

Democratic Whig General Convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic Whig Electors of the city and county of New-York be requested to meet at the places hereinafter designated, in their respective Wards, on Monday evening, August 8th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing five Delegates from each Ward to a County Convention to select three Delegates to represent the City and County of New-York in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 25th day of September next.

- Resolved, That the Delegates to be chosen to the County Convention be requested to meet at the Broadway House, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M. The following are the places of meeting: 1st Ward at Treshers' Broad street Hotel.

J. H. HURLEY, Chairman. ELLIS POTTER, Secretary. EDWARD E. COWLES, Secy.

Advertisements will please hand in their advertisements for Monday's paper, before 9 o'clock this evening.

For Mr. Adams' Report on John Tyler's Reasons, and an Association Article, see First Page.

For Philadelphia Correspondence see Last Page.

From Washington.

The Treaty now negotiating between the United States and Great Britain is progressing as rapidly as possible, but certainly not more than half the points of difference have been acted upon, so that considerable time must elapse before the Treaty will be concluded.

The Whig State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant, will meet at Syracuse on Wednesday the seventh of September—not the 8th, as first printed. Let the correction be noted.

There is a very prevalent desire—in this quarter of the State, at least—that the name of HENRY CLAY be submitted at that Convention by our City Delegates, and that it be asked formally to present him to the People as the Whig candidate for next President.

The Whigs of this City have already expressed in the most public and decisive manner their determination to support HENRY CLAY for next President. It strikes us that their desire of an immediate, formal State nomination, presuming it to exist, should be expressed in a manner equally decided and emphatic.

We make these suggestions not unadvisedly, and with a single desire that whatever action may be taken in this quarter with a view to the Presidential question at Syracuse, shall in the first place carry the full weight of the City, and in the next be so deferential and conciliatory a character that no Whig can take exception to it, even on prudential grounds.

The Senate, ostensibly bent on a war with the Executive, has refused by a majority of four votes to strike out the Distribution clause in the Tariff Bill, and thus force the President to make a choice between a course of expediency on riveting chains on the people—refusing to provide for the public creditors—refusing to refund all the debts and pay the interest on the public debt—refusing to provide for the public property—doing nothing but making us upon the Executive branch of the Government; and an American paper to insult a ruined and bankrupt community by congratulating them on this result.

And it is by such poor devil as this that the superannuated renegade from all parties and all principles attempts to earn his forced contributions and 'Official' advertisements! Surely, his latest purchasers must despise their worn-out tool and most heartily repent of their hard bargain.

No man knows better than the Editor of 'The Union' that we sustain the Protection of American Industry because we believe it essential to our National and general well-being, and the Land Distribution because we most intensely believe it right in itself—a measure of the clearest policy and the simplest justice to the several States.

It is untrue that we wish to 'force the President to another Veto.' We maintain that he has no possible justification for a Veto on the Tariff, and if evil counselors will cease to infest him, we believe he will not veto it. But whatever his course may be, we insist that no man has a right to threaten a Veto in order to influence the action of Congress, and that Congress ought never to be influenced by such threat, but pass the bill according to its own best judgment.

It is also untrue that we are actuated by a determination to force Mr. Clay into the Presidential Chair. Well does the Editor of 'The Union' know that we have once already foregone our ardent and long-cherished preference of Mr. Clay, and done all in our power to place in nomination instead one of whom we personally knew nothing, because we thought the public good required the sacrifice—and all the time the Union man was clamoring for 'Clay! Clay!' and denouncing as traitors all who took a different course.

And now he lectures us and the great body of the Whigs on man-worship, and talks of Mr. Clay's orders from Kentucky! Major Noah, right well do you know that if any one man in the Union is doing more than another at 'President-making,' and at making HENRY CLAY President, that man is John Tyler.

The Ontario Messenger (Loco) first attempted to deny that the Loans to the Catskill and Ithaca Railroad were made by a Van Buren Governor and Senate, and when headed on that tack by the Repository, by the Yeas and Nays, declares that this policy of State Loans to local improvements is of 'Whig origin,' and the 'rank and file' of its party had nothing to do with it!

