House of Representatives, provides for making appropriations for repairs of the following forts, &c. ($5,000 each,) to wit:—West Head Battery, in Boston harbor; South-East Battery, Boston harbor; old fort at New-Bedford harbor; forts at Annapolis, Md.; Forts Caswell and Johnson, &c. at the mouth of Cape Fear River; continuing sea wall at St. Augustine, Florida; $65,000 for repair of Fort Independence, Boston harbor; $105,000 for Fort Warren, Boston harbor; $45,000 for Fort Adams, at Newport; $35,000 for fortifications at New-London and Fort Trumbull, in Connecticut; $10,000 for Fort Griswold, at New-London, Connecticut; $25,000 for Fort Niagara, New-York; $15,000 for Fort Ontario, Oswego, New-York; $70,000 for Fort Schuyler, New-York harbor; $50,000 for Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, New-York; $12,000 for forts on Governor's Island, New-York; $7,000 for sea wall off Castle William, Governor's Island; $50,000 for Fort Delaware, Delaware River, (contingent); $35,000 for Fort Washington, Potomac River; $115,000 for Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia; $15,000 for Fort Sumpter, Charleston; $35,000 for dike to Drunken Dick Shoal, &c.; $35,000 for Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia; $20,000 for Fort Marion, Florida; $20,000 for Fort Pickens, Florida; $45,000 for Fort Baraveas, Florida; $40,000 for Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama; $30,000 for Fort Livingston, Louisiana; $50,000 for other forts near New-Orleans; $15,000 for contingencies of fortifications; $55,500 for incidental expenses of repairs of fortifications; $25,000 for current expenses of ordnance service; $75,000 for purchase of ordnance stores; $100,000 for armament of fortifications; $20,000 for the purchase of Saltpetre and Brimstone.

For preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, the following sums are appropriated;—$19,338 02 for balance required, in addition to former appropriation, for arrearages of pay of Florida Militia called out in 1840; $297,213 92 for arrearages of pay due for Florida Militia, commanded by Brig. Gen. Reed, for six months' service; $73,495 92 for arrearages of pay due to Georgia Militia; $440,080 40 for Quarter Master's Department. The foregoing sums for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, are to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

LAWYERS' DIARY..............July 24.

☞ Notice August Term Superior Court.

City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

SPECIAL SESSIONS, July 23.—Before Judge Noah and Aldermen Balis and Woodhull.

Joseph Coles was tried for stealing a clock and table cover, worth $24 50, from Samuel T. Bradbury. Guilty: Penitentiary, 6 months.

Jane Mitchell, colored, stealing $2 from Catharine Dunn, in prison. Guilty: Penitentiary 60 days.

Lawrence Brower, stealing nine door locks, worth $18, from Andrew Leary. Guilty: Penitentiary 6 months.

William Williamson, stealing a wood plane from Lewis Matthias. Guilty: Penitentiary 60 days.

Henry Bunce, a boy, stealing $1 20 from the money drawer of Henry Larkin. Guilty: sent to the House of Refuge.

Margaret McLain, stealing two dresses from Margaret Antoine. Guilty: City Prison 30 days.

Thomas Northin, assault and battery on Officer Joseph Horn. Guilty: Penitentiary 60 days.

FOURTH AND SIXTH WARD COURT.—Before Justice Everett. Thomas Shannon vs Seth Lamb.

The defendant in this case hired of the plaintiff, on the 19th April last, the basement of 175 South st. for a refectory, for one year, for $8 50 a week, including the fixtures, furniture, cooking apparatus, &c., for which an article of agreement was signed and delivered to him, the defendant giving good security for the rent. He also had the privilege of purchasing the fixtures and furniture at any time within the year, for $250, and likewise to purchase the lease, which was for two years longer. He entered into possession in April, and commenced and carried on his business successfully until a short time since, when some of the creditors of Shannon became importunate for money which he owed them, and threatened to remove the fixtures, cooking apparatus, &c. from the premises, which induced Lamb, the sub-tenant, to withhold $34 of the rent in order to secure himself against loss. On the 20th Shannon offered Lamb $50 for the repossession of the premises and lease, which Lamb refused. On the 21st, however, Shannon determined to get possession, and proceeding to the Fourth and Sixth Wards Court, sued out a dispossessing warrant against Lamb for non-payment of $34 rent, notice of which was served on the defendant at 12 o'clock noon of the day, and returned at 3 o'clock of the same day. The defendant appeared, acknowledged the indebtedness, and requested the Justice to allow him half an hour's indulgence to obtain the money, or the requisite security to pay the same in ten days according to the statute. The Justice replied that he had no discretion in the matter, that he was bound to enter judgement against defendant, and if required, issue his warrant immediately to oust defendant from the premises. Defendant expostulated and entreated a little indulgence, but the Justice was inflexible.

