THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1842.

☞ **Central Clay Committee.**—At an adjourned meeting of this Committee, held at National Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., on motion of Dr. Benjamin Drake, of the Tenth Ward—it was unanimously

Resolved, That from and after this date, any and every Delegation not exceeding five in number, deputed by a CLAY CLUB, or other Association having for its principal object the election of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as the next President of the United States and consisting of at least fifty members, residents of this County, shall be admitted to an equal participation in, and form a constituent part of, the Central Clay Committee of this City and County.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be signed by the officers of this Committee, and published in the Clay papers of this city. CONRAD SWEET, Chairman.

JAMES E. BEEBS, Secretary. au19 1t

☞ We are iedebted to Hon. A. H. H. STUART for valuable Public Documents.

Things at Albany.

Editorial Correspondence.

ALBANY, Wednesday eve. Aug. 17.

The Extra Session of the Legislature, which was to be confined to the single object of Districting the State and finished in three or four days, has already reached the close of the second day, and as yet done *nothing*. Every thing *but* the Apportionment would seem to have been under consideration. First, there was an absurd attempt to prevent the Governor's delivering his Message, in the face of the express provision of the Constitution, which provides that the Governor *shall* present the condition of the State in a Message at the opening of each Session. That arrow fell short; and to-day Mr. HOFFMAN, the leader of the do-nothing short-session phalanx, has consumed most of the day in *answering* the Message—I hope to his own satisfaction. At any rate, I rejoice that the Loco-Foco leader in the House considers the Message entirely wrong, and takes issue with it before the People. There the Whigs will be happy to meet him.

In the Senate, several attempts have been made by the majority to stop all discussion or legislation aside from the Apportionment—the natural consequence of which has been to provoke more discussion than we should otherwise have had. The old Delaware Chief opened his battery to-day upon a bill to purchase lithographic maps of the State to facilitate action on the Apportionment, on which, since he was not allowed to do it on any other question, he reviewed the Financial Policy of the State and of the present Comptroller. Mr. A. B. DICKINSON followed in a few pithy remarks. The Senate finally voted to pay for the Maps, (which had been already purchased by the Comptroller,) so that business was got along with.

You will have seen the Regency scheme of Apportionment in the Argus. It is a characteristic contrivance. 'Some take all, but this leaves none'—certainly none that could be taken It is not satisfactory even to those who will be trained to swallow it, and to impose it on the State, should the Governor assent. Even the Herkimer men do not approve it, the Representative of Clinton protests, and Mr. McMURRAY, of our City Delegation, was pummeling it savagely to-day.—He objected rather to the manner of its getting up than the matter, but he used very plain talk every way. You will have observed that its *large* Districts are generally certain to increase in population, while its *small* ones must decrease. Compare the West with the River Districts, for example. Such injustice ought not to prevail.

The Whigs will contend earnestly for a fair and equal Apportionment, with faint hopes of complete success, but confident of obtaining some modification.

The Erie Railroad men are here in force, resolute and desperate, for they have not the ghost of a chance. I do not believe the first dollar will be voted for Internal Improvements at this Session.

My present impression is that the Session will close on Saturday. H. G.

The Tariff and the Locos.

That the interests of the nation demand a Tariff no one of any party at present denies. The Whigs have shown the depth and sincerity of their conviction of its necessity by passing two bills which have been vetoed by the President; and the Loco-Focos both in and out of Congress are loud and brawling in abuse of the Whigs for not establishing one. True, say they, when coupled with the Land Distribution it must be killed by the President; but if you are in earnest in your zeal for a Tariff give this up and you can have it. Now we deeply regret that many of our friends deem it best, in view of the necessity laid upon them to yield in this matter and to sacrifice one just and beneficent law to secure another. But even this is more tolerable than to see the Whigs abused and vilified day after day—by some of their own number too, for not doing this—when it is demonstrably *certain* that *they could not secure a Tariff even by surrendering the Land Distribution*—the great measure on which, as we contend, every Tariff, to be permanent and worth having, must rest. How stand the friends and the enemies of Protection in the House? On the final passage of the last bill—116 voted for it, and 112 against it—there being absent 6 Loco-Foco and 2 Tyler enemies, and 4 friends—thus, in a full House, making a tie on this question of a Tariff *with* Distribution. Now, if Distribution be given up, how shall we stand? The Western Whigs—nearly all those from Indiana, Kentucky and part of Ohio will at once be arrayed against it—for they would deem it a breach of good faith and a violation of the terms on which they consented to support a Tariff. That of course wou'd throw the friends of Protection into a decided minority—and how would that better their condition?