Poor a cavil as this is, it is out at the elbows, unless the Messenger considers Martin Van Buren a Whig! The first loan of this sort was that of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, recommended by Gov. Van Buren in his Message of Jan. 1, 1829, and passed by a Van Buren Legislature. (See Message and Journal of 1829, and Comptroller's Report of last winter.) What task will the Messenger go on now?

The Aqueduct Debt.

This is a subject in which the citizens of New-York have a deep interest. The Corporation has been borrowing money for the last seven years to carry on this great and useful work which is to supply us with 'pure and wholesome water' in all time to come. The debt thus created amounts to between twelve and thirteen millions of dollars, and the work is so far completed that it now brings us a large supply of water, suited for all purposes to which that article is applied, and which had become indispensable to us in consequence of the increased demand, by our extended population, upon the limited supply which the city could afford, and the constant deterioration which even that was undergoing.

The proposition was recently made to give the water gratis to all who choose to take it and assess the tax upon the whole real and personal property of the city to pay the interest and other charges against the water fund. This, if carried out, would be a piece of cruel mockery to nineteen-twentieths of our citizens—a perfect system of agrarianism.

A large number, in the upper part of the city especially, are out of reach of the water entirely at present, and a still larger number, who can get it if they choose, require only so much as will serve their domestic purposes, while every twentieth man would take enough to supply a first-rate hotel, a steamboat, or a manufactory, and be benefited by its use to the extent of some hundreds of dollars per annum, at the same time that he would be paying no more, perhaps less, towards paying for and maintaining the aqueduct than his neighbor occupying a private house and using less than a twentieth part of the water.

Do advise those who intend to fight, To use a pop-gun, 'tis so very light; It never kicks nor hurts, saves him of shell, And then the little thing does just as well.

A DUEL, we have advised, came off on Wednesday morning at Rochester, between a young medical student and a clerk in a dry goods store. They met in a field near the city, and the doctor proposed settling, which, however, the seconds said could not be done with honor.

Hon. SILAS M. STILWELL, will sail for Europe in the British Queen, on the 7th inst. as bearer of Dispatches from the United States Government. The Despatches, we learn, are connected with the Treasury, and have no connection whatever with the State Department.

At a meeting of the DEMOCRATIC WHIG YOUNG MEN'S COMMITTEE held last evening at the Broadway House, ADDISON W. DOUGHERTY, Esq. was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee for the remainder of the year.

Buffalo has for some time been infested with a gang of counterfeiters. On Tuesday one was arrested, and on him were found twelve \$100 bills on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and a plate of Twenties on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, with the locality blank.

The Yazoo (Mi.) Whig has raised the flag of HENRY CLAY for President. Absolution.—We regret to say that the Abolition leaders have arrived in this city this morning from Philadelphia, and that a keeper of a public boarding-house in Barclay street very politely introduced the black gentlemen to the breakfast-table this morning, and seated them among the white ladies and gentlemen present.

Flour and Wheat.

Table with 3 columns: Period, Flour, bbls., Wheat, bush. To the 7th June... 285,632 133,437 2d week in " " 45,397 9,861 3d " " 51,599 7,006 4th " " 36,699 16,920 1st week in July... 39,227 10,962 2d " " 30,154 8,737 3d " " 29,022 18,941 4th " " 30,914 19,973 Total to 1st Aug. '42... 541,644 225,837 '41... 421,624,624 117,990

Decrease in bbls. flour, 82,960 Increase in bush. wheat, 108,747 Being a decrease equal 61,231 barrels of flour. [Albany Argus of Friday.]

If the Stop-the-Works policy of our State and Down-with-the-Manufactories policy of Free Trade Loco-Focoism in general are to prevail, we must expect to see our Wheat and Flour going down the Willand instead of the Erie Canal, and the great detriment of all the interests of the Empire State. We cannot but indulge the hope, however, that the People are about to set these matters right, British Free Trade, Anti-Improvement & Co. to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW JERSEY.—We note that the Loco-Focos of New Jersey appear by their presses to be anxious for an Extra Session of the Legislature to District the State for Members of Congress. But why don't they call one if they want it? Any five Members of the Assembly can do it, and they have more than double that number. Why, then, do they not call or let it alone?

