

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1841.

For full accounts of the *Crops, Rates of Culture, and other intelligence*, see *First Page*.
For interesting *Revolutionary Reminiscences*, see *Last Page*.

THE CREED OF LOCO-FUCOSISM—No. II.—Protection.—It should never be forgotten by the Country that the Jackson party obtained the control of our Government by double-dealing and fraud upon the subject of Protection. In the contest of 1828, Gen. Jackson refused to answer any inquiries with regard to this subject, but referred the friends of a Tariff to a letter he had written to Dr. Coleman of North Carolina, expressly asserting and defending the doctrine of Protection. In the North he was urged as a Tariff man, in the South as for "Free Trade." The Vermont Patriot—a leading organ of the party, edited by a brother of Isaac Hill—headed its Editorial Ticket "For Gen. Jackson and a Protective Tariff." The New-York Legislature of 1827-8—strongly Jacksonian—passed resolutions in favor of Protection by a vote of 97 to 3. Martin Van Buren and nearly all the Northern Jackson Members of Congress voted for the Tariff of 1828, the most ultra-Protective measure ever passed, and further than any party believes it necessary to go hereafter. All this time Mason, Ritchie, Calhoun and Calbreng kept the South in the faith that this was all sham—that it was necessary to humor the North till after Election, and then the leaders would come out against Protection. They were right! The North was hood-winked and caught, and New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio voted to elevate an Administration upon the ruins of their own Producing Interests. For a few years, the Jackson party kept up the hide-and-seek game; but when they did come out it was decidedly against Protection. Now they are open and violent foes of every thing like favor to American Interests. Witness the following Resolution unanimously adopted at the great Loco-Foco Charter-Breaking Mass Meeting in the Park:

"Resolved, That we protest against a Protective Tariff: (1) because it is unauthorized by the Constitution; (2) because it taxes the great mass of the Community, for the benefit of a few wealthy manufacturers; (3) because it depresses individual enterprise and promotes the spirit of monopoly; (4) because it is detrimental to the interests of Commerce; (5) because it retards improvement; (6) because it generates an expansion and consequent depreciation of the currency; (7) because it produces an extravagant expenditure of money; (8) because it leads to a National Debt; (9) because it is a Free Trade in disguise; (10) because it is a Protection that is not protection; (11) because it is a tariff of the Dark Ages, but in no way is it in accordance with the Liberal Principles of the Present Age."

We have rarely seen so many vital mistakes of fact and so much defiance of common sense crowded into one paragraph. Let us examine it:

(1.) The Loco-Foco Resolution asserts that a Protective Tariff is "unauthorized by the Constitution." Do the concocters happen to know that the very first tariff law enacted under the Federal Constitution in 1789, just after its formation, and while the universal discussion of its principles and provisions in the Federal and State Conventions was still fresh in the public mind—enacted, too, by men who had very generally participated in those discussions—commenced with a preamble thus:

"Whereas, it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported," therefore, &c.

Need any thing more be said on this point? 2. Baseless assertion! contradicted by every fact in the history of our country. The Tariff of 1828 was not voted for by the Representatives of the "wealthy manufacturers." It was carried by votes representing the farmers of New-York, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and its instant effect was to create a ready market and increased price for their Wool, Grain, Timber, Provisions, Labor, &c. The manufacturers, who dread an increase of domestic competition and a rise of the price of Wool and other materials, are not eager for higher duties. Every other Producing Interest feels the benefit of Protection quite as much as theirs.

3. "Depresses individual enterprise." What enterprise has been depressed by either of our increased Tariffs? Can the Park Economists point to a single fact in support of their bald assertion? Does not every intelligent man know that an impulse and a broader field has uniformly been given to individual enterprise upon the passage of each Tariff for Protection? We appeal to the statistics of the country.

4, 5, 6, 7, 8. These several assertions completely nullify each other. If Protection depresses Commerce and retards improvement, then it manifestly does not lead to an expansion of the currency; for currency expansions are always coincident with an increased activity in Commerce and improvement. When the currency is expanded, then cities are founded, edifices built, canals dug, ships employed and richly freighted, &c. &c. So with 7 and 8. If Protection leads to extravagant expenditure, it must be because it overflows the Treasury, in which case it cannot lead to a National Debt; but the contrary. Even the Park Statesmen cannot be ignorant that the heavy National Debt incurred during our last war was mainly paid off under the Protective Tariffs of 1824 and '28. What, then, becomes of their assertions?