The defendant stated that the premises were occupied as a refectory, and afforded his only means of supporting his family—that the plaintiff was pursuing this course more to gratify his malice than obtain justice, as he had ample security for his rent. But he entreated in vain, the dispossessing warrant was issued, without allowing defendant a single minute to go and procure the money or security. The constable, W. D. Saally, however promised to wait two hours before he executed the dispossessing warrant, but did not, and hastened to the premises, where the defendant had the money ready to pay the rent and costs.—This the constable refused to receive when it was tendered, and immediately put the plaintiff in possession, and left the defendant to get his provisions and property as he could. This is certainly summary justice, if it can be called so, and is one of the powers possessed by a captious landlord, of which the law can not too soon deprive him.

POLICE OFFICE.—*Robbing a Vessel.*—Watchman Lewin on Thursday night found two colored men in James st. near Madison, with a quantity of clothing, &c. of which they could give no satisfactory account. He gave the alarm rap and they both ran, one of them dropping a boot, and a checked shirt. He arrested one of them, named Charles Smith, and lodged him in the watch-house, where a silver chain was found concealed in his hat. The other black escaped. Yesterday morning Capt John C. Griffing, master of the schr. Southern, of Brookhaven, Long Island, lying at the foot of James st. came to the Police and made affidavit that the cabin of his vessel was broken open on Thursday night and robbed of a dress coat, cloth pants, ten linen and two check shirts, a silver chain, boots, gold broaches, &c. worth together $41 50, and that the articles found on Smith were his. The latter, who is only 17 years old, was then committed to prison to answer.

Constructive Larceny.—A man named William Flower on the 8th June hired a horse, wagon and harness, worth $160, of Messrs. Quarry & Ayres, at their stable, 203 Mercer, for use one day only, which he never returned. Nothing was heard of Flower or of the horse and wagon until the 21st inst. when Mr. Quarry ascertained that Flower had traded off the horse, wagon and harness for others on Long Island, and he thereupon caused him to be arrested. Flower was taken before two Justices of the Peace of Queens County, near Hempstead, and on proof adduced of the above facts, was committed to prison.—Affidavit having yesterday been made by Mr. Quarry at the Lower Police Office of this city of the theft and arrest, Officer McGrath was despatched to Queens County to bring Flower here and have him committed to prison for trial.

Burglary.—On Thursday night the fancy dry goods store of Mrs. Dutcher and Miss Quinn, 467 Broadway, was burglariously entered by means of false keys and fancy muslins, lawns, silks, silk hosiery, kid gloves, laces and various other articles, valued at $600, were stolen and carried away. No traces of the thieves or goods have been yet obtained.

Stealing a Coat.—A female named Mary Brown went on the 22d inst. to the premises of Mr. Thomas D. Harris, 149 Bowery, and stole a coat, worth $15, with which she was walking off, when she was arrested by Mr. Van Pelt, an employee of Mr. Harris, conducted to the Upper Police Office and sent to prison.

Robbing a House.—On the 18th inst. John Dignam and a number of other boys, from 13 to 17 years of age obtained a boat, and taking with them cards and a jug of liquor, proceeded up the East River to Kip's Bay. After drinking and gambling a while the party dispersed themselves about, and finally a partner of them proceeded to the house of Mr. Edward Jones at the foot of 80th st. entered it at about 8 o'clock in the evening, and stealing what came in their way, withdrew. As Dignam was crossing the grass plat near the house, he was hailed by the gardener, who asked him where he was going and what he had in his bundle, when he replied that he had his bedding.—The gardener stopped him, opened the bundle and found therein two linen and one woolen shirt and ten pieces of valencia curtaining. One of the shirts being marked Edward Jones, was identified. The boy Dignam being secured and conducted to the Upper Police Office, refused to give any account of himself or the names or residences of his companions and was committed to answer the charge.

"Watch Stuffing" and Pocket Picking.—Yesterday morning Mr. H. G. Amerlin of Springfield, Mass. arriving in this city, when near the Battery was beset by Samuel Johnson and Joseph Green, two notorious 'watch stuffers,' who offered to sell him, as usual, a brass watch, which they represented as a valuable gold one. As he did not exactly feel a disposition to indulge in the purchase, one of the rascals contrived to pick his pocket of $210, with which they wended their way off. Officers Relyea and F. F. Smith being apprised of the circumstance, in the course of the afternoon succeeded in finding and arresting Johnson and Green, who were conducted to the Police Office and sent to prison.