We believe the Whigs generally consider that it is not worth while to put the State to the expense of an Extra Session, when the Districting can just as well be done at the next regular Session, and the Members chosen at the ensuing State Election—two months before they are to take their seats.—Is not this reasonable? But if the Loco-Focos desire an Apportionment and Election this fall, why do they not call an Extra Session, and not stand grumbling about it?

At West Troy, on the 29th ult., a large meeting of the friends of a Protective Tariff was held, Jonathan Hart, Esq. President. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Van Schoonhoven, and a series of resolutions in favor of a sound and adequate Protective Tariff, and of the nomination of Henry Clay for President, was passed.

The friends of HENRY CLAY in the Counties of Tompkins, Steuben, Yates, Seneca and Chemung, are invited to assemble in Convention at the head of Seneca Lake on Thursday, August 18th, to present his name as a candidate for next President.

The citizens of Hector, Tompkin County, held a meeting on the 21st ult. and nominated HENRY CLAY for next President.

The Syracuse Standard of Wednesday contains an elaborate defence, supported by tables of analyses, of the superior quality of the Onondaga salt. It demonstrates, in opposition to the Journal of Commerce, that the strongest salt of Turkey's Island is inferior in quality to the products of our own saline springs.

THE NORWICH ROUTE TO BOSTON.—We are glad to see that the fine accommodations and advantages of this route are appreciated by the traveling community, and that a very fair share of patronage is extended to it. We have taken this way to reach Boston several times, and have found the boats and cars offer all that any one can desire of comfort. Then with Capt. Sanford, the skillful commander of the Charter-Oak, and Mr. Hara, the gentlemanly conductor—the traveler need not get into better hands. Every thing that attention of the public can do, is done by these gentlemen, and the gradual increase of traveling by this route is the best evidence that their efforts to please are successful.

DANGEROUS IF NOT FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock as Hugh Paton, a sober, steady and industrious laborer, who lived in Cross-street, between Duane and Pearl, with his wife and three young children, was engaged on the topmost scaffold of the new four story building at the corner of Centre and Duane-streets, he accidentally fell a distance of 57 feet and striking on a scantling, 4 by 6 inches, two or three feet from the ground, broke it, and was taken up insensible. He was carried into the store of Mr. Pirnie, where he revived, said he was badly hurt, complained of his back, and was conveyed on a litter to the hospital in a very dangerous state.

BLACK AND WHITE.—The French papers give the following story—received next as imported from the Isle of Cuba: "Six hundred negroes had been sold by an American slave dealer, but in three weeks after the sale they all disappeared in one night. It was afterward discovered that the 600 pretended negroes had sailed for Jamaica, taking their places as—white passengers! The fact is, they had stained their skins with nitrate of silver or lunar caustic, to pass for blacks—a fraud detected by a chemist who had sold the commodity."

Gov. Carlin of Illinois, is said to have made a requisition upon Gov. Reynolds of Missouri, for the delivery of the person of General Bennett, charged by Jo Smith with high treason against the State of Illinois. This will delay proceedings against Jo until after the election.

Judge Young has sent a communication to a Loco-Foco committee in Jacksonville, embracing twenty-four closely written pages, declining the nomination of Governor which had been tendered to him.

Courts cannot be held in Iowa Territory in consequence of the failure of the President to supply the places of the Judges, whose terms of office expired on the 1st of July.

Good common sheep can be bought in Indiana for 75 cents per head, and the successful results of sheep raising on the prairies of Illinois, have induced many owning lands there, hitherto unproductive, to determine to stock them with sheep. In a few years the carrying of wool will form a large and profitable item of lake trade.

Of all the claims arising from the late insurrection which have been presented against the Government, the coolest is that of a man who was, with his three sons, in Dorr's camp. He claims compensation for a musket, which one of his sons lost in the camp, and for the keeping of his horse in Chepachet! He says he never meant to fight, and went there to persuade his sons not to, and that it is a very hard case for him to lose any thing by his patriotism. [Prov. Chron.]