9. "A free people needs no other Protection than to be let alone." Well, gentlemen, suppose other nations will not let us alone—what then? To put the case in your eye—Suppose Algiers or Morocco insist on capturing every American vessel their cruisers can overhail; the merchants send up a prayer to Congress for Protection. "Nonsense!" interpose Messrs. Varian, Vanderpool and Garry Gilbert; "you do not know what aids you: All the Protection Commerce needs is to be let alone." Could this logic lead captive any man of decent sagacity? No, sirs! nor will yours! Our Shipping Interest requires Protection against the Navigation Laws of Great Britain and other countries; without it we should be driven off the ocean. The Farming, Mechanical and Manufacturing interests only require what has been yielded to our Commerce without a question. Why should they not have it? "Let alone," say you—Take British Cloths, Hardware, &c. &c. without duty, while England taxes us 200 per cent. on our Wheat, 150 on Rice, 100 on Beef and Pork, more on Hams, 100 on Fruit, 250 on our Timber, and 500 on our Tobacco! Why not let her burn our cities and capture our vessels unresisted, if she happen to take a fancy that way? Isn't war absurd, a great evil, and "congenial to the dark ages"? To be sure!

10. "The liberal principles of the present age." Ah, gentlemen, what a pity that "fine words butter no parsnips" any more than they have done these thousand years! Where is it that these "liberal principles" you talk of are in operation in our favor? Where is the nation which takes our Products, when with a 25 per cent. duty the corresponding articles could be produced on her own soil? Give us facts to back your string of assertions. Every body talks to us in praise of Free Trade, but how do they act? We of the Protective faith only ask Reciprocity—what mainly heart will be satisfied with less? We will take our buttons from Birmingham, our knives from Sheffield, if we may pay for them with the Flour of Genesee and the Timber of Champlain; otherwise not. Who is so subject in his devotion to Free Trade as to forget the benefits of Fair Trade? The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool supported the Whig candidates in the late Election expressly on the ground that it

Great Britain continued to shut out our staples from her markets by prohibitory duties, this country must and would retaliate. Every body sees and feels this but the moon-struck followers of Calhoun and Pickens. It is not possible that the yeomanry of our interior can understandingly oppose Protection. We will lay facts before any hundred Farmers and Laboring Men on this subject in half an hour, which a dozen Philadelphia lawyers cannot overcome or get round in a week. There cannot be two opinions among practical men on this subject.

Enough for this occasion. But bear in mind, Farmers, Mechanics, Working Men! that the Loco-Foco party in this City assembled have distinctly, deliberately, and to the utmost reputation and scouted the Protection of American Industry, by countervailing duties, from the unjust and blighting policy of Foreign Nations! Let us hold them to that!

THOSE LETTERS.—After some hesitation, we have deemed it due to our readers to state that of the three Letters from Washington explaining and defending the views of the Cabinet, (which we copied from the Commercial,) it is settled that the two first were written by Mr. Webster to a personal friend in this City, while the third was added by the Editor of the Commercial. Had we known or suspected this at the time, we should never have published that letter. We remarked to a friend immediately on reading it that it had better not been written—that the defence of the Cabinet was complete without it, while the imputations retorted on Col. Webb were in bad taste and very undignified, coming from the quarter where those letters were supposed to originate. Disliking personal controversy, especially among Whigs, we published that third letter with reluctance, and only because it was one of a series already commenced by us. Its very first line seemed to place its origin beyond question. If any of our readers feel that they have been deceived by it, they will admit that the fault is not ours.

BANKRUPT LAW.—We intend to keep an eye on our City Delegation in Congress, for the benefit of the Loco-Focos here who are anxious for a Bankrupt Law. On Saturday Mr. Ferris voted to lay the bill on the table, and Messrs. McKee, Roosevelt and Wood against the motion.

We have mistaken once or twice in classing Mr. Shields in the House as a Whig. It is not E. J. Shields of Tenn., but B. G. Shields of Alabama who is in Congress now—a Loco-Foco. Of course, but two nominal Whigs—Gillmer and Wise—voted to lay the Revenue bill on the table.