Charge of False Pretence.—Officer Denniston yesterday arrested a man named Sillick B. Andrews, charged with having obtained $600 worth of dry goods some months since of Robert R. Boyd, merchant, of No. 1 Hanover Square, by fraud and false pretences. Mr. Boyd stated that the accused sold and deeded to him, in payment of the goods, a tract of land in Illinois, which he represented to be very valuable and unincumbered; and when Mr. Boyd sent out his deeds to Illinois to be recorded or registered, he ascertained that the land had been sold and deeded away by Andrews to another person, some three months prior to its having been sold to him, (Mr. Boyd.) Andrews was thereupon committed to answer, but afterward gave bail in $1,000, and was discharged.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—*Accidental Drowning.*—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at No. 97 Cherry-st., on the body of Martin Conner, aged 5 years, son of Bridget Conner, residing in the rear of the above number. The child was permitted to go out to play on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and proceeded to the foot of Oliver-st., where, while playing on the string-piece of the warf, he fell off into the dock, and was drowned. Mrs. Rosanna Wilson, fruit-seller of that vicinity, saw him fall, and raised an alarm, which caused others to search and drag for his body, but without success. The hat of the boy was however found in and taken from the dock by Mrs. Wilson, and identified by the mother. The body was found afloat yesterday morning at the foot of Catharine-st. Verdict, that he was accidentally drowned on the 20th inst.

Also at the house of Patrick Meehan, 244 Mulberry-st., on the body of an unknown colored male infant, found in the privy of a house in the rear of 248 Mulberry-st., occupied by numerous colored families. A post mortem examination was executed, by which it was ascertained that the deceased was born alive, and that the brain was greatly congested. Verdict, died of congestion of the brain.

Sudden Death.—An Irish laborer named William Keenan, who, it was said, had been drinking freely of cold water, suddenly fell down insensible in Broadway, at the corner of Howard-st., yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock. A physician was sent for, who attempted to bleed him, but very little blood was obtained; and the man, without reviving, soon after died. His body was conveyed to the dead house in the Park, for the Coroner to hold an inquest, and where his wife, half distracted, came with her friends and identified him.

Found Drowned.—The body of a well-dressed boy, apparently some 12 or 14 years of age, was found by two other boys late yesterday afternoon, afloat in the East River, and towed into Coenties Slip. The Coroner was sent for to hold the inquest. The body was well-dressed and decent in appearance, having on white pantaloons, dark roundabout, &c.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Washington Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

THURSDAY, July 22.

In SENATE, to-day, Mr. WRIGHT presented a memorial of citizens of New-York adverse to a Bankrupt Law. Mr. TALLMADGE presented a memorial of citizens of the same City for such a law. Various others of the same character were presented.

The resolution of Mr. CLAY, of Ala. offered yesterday, was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount of customs received on imports bearing a less duty than 20 per cent. in the several years of '37, '38, and 1839.

The resolution of Mr. BENTON was adopted, calling on the President for the result of the investigation of the Commissioners on the action of the Contractors on the Public Buildings.

The resolution of Mr. HENDERSON was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy for an opinion in relation to the most eligible spot on the Gulf of Mexico for the location of a Navy Yard.

The bill to change the place of trial of Gen. Gratiot was taken up, and after considerable debate, was lost.

Agreeably to notice yesterday, Mr. BERRIEN moved that the Bankrupt Bill be taken up. The motion was carried.—The bill was taken up and read by sections. Several amendments were offered, accompanied with a running debate of but little interest with regard to the details of the bill.

Mr. NICHOLSON moved an amendment to include Banks within the provisions of the bill. On this no action was taken. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

In the House the resolution reported yesterday by Mr. WINTHROP from the Committee on Commerce, to appoint a Select Committee of nine Members, not more than one from any State, to sit during the recess of Congress, and collect information for the purpose of reporting at the next Session, a proper system of duties, was taken up and debated during the day, by GILMER, CUSHING, NISBET, WISE and others, entering into the general subject of the Tariff, and partaking of a degree of excitement, especially between Messrs. WISE and NISBET, with whom it assumed a personal character. Without action on it, the House adjourned at about 3 o'clock. ARGUS.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—Mr. Ashbel Ellis of Alexandria Jefferson Co. committed suicide on the morning of the 16th inst. He had been a worthy member of the Methodist Church, and on the night of the 15th retired as usual after praying with his family. The next morning he arose at about 3 o'clock, went to the premises of his father, distant about one-fourth of a mile, opened the door of the barn, passed one end of a log-chain around the great beam, made a running noose of the other around his neck and swung himself off.

☞ The body of a man with several wounds upon his head, apparently afflicted with a hammer, was found on the 19th by some boys at Buttermilk Falls, near Ithaca. His pockets were rifled, and an empty purse beside him. His name was John Jones, and a shoemaker named Graham has been arrested, charged with the murder. A watch which formerly belonged to Jones has been found in his possession.