A German, whose name is not mentioned, was struck by lightning on the 23d ultimo, while standing on the Levee at New-Orleans, and instantly deprived of life. The ship Occumgee was also struck at the moorings during the same storm; she however sustained no material damage.

The Frederic (Md.) Examiner states that a man named Samuel Johnson has been committed to jail in that county for killing a man named Dyderboover, by striking him on the head with a stone.

American Reprints.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (June) and THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW (July) have just been issued by Joseph Mason. We have already printed from our London copy the powerful and just leading article of the latter, on 'The Reign of Terror in Europe,' from which our readers must have judged favorably of the number. The recent developments of the horrible abuses attendant on the working of Women and Children in the British Coal Mines is the theme of a thrilling article in each work.

THE LAW REPORTER for August, just published, contains reports of the Trial of William L. Stone for Libel on the Bennett Judges; also of several important Decisions in Bankruptcy and otherwise recently made in several States; with the Rules of Practice in Courts of Equity of the United States, promulgated by the Supreme Court at its late term, and a summary of legal intelligence, from which we gather that the whole number of applicants in Bankruptcy in Maine up to July 16 was 1,675, and in Massachusetts up to July 20, 1,558. Our legal readers will have already adjudged this a useful number.

THE URE OF THE DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES, No. 13, has just been issued by D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway.

CHEROKEE MURDER.—I have just received the particulars of the Foreman murder. It appears that Stand Watie, with his brother only and not a party of men, (he not expecting to meet Foreman, as mentioned in my previous letter,) met with Foreman and his friends accidentally under these circumstances: Stand Watie and his brother were brotner were at England's grocery, when Mr. Foreman and some of his friends came in. Seeing a bottle of liquor on the counter, Mr. Foreman said, "Whose liquor?" "Mine," replied Mr. Watie, "help yourself Foreman;" and Watie filled their glasses. Foreman proposed the following, to be drank by them as a toast: "Here's to you and I may live forever!" "Stop," said Watie, "I want some explanation first. It is currently reported and believed, that you murdered my brother and uncle, and assisted in murdering my cousin, old man Ridge, his son and Boudinot, and that you are carrying arms to kill me."

"Say it yourself," said Foreman, with a significant toss of the head. Watie then threw a glass into Foreman's face, and Foreman struck Watie with a loaded whip. A scuffle ensued and Foreman stepped forward to pick up a board, with which to strike Watie, when Watie drew a knife and stabbed him in the back. Foreman ran round the corner of the house, and Watie fired a pistol at him without effect. Foreman exclaimed, "you have not done it yet," but immediately after fell and expired.

Great excitement prevails on this subject, in and out of the nation, and many lives will be forfeited before it is finally settled. Foreman was much the larger man of the two, and deserved to die long ago for his demoniac assassination of some of the best men that ever lived in the Cherokee nation.

It is said that Foreman was one of the men who assisted in the assassination of old man Ridge, (the chief of the treaty party,) his son and Boudinot.

The affray happened in Benton County, about fifteen or twenty yards from the line on Beatie's prairie. Springton, a friend of Foreman's who was shot in the same place, is not yet dead.

MORMONISM.—We copy the following from the Altoa Telegraph of the 23d ult:—"It is a fact, well ascertained, that Joe Smith has, for some days back, been laying in a large amount of ammunition at the city of Nauvoo. The avowed object of this preparation for war, on the part of the Mormons, is to defend themselves by force against any legal process calling for the surrender of Joe Smith and the assassin who shot Governor Boggs. They admit that the disclosures of Bonnet will result in a requisition, on the part of the Governor of Missouri, for the impostor Joe Smith, together with some of his 'Danites,' and they are thus fortifying themselves to defy the strong arm of the law in its administration of justice."