The Grand Musical Fete at the Halls of Temperance (late Masonic) is postponed by request to Monday evening next, when it will assuredly take place. The Friends of the cause will surely exercise patience with the enterprising proprietor, who is surmounting formidable obstacles to his enterprise by energy and perseverance.

The fine steamboat SUPERIOR, Capt. GOULD, leaves this morning, between 8 and 9, on a trip to the Fishing Banks. Those who have leisure and change will find the Excursion a pleasant and healthful one.

DEATHS IN NEW-YORK.—The City Inspector reports the deaths of 211 persons during the last week, viz. 40 Men, 33 Women, 74 Boys, 64 Girls. Of these, 31 died of Cholera Infantum, 14 Convulsions, 13 Consumption, 12 Dysentery, 15 Dropsies, 8 Fevers, 15 Inflammation of the Brain, 25 other Inflammations, 15 Marasmus, 3 Small Pox. 115 were under two years of age; 179 natives of the United States, 24 of Ireland, 14 of other countries, 3 unknown.

SAUNDERS'S METALLIC TABLET AND RAZOR STROP.—In that grand moral division of mankind—the shavers and shaved—we rank in the second category. This is unlucky for Mr. Saunders; for, did we do our own shaving, we might add our personal certificate to that of multitudes besides of the value of his Metallic Tablet; as it is, we can only say that we heartily believe it a capital article and worthy of patronage.

A COMPLIMENT FOR THE YANKEES.—Capt. STEELZ, a popular member of the Canadian Parliament, in a recent debate on the establishment of a Common School System, remarked that "he hoped the measure would exclude all Yankees from any concern in a system of colonial education—he looked upon Yankee teachers as UNDESIRABLE NUISANCES!"

AFFECTING EVENT.—Mary and Ellen, aged 16 and 24, daughters of Deacon John Scotton, of Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pa., were drowned while bathing in the Susquehanna river a few days since.

TEMPERANCE IN MAINE.—The Morning Star states that Mr. Hawkins addressed the citizens of Brunswick one evening last week, and obtained three hundred signatures to the teetotal pledge.

FIRE.—The Woolen Factory at Belville, Jefferson County, occupied by N. Simmons, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 25th ult. Loss about \$4,000; no insurance.

The extensive Tannery of Mr. John W. Patton, of Philadelphia, situated on the Susquehanna river, about seven miles above Harrisburg, was nearly destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. The property was partially insured.

On Tuesday last the body of a man, supposed to be that of Jacob McIntire, was found in an out field near Greensburg, Pa. Verdict of the Coroner's inquest, death by intemperance.

The steamboat Athenian, plying between N. Orleans city and the Balize, was burnt to the water's edge on the 19th inst. all on board escaped, but no property was saved.

Twelve of the passengers of the ill-fated ship William Brown—eleven females and one boy—arrived at Baltimore on Friday evening.

Wise, the *Eronaut*, is to make his 31st aerial excursion from the borough of Lewisburg, Pa., on the 14th inst.

From FLORIDA.—We learn from an officer of the Army that an Indian called Sulamico, who had been sent out Col. Worth, came in at Tampa, about six or seven days since with a party of about fifteen Indians from the Big Cypress Swamp. Sulamico stated that about sixty others would be in soon, supposed to be the same that promised to come in to Col. Devenport at Sarasota, but were prevented by the influence of others.

From the last advices a few of Wild Cat or Conocochee's people had come in at Tampa, and others were expected, in number from eighty to a hundred. Our informant expresses it as his opinion that they will be in. [Savannah Geo.]

Will 'P.' oblige us by calling—say at 10 to-day?