☞ R. H. Witty, Civil Engineer, is of opinion that coal may be obtained abundantly in the neighborhood of Lowell, Mass.

☞ A sailor on board the U. S. ship Delaware fell overboard and was drowned off Hampton Roads a few days since.

☞ A man named Frederick Helmbold was choked to death on Thursday at Philadelphia by a piece of cold meat.

THE RIVER MAILS.—The contract for the transportation of mails on the Hudson has been transferred from the Hudson River Line to the People's Line. This arrangement puts an end to the morning *mail*, for the present contracting line has no morning boat. As a compensation for this, there is to be a second mail by the boats which leave at 7 o'clock P. M. to take matter for Albany and beyond. There is a change also in the land mail which supplies the eastern shore of the Hudson, as far up as Peekskill. This mail, which has until now been daily, will hereafter be carried only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. [N. Y. Amer.

STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA.—We think we cannot do our readers a kinder act than to commend to them, when going up the River, this splendid new steamboat, plying between this City and Hudson, commanded by our worthy friend, Capt. Newberry, than whom a more skilful commander or more open-hearted, clever fellow does not run the River. The Columbia is 195 feet long, 26 feet beam, has an engine of 11 feet stroke and 43½ inch cylinder. She was built by William Haythorne, at Williamsburg, and her engine by T. F. Secor & Co. with all the latest improvements. She has also two miniature engines for running the blowers. She is of a beautiful model, and, without pushing, has beaten every boat on the River that has started with her. Her average time to Hudson is short of 8 hours. We are really happy that Newberry has got a boat worthy of him, and we anticipate for him loads of passengers and freight. Few who go with him once will look for any other boat when going his way.

THE WORLD FOREVER!

TWO FINE ENGRAVINGS.

THE NEW WORLD for this week (July 24) will more than maintain its high character and reputation as the best publication in America. See the following list of contents:

I. BUCKINGHAM'S TRAVELS IN AMERICA. Political Parties—Elections—Mr. Webster—Mr. Adams—Society in Washington—Mr. and Mrs Wood, the singers, &c. &c.
II. THE WANDERING MUSICIAN, with a beautiful engraving on wood by Lossing.
III. THE TEMPLE OF BAALBEC, illustrated with a fine engraving.
IV. THE VALLEY OF KASHMIR. A striking description of Oriental Scenery, Manners, &c. and of the great Temple of Jusiamuki, by by Baron Von Hugel.
V. TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR, contiued. This powerful story is approaching its conclusion, and the interest increases.
VI. BARNABY RUDGE. Four new chapters, received by the Caledonia.
VII. COUSIN AGATHA, a thrilling story, from the Dublin University Magazine.
VIII. ORIGINAL POETRY—"The heart that wanders never loved," by Anna Cora Mowatt; "Hoboken," from an unpublished Poem.
IX. OUR FOREIGN FILES—containing "The Carnival," by the author of the Yellowplush Correspondence; "Launch of the Trafalgar," from the London Spectator; "Dinner to Dickens;" "Rosette," from the French of Beranger; with a number of items of interest.
X. THE SCRAP BOOK—Containing several columns of interesting matter as follows; "Waltz Duet," by Thomas Moore; "The Wager Won," a humorous story; "Ancient Cemeteries and Funeral Rites," with engravings; "Hailing a Steamboat;" "Universality of Vegetable Life;" "Remember the Cork," an Irish story; "Spanish Gipsey Wedding;" "Visit to Indian Point," an account of Ancient Mounds in Ohio; "Slave Ants," &c. &c. &c.
XI. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, and News by the Caledonia; Fashions; Editorials; News; Patchwork; Congressional, &c. &c.

TERMS—$3 per year in advance; single copies 6¼ cents. All new subscribers who pay one year will receive the FIRST VOLUME OF CHARLES O'MALLEY gratuitously. Office 30 Ann st. ☞ Single copies may also be had of J. S. Barber, Museum buildings, Albany; Levi Willard, Troy; D. C. Mitchell, New-Haven; D. Smith 116 Market st. Newark; and at the Brooklyn News Office, 7 Middagh st. jy22 3t J. WINCHESTER, Publisher.

☞ **Private Boarding.**—Gentlemen wishing permanent Board and Rooms in a location convenient to the business part of the City, will be accommodated at No. 78 Duane street, just out of Broadway, where but few boarders are taken and every exertion made to render their home pleasant and comfortable. The house is entirely new, and newly furnished throughout. Terms, moderate. References exchanged. jy22 tf

☞ **M. Hulse's Cheap Dry Goods Store,** 122 Grand st. between Broadway and Crosby st. New rich style printed Lawns and Muslins at remarkable low prices. Also Hosiery and Gloves of every description, very cheap. jy2 1m