HONORABLE ENTERPRISE.—A new building at the corner of Milk street and Star Alley, Baltimore, devoted to Sabbath Schools and the Temperance cause, has been erected by the voluntary exertions of several of the friends of the cause, in actual labor at the spot. Bricklayers, carpenters, painters, &c. have worked gratuitously, and amongst those whose skill in the arts was of no avail in building, there were found men who were willing to toil with the wheelbarrow and spade. During the prosecution of this little enterprise, the Ladies of Fell's Point have liberally supplied these volunteer laborers with food, pies and puddings, coffee, tea, &c.

BRUGHT UP WITH THEM.—"Good morning, Mr. Smith, and what do you bring to market today, eh?" "The finest, freshest pork, sir, the handsomest, I reckon, that you ever laid your eyes on. Let me sell you that little grunter yonder—you shall have it cheap," said Smith.

"It is good, you say—eh?" "Yes, sir, if I'm a judge of hogs, and I reckon I yer, be—I was brought up with them."

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BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Revenue Bill—Secretary of War—Army Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, August 4. In SENATE, to-day, Mr. EVANS reported a bill to extend the time for allowing the importation of railroad iron for Michigan free of duty.

A Message was received announcing the signature by the President of the bill providing for the armed occupation of Florida.

The Revenue bill was taken up and Mr. BENTON principally occupied the day in offering and debating numerous amendments, proposing a tax to bank notes, exempting salt from duty, &c. &c. Messrs. WALLIS, ALLEN and others proposed a few amendments: all which were rejected and (contrary to the erroneous statement in my last) the bill remained precisely as it left the House.

The engrossment was ordered, and Mr. CALHOUN has the floor for to-morrow on its passage. It will no doubt be disposed of by the Senate this week.

In the HOUSE, the resolutions reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs censuring the Secretary of War for refusing to communicate (or suggesting the impropriety of communicating on the ground that the testimony was of an ex parte character) to Congress the report of Lieut. Col. Hitchcock relative to Cherokee frauds, were taken up.

Mr. CUSHING opposed the resolutions for the mainder of his hour, denying the right of the House to pass declaratory resolutions of the President or Heads of Departments, alleging that it was unsupported by precedents, and deprecating its consequences as a fearful usurpation of power and encroachment of the Legislative on the Executive Department.

Mr. EVERETT considered this controversy premature, as the Secretary had not positively refused to make the communication; and moved an amendment declaring that the reasons of the Secretary were unsatisfactory to the House. If, after this, the Secretary should persist in his refusal, more decided means could be taken by the House.

Mr. COOPER, of Pa. ably advocated the resolutions of the Committee, and replied to Mr. Cushing, maintaining the right of the House to pass the resolutions, and contending that it was their duty to investigate abuses in whatever Department of Government.

The resolutions were laid over at the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. CUSHING, on leave, introduced a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury annually to communicate to Congress the changes that are made by Foreign Governments, in their commercial relations.

The bill to re-organize the Army was taken up in the House, the previous question having been ordered thereon. The amendment of the Committee adopted on motion of Mr. MASON of Ohio, disbanding on the 1st October next the regiment of dragoons of 1836 was agreed to; Yeas, 100, Nays 69. Mr. ADAMS's amendment adopted in Committee to reduce the number of privates in each company of artillery and infantry from fifty to forty-two was agreed to.

Mr. CALHOUN's amendment to strike out the section abolishing the offices of superintendents of armies, and limiting the annual pay of those officers to \$1500; of armorer's to \$1200; of paymaster and military store-keeper, at the armories and arsenals, to \$1250, &c. was agreed to; Yeas 103, Nays 77. Mr. McKAY's amendment to add to the section abolishing the offices of three paymasters, two surgeons and ten assistant surgeons was agreed to—Yeas 91, Nays 40. Mr. CALHOUN's amendment to strike out the provision for the employ of a superintendent of the manufacture of cannon was rejected—Yeas 83, Nays 90.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and passed—Yeas 123; Nays 62.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Union, (Mr. BRIGGS in the Chair,) and after a desperate struggle for priority of business, in which Mr. ARNOLD's attempt to take up his bill to reduce the pay of Members of Congress, &c., was unsuccessful, the bill to regulate the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections was taken up and debated, in the august presence of a large majority of empty benches, until adjournment.