We published yesterday morning a full and circumstantial account of the *Saer Conspiracy* in Louisiana and Mississippi; and also of the *Recovery of the Money stolen* from the Jacksonville Branch of the Illinois Bank, and the arrest of Town, the suspected and defaulting Teller. These were the two principal features of that day's intelligence. Yet of these among our morning contemporaries, the *Standard* had no account of either, but a brief rumor of the latter; the *Express* had not a syllable of either; the *Journal of Commerce* had a terrible account of the former but not a whisper of the latter; the *Herald* only a vague, blundering paragraph of a dozen lines relative to the former and a partial account of the latter; the *New Era* not a syllable of either; and the *Sax* had a tolerable account of the former, (stole from a New-Orleans paper and inserted as Editorial,) but not a word of the latter. In addition to these, we were, as we have ever been, one day ahead of that paper in our Congressional intelligence. So much for Galvanism. We do not often speak of these matters, which are occurring daily; but our rapidly increasing patronage assures us that the public observe them.

THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION.—A judicious friend, well informed in regard to the expedition which has recently set out from Texas for New-Mexico, gives it as his decided opinion that not one man in ten will ever return alive! His reasons are these: In the first place, the expedition, though 300 strong, well armed and mounted, with a small cannon, is necessarily in good degree ignorant of the wild country through which they are to pass and the difficulties which it must naturally present, the route being one hardly if ever before traveled by white men. This expedition is to push its way 6 or 800 miles, entirely through the country of a fierce and deadly savage foe, the Camanches, who number 1,500 warriors, bold and hardy men, admirably mounted, and who will be goaded to fury by this daring invasion of their fire-sides. These savages will hover round the expedition, perhaps utterly invisible, until they can surprise or take it at disadvantage, and then swoop to the invaders! But, supposing that they can baffle or vanquish the savages, and reach the borders of New-Mexico, they there encounter a population of 50,000 (nearly 5,000 of them in the town of Santa Fe) well armed, apprised of their coming, and regarding the Texans as a horde of robbers and the effacing of the world. Can 300 men hope to vanquish this Province, (enjoyery is out of the question,) backed and inflamed as they are pretty certain to be by the St. Louis expedition of traders, who, through long familiarity, possess the confidence of the Mexicans, and whose interests are at deadly variance with the objects of the Texans? Our friend says—Not possibly; they must be routed and destroyed.

Heaven guard our friend Kendall of the *Picayune*, who accompanies this expedition with a crushed ankle on a litter! A Camanche onslaught at midnight would leave a poor chance for him!

LIVES OF EMINENT LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEN OF ITALY: By Mrs. Shelley, Sir D. Brewster, James Montgomery, and others. 2 vols. 12mo. Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia. Collins, Reese & Co. N. Y.

There are two fair, full volumes of over 300 pages each, containing brief but faithful and interesting Biographies of Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Lorenzo De Medici, Ariosto, Machiavelli, Galileo, Galilei, Galilei, Tasso, Alfieri, and many others. Italy was the Ark of Safety which preserved the relics of Ancient Literature through the deluge of Gothic barbarism; and in the souls of her gifted children Modern Literature first had being. The Biography of her literati is therefore in truth a history of the dawn of intellect and refinement on a world long immersed in the thick darkness of ignorance, poverty and superstition. We heartily commend this work to the general reader.

TEMPERANCE IN NOVA SCOTIA.—It is cheering to notice the accelerated progress of the Temperance Reformation in the British Provinces on this Continent. The astonishing revolution among the Catholics, which first commenced in Ireland under the auspices of Father Mathew, is rapidly spreading through every part of the Catholic world. The following paragraph from the Halifax (N. S.) Herald will be read with interest:

"The Spanish brig *Beatriz* arrived at this port lately from Porto Rico, with a cargo consisting of 124 hhds. Molasses, 152 hhds. Sugar, and six pipes of old Rum. The Sugar and Molasses sold, and sold well; the Rum, however, could not command a price. It was at length offered at one shilling per gallon, in bond, which it could not obtain. An offer of it was then made for the payment of the duty on it, at which it was refused in the Halifax market; and yesterday the *Beatriz* sailed from this port, taking back to the West Indies the six pipes of Rum which she had brought into this temperance place!"

A CHILD MURDERED BY HIS OWN FATHER.—An inquest was held on Wednesday last, in the town of Friedensburg, in this County, by the Coroner, Mr. N. J. Mills, on the body of an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Moyer. The following facts were elicited on the inquest: Mrs. Moyer deposed that her husband is a native of Germany and a shoemaker by trade. On Wednesday last she left her house for the purpose of picking blackberries. She was absent only half an hour. When she returned, she went to the cradle to look after infant; and, to her astonishment, she found that her child was quite dead. The body was warm, and about the head she discovered several marks and bruises. She accused her husband of having committed the deed, which he denied. He afterward loaded a double-barreled pistol, and swore he would shoot her in case she exposed him. Dr. Halberstadt examined the child, and stated that its death was caused by violence. The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict that the child died from blows received at the hands of its father. The accused was arrested, and is now in jail. Moyer is said to be a man of very intemperate habits; and not long since a child of his died in a very sudden manner, and it is thought the little unfortunate was destroyed by its unnatural father. [Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.]

LAWYERS' DIARY.—August 2.

Special Term (Albany) Supreme Court.

August Term (Albany) District Court.

City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening and disposed of the following business:

Petitions presented and referred.—Of 370 inhabitants of Williamsburg in favor of the proposed New-York and Williamsburg Ferry Association for the New-York and Williamsburg Ferry Association, in favor of the same Association and Ferry; of citizens of Williamsburg in favor of said Association and Ferry; of inhabitants of Bushwick relative to the New-York and Williamsburg Ferry Association; of 300 inhabitants of Bushwick in favor of the same Association; of R. M. Blatchford, agent for an estate for relief from taxes; of John Davanzo, for leave to let out chairs for hire as seats on the battery; of sundry persons in favor of opening the avenue—land on the table of G. A. & J. Johnson relative to a pier foot of Vaux.

Reports adopted.—Of the Police Committee asking to be discharged from the position in favor of sundry officers in the 12th Ward; adverse to the appointment of A. W. Bouck for leave to erect a Drunken Asylum in favor of paying Cornelius V. Anderson \$500 for extra services as Chief Engineer for the last two years in favor of permitting Eli Hart and G. Mott to extend the pier at the foot of the street into the North river 120 feet, at their own expense in favor of regulating 23d st. from the Bloomingdale road to the 24th avenue in favor of paying 7th st. from Lewis st. to the East river; in favor of amending an ordinance relative to the repair of fire engines in favor of the former Board, and substituting whether the contractor for the same should be paid by the day or by the piece.

Report of the Commissioners of School Money for 1841—land on the table, and 400 copies ordered to be printed.

Ordinance in favor of deepening the water in the slip foot of Spring st. adopted.

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For the Comptroller to issue his warrant to pay the cleaners of hose and engines their bills. Adopted.

In the Committee on Charity and Alms of both Boards, to make a contract with the Lunatic Asylum for building an addition to the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island, according to the plan adopted, at an expense not to exceed \$25,000, provided the building can be completed the present session: adopted.

Adjusted to Wednesday next at 5 o'clock.

COURT OF SESSIONS. August 2.—Before Judges Lynch and Noah, and Aldermen Benson and Williams.

The following is the calendar for the term: For murder 1, robbery 1st degree 3, forgery 2, burglary 3, bigamy 1, grand larceny 15, false pretences 2, receiving stolen goods 1—total, 25. Before indicted 15—before convicted 3. Special Sessions cases 13—abandoning, &c. 2—total 33. Total of all the cases 61.

The names of the persons summoned as Grand Jurors were called, and only 13 appearing, additional Grand Jurors were ordered to be summoned.

Fines of \$25 each were imposed upon seven defaulting Grand Jurors.

The names of the Petit Jurors were called over, and only 23 appeared to serve out of a panel of 34 that had been summoned. Fines of \$25 each were imposed on 14 of the defaulting Jurors.

John Dougherty, a boy, was tried for a grand larceny, stealing from out of the window of the store of Henry Groszwell, \$32. Fulton st. a quantity of jewelry and other articles worth \$32. On the night of the 2d inst. a new prisoner was seen by the complainant with his hands through a hole in a pane of glass, taking out the articles and handing them to two other boys. He seized him by the collar and secured him, while the other boys ran away. The jury found him guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