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MILITARY ETIQUETTE.—A controverted point has recently been decided by General Scott as follows:

Escorts of honor, except funeral escorts, throughout European armies, as in ours, always march off right in front. This order of march is continued to the end, unless the distance to be passed be so considerable as to require at least one halt for rest and refreshment, when the front may be changed—particularly if the escort be a large one—because (besides the inconvenience of dust) it is much more fatiguing to march long in the rear, than in the front of a column, even when the depth is but small. Such changes of front are common in all long marches, and there is no reason why they should not be also made in escorts of honor. But it is repeated that the latter, like all other columns, begin the single, or day's march, right in front.—This is the point of honor. Funeral escorts are the exceptions. They begin (and commonly continue and end) left in front.

CURIOS APPEARANCE OF THE EARTH.—Clayton recently made a successful ascension in a balloon from Columbus, Ohio. Among the remarks of his journal of the aerial trip, were struck by the following:

From the questions that I am frequently asked, an idea seems to exist with many that aeronautes lose sight of the earth when at great heights. This is a mistake; they never do, except when clouds intervene, or night appears. On the contrary, the earth is always like an immense concave map, painted different colors, which designate not the different townships or counties, as the coloring of maps generally do, but the various products of the soil. That the earth, which, in reality, is convex, should appear to the aeronaut to be concave, may at first seem strange to many, but a moment's reflection will render it clear. His horizon is frequently upwards of a hundred miles from him.—Draw a right-angled triangle, and make the base line fifty or sixty times as long as the perpendicular, the hypotenuse and base will then be nearly in the same line. The horizon appears to the aeronaut to be on a perfect level with the cut of the balloon; but the part of the earth directly underneath him seems at a great distance from him, consequently the whole surface of the scene must appear concave.

GLASS WAISTCOATS.—The very ingenious discovery of working glass into a substance resembling the richest silk, is now being brought into very general operation, and in various ways, such as gentlemen's waistcoats and stocks, ladies' dresses and many other articles of decoration, in the most splendid patterns. It is superior even to silk in flexibility and softness, and the durability of it, a point, however, of no consideration with the aeronaut, among whom at present it exclusively is, as a matter of course, vastly superior. In process of time, when the manufacture has arrived at a more perfect state, and all its defects are remedied, and all its wastings discovered, in all probability, it will come within the reach of most classes of society, but at present its cost is its only drawback. The magnificence of its appearance is quite remarkable, and when used in any quantity, such as window curtains, &c., it should be seen before a just appreciation of its richness and elegance can be entertained. [London Paper.]

Cold, Cough, Consumption—positive, comparative, superlative: these are the words in the ladder which, for man, reaches down from the bright and glaucous earth to the dull and noisome grave. In all seasons we are exposed to the ravages of this destroyer, and the cause is, we are told, the same. Keep them warm and dry, though your whole body be cold and wet. But, if you have taken a cold, cure it at once, by all means. Use a little of the compound of Fulton and Cliff-street. Read this or at Ring's, corner of Fulton and Cliff-street. Read this or at Ring's, corner of Fulton and Cliff-street. Read this or at Ring's, corner of Fulton and Cliff-street. Read this or at Ring's, corner of Fulton and Cliff-street.

SARSA-PARILLA.—The proprietors submit to the public the following certificate from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative power of this medicine.

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842. "Messrs Sands & Gentlemen: Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us, whose souls are ever open to the dail and noisome grave. In all seasons we are exposed to the ravages of this destroyer, and the cause is, we are told, the same. Keep them warm and dry, though your whole body be cold and wet. But, if you have taken a cold, cure it at once, by all means. Use a little of the compound of Fulton and Cliff-street. Read this or at Ring's, corner of Fulton and Cliff-street. Read this or at Ring's, corner of Fulton and Cliff-street. Read this or at Ring's, corner of Fulton and Cliff-street. Read this or at Ring's, corner of Fulton and Cliff-street.

PAUL