William Johnson, a black, was tried for an assault and battery on James Guy, a colored man, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife on the 24th July last, at 426 Cherry st. The complainant had just returned from sea, and treated Johnson and afterwards treated his woman, which gave offense to Johnson. Johnson, who had been drunk, then turned on Johnson, and struck him with a sharp pointed case-knife in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Alfred Taylor, an English boy of 14 years of age, was tried for a burglary in the 3d degree, breaking into the store of Messrs. Crafts, 192 Front st. and stealing \$21 in bills and \$5.00 in silver coin, on the evening of the 24th June last. The prisoner was chased from the store, through the streets and over the roofs of several stores, by William Parker, who finally found him concealed under some 7-ags in a junk shop, and dragged him out by the legs. He had on him \$21 in bills, and between \$5 and \$6 in silver, when arrested. There were \$37 more in bills also stolen, which were found where the prisoner is supposed to have dropped them. There were two others in the store with the prisoner, as the latter stated after his arrest, whom he said had removed the nosings of the door and thus effected an entrance into the store. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the House of Refuge.

Sentence of Mr. Barrell.—Nearly two years ago, John C. Barrell was convicted of obtaining several hundred dollars of two English farmers, who had returned from the Continent, by false pretenses, by representing himself as the British Consul, and who had only a clerk in the office of that functionary; and who had applied to the Governor for a previous pardon, which had been refused, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000. He was not in Court at the time of sentence, the fine was consequently unpaid, and his recognition for non-appearance to receive sentence was long since forfeited.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, August 2.—Before Judge Bates.

Andrew Gregg, a seaman, late of the ship *Hughes*, Hinchley master, was tried for an assault and battery with a dangerous weapon on board said vessel, in the harbor of Trieste, on Eliza L. Burt, the chief mate, on the 3d March last. He attempted to stab him with a sheath knife, the blade of which, however, struck and entered the watch of the chief officer, breaking it, but inflicting no wound. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and recommended him to mercy.

William Murphy was put upon his trial for a larceny, stealing 110 sovereigns from T. McMahon on board the ship *Carroll*, at sea, on her last voyage from Liverpool hither—the accused and the complainant both being passengers on board said vessel. Before the trial had been concluded the Court adjourned.

POLICE OFFICE.—Robbing a Judge of his Dinner.—While the rain storm of Saturday night was raging, a covey of young culprits, having no respect for the judicial ermine, broke into the back yard of the premises of Judge Noah in Grand st., and stole and carried away his Sunday's dinner, consisting of a majestic pair of ribs of beef, with the accompanying condiments for satisfying a good appetite. His Honor appears to be in quite a prosperous way; the Corporation refuse to pay him his salary, and the thieves ran away with his dinner. Will not those young rascals catch it if the Judge should catch them at the Special Sessions?

Stealing Pipe.—Watchman Still found two men, at an early hour yesterday morning, in Dover street, carrying off large pieces of Corrugated pipe, weighing some 40 pounds apiece, and arrested one of them named Thomas Delaney, who was lodged in the watch-house, and afterward sent to prison. The other pipe stealer ran away and escaped.

Theft of a Barrel.—Edward Granahan was arrested by watchman Hickok on Sunday night for stealing a barrel, for which he was yesterday sent to prison.

Robbing an Acquaintance.—Yesterday officers Prince John Davis and Colvin arrested a man named James Walters, charged with stealing \$100 in bank bills from the pocket of Wm. Hunt, liquor dealer, of 36 Canal st. The complainant had been over to Hoboken on Sunday evening, and coming back to his place of business intoxicated, found there the accused, who served him with ice, and who invited him to take a walk with him. He went, and was conducted up into the third story of a building a few doors off, where the combined effects of liquor, heat and fatigue induced him to lie down on the floor. In that position he was taken by a man supposed by Walters, who left the place, officers after considerable search, found Walters, and in his possession \$40 of the money, a new suit of clothes and a hat that cost \$24, and a new pair of boots. The money for the newly purchased articles was obtained from the vendors, and with that found on Walters, made up the amount stolen except about \$30. Walters was committed to prison to answer the charge.

Arrest of a Thimble Rigger.—A man named George West was yesterday arrested charged with having, by collusion with another, obtained \$10 of Mr. Silas Brigham, of the country—staying at present in Brooklyn—by betting on the game of Thimble Rig, on the dock of the North river. The accused urged the complainant to bet, and winning the money took it, when the player instantly seized it, sprang into a boat and was off. The case was taken by a constable, who went and took him to the Police Office, where he offered to restore the money if let go, but was committed to answer.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at No. 10 Cent-st. on the body of an unknown man found in the East River at the foot of Walnut st. He was about 45 years old, had been in the water several days, and was clad in corduroy pants, a white muslin shirt, plaid woollen vest, brogans, and a stockings. Verdict, found drowned.

Death of a Mother and her Infant.—About four weeks since, Bertha Kauter, a native of Germany, aged 27, a single woman, was delivered of a child, which continued to linger in feeble health until Saturday last, when it died. The mother, who has never been well since her confinement, was taken suddenly worse on Sunday morning, and retiring to bed, died on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The Coroner yesterday held inquests at 64 Sheriff st. on the bodies of the mother and child; and Drs. W. S. Tompkins and A. G. Thompson having examined the bodies, declared that the mother died of inflammation of the bowels, and that the death of the infant was occasioned by a want of nourishment and from neglect. The jury found verdicts accordingly.

CATTLE GARDEN.—Great attraction at this Garden this evening—the fireworks which have heretofore been so attractive are to be accompanied by a Grand Vocal Concert, in which Mrs. Morley, Mr. Plummer, Mr. Graham, Mr. Archer, and Mr. Beames, will appear and sing many of their most popular Songs, Glee, Quartets, &c. &c.

THE AMERICAN BOQUET.—Consisting of the national airs "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle," with Variations—composed and dedicated to Miss Sarah Wise, of Virginia, by Miss ANNETTA BROWN, Philadelphia. Octob. 1841. Miss Brown, though yet scarcely twenty years of age, has, by the strength of her talents and fine imagination, attained to desirable eminence in her profession, and become quite a favorite in the musical world. And the best testimony she can wish of the popularity of her music, is the single fact that within the last two years she has been required to publish upwards of 400 of her own compositions, all of which have met with decided success. And we shall be much disappointed if the present do not, in this respect, equal the most popular of their predecessors. We heartily commend them to the lovers of good music. [Bunker Hill Aurora.]

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK KEEPING.—Mr. Richardson, who for several years has been a teacher in the Public Schools of Boston, has opened an Academy at No. 35 Broadway, and gives instructions in the art of writing and book-keeping 75 double entry. We have seen several specimens of the writing of pupils that he has in this city, and find the improvement indicated almost astonishing. Mr. Richardson is himself an easy and graceful penman. [Com. Adv.]

To the Editor of The Tribune.—In the early part of April last, Mr. Edwin Schenck, Old Dealer at 101 Front-street, charged a young man named Edward Shaw, a Col. lector in his employ, with having embezzled a sum of money belonging to him.

Mr. Shaw afterwards published a Card, stating that the arrest was malicious, and that Shaw was indebted to him, and that he was engaged for taking this course was for the purpose of injuring him, the said Shaw.

Since that time Mr. Shaw has been vainly endeavoring to have the cause brought to trial—Mr. Schenck always excusing himself by stating that he was not ready at present.

Mr. Shaw, having learnt that Schenck had sold out his establishment preparatory to leaving this city, applied to His Honor Judge Jones, who has held Schenck to bail in a suit for libel; and as Mr. Schenck could not get bail for so large an amount (\$25,000) he had to remain in the Tombs. [EDWARD SHAW, 67 South-st.]

Monday Evening, 2d August, 1841. (3) 313

POSTSCRIPT.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

OFFICIAL.

JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that FRANCISCO ARRANZOLA has been appointed Consul of the Mexican Republic for the port of New-Orleans, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1841, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-sixth.

JOHN TYLER, President.
DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

THE INSURRECTION.—The New-Orleans Bee of Saturday says: Little more has transpired respecting the insurgents at Bayou Sarah. By the arrival yesterday of the steamboat Robert Fulton, we learn that the negroes implicated in the conspiracy were to be tried on Monday next, 26th inst. No more arrests had taken place, and all was quiet in the village and neighboring plantations.

FLORIDA WAR.—Information has been received at the Department of War from Col. North, commanding in Florida, of a very favorable character. He expresses his firm belief that in a few months he will be able to finish the long protracted contest.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Joshua Martin, son of Paul Martin, Esq., Sheriff of Cumberland County, Pa., while testing the speed