But say the Loco-Focos—give up the Land Distribution and *we 'll* vote for a Tariff. The *Globe* says that they are willing to go back to the duties of 1839—(which would be much better than nothing); the *Richmond Enquirer* asks in a braggart tone, 'Will the Whig Hotspurs at Washington be infuriated enough to refuse it?' and the *Boston Post*, in staring capitals, demands that it be 'kept before the people'—that CHARLES J. INGERSOLL moved to suspend the rules of the House for the introduction of a bill reviving the Tariff of 1838, and that *forty* of the Loco-Focos voted in the affirmative. This is done to create the impression that, if the Whigs will truckle to the Executive, and will only consent tamely to do his bidding and repeal the Distribution, the Locos will then aid them in establishing an adequate Tariff. Every man who knows any thing of the nature of Loco-Focoism, knows perfectly that this is a mere attempt to cast odium upon the Whigs—that the Locos have not the remotest intention of doing any such thing. If there be any, however, so far deceived by these artifices as to put the slightest faith in these hints, we think they must be undeceived by the following letter from one of the party who voted in favor of Mr. Ingersoll's motion. How far he and his colleagues are disposed to go for an adequate Tariff let his own words show:

To the Editor of the Globe:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, August 15, 1842.

In a communication published in the Globe of Saturday, referring to the vote on the motion of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania to suspend the rules of the House for the introduction of a bill reviving the Tariff of 1838, the writer remarks, "and that bill was sustained by the Democracy of the North," &c. If the writer intends to be understood that *all* the Democratic members from the North, who voted in favor of Mr. Ingersoll's motion, were in favor of his bill, and would have voted for its passage, I can assure him that, so far as one who voted for the suspension of the rules is concerned, he is greatly mistaken. I was one of the Democratic members of the North who voted for the suspension of the rules, in order to enable Mr. Ingersoll to introduce his bill; but I was very far from approving the bill itself, in principle or detail. I was influenced by two motives in giving my vote: 1st. Courtesy to the mover, a prominent and intelligent member of our party; and, secondly a desire to give the country an earnest that the Democratic party in the House were ready and willing to make an effort to sustain the credit and honor of the Government. And I am surprised to see that the vote, being merely a motion to suspend the rules, (which is never regarded as a *test* motion,) is cited as a proof that the "Democratic party of the North *sustained* the bill and would have voted for its passage." For one, I do not sustain it, nor approve of it. If that bill is to be regarded as the "Pennsylvania platform," I do not stand upon it. I regard it in many lights as objectionable as the Lowell Platform. In many particulars the Tariff of 1838 is as highly protective and as objectionable as the one just vetoed by the President. But since that vote—given as an act of courtesy, by me at least—is cited as a proof that all the Northern Democracy are in favor of a *Protective* Tariff, I have felt it due to myself to say, through your columns, that I will vote for no bill having Protection for its object. I do not, of course, object to Protection as an *incident* or *consequence* of a Tariff for Revenue. I shall vote only for a Tariff for Revenue, sufficient to provide for the wants of the Government, on an economical scale of expenditure, with proper discriminations for that object alone, and for the exemption of tea and coffee from any and all duty.

Respectfully, &c. EDMUND BURKE.

Now is it not clear that the Whigs are to hope for no aid from the Loco-Focos, and that they *cannot*, if they would, pass a Tariff without Distribution?

Mr. Gilmer's Report.

Our readers have already read, beyond doubt, with cordial approval of its positions, the masterly Report of the venerable ADAMS upon the latest Veto Message of John Tyler. It embodies, in the most compact and forcible shape, the great Protest of the American People against the usurpation and tyranny of their accidental Executive, and demolishes utterly every pretext urged in justification of his course of conduct with especial reference to the Revenue bill he has strangled in its birth. We believe with the Intelligencer that this document will "become the text book for the whole army of Whigs all over the Union, from which they can draw wholesome draughts of instruction to the young, and confirmation to the old, in the principles which lie at the foundation of this Government, and upon the continued maintenance of which in all their ancient power, its existence depends."

But our readers may wish to know something of the counter Reports presented by the other members of the Committee. We have as yet received only that of THOS. W. GILMER, the renowned Virginia abstractionist; though another is to come from the man who 'would have been a Tory in the days of the Revolution'—C. J. INGERSOLL. Mr. Gilmer's is twice as long as that of Mr. Adams. The first part of it seeks to show that the House had no right to appoint such a Committee at all. The Constitution, he says, requires that when a bill is returned with the President's objections, it shall be re-considered; and although the appointment of a Committee is one step of such a re-consideration, he maintains that the arguments of the Report 'could be as well if not better presented in debate.'

After thus settling to his satisfaction that the House had no right to appoint such a Committee, he proceeds to debate the general subject. He first discusses the Veto power—contending that the President is a branch of the Legislative power, and that he has rightfully and justifiably exercised his prerogative in vetoing the several bills which have been laid before him. He goes on to review the doings of the Extra and of the present Sessions; with the clearness of reasoning which distinguishes the class of politicians to which he belongs, he contends that the provision in the 'Little Tariff Bill' of June 29th, *suspending* the Distribution, was in fact the *enactment of a new* distribution law appended to the revenue bill! He thinks it a great mistake to suppose that there is any issue between the President and Congress, and insists that the issue is between Congress and the Country!

This is the substance of his whole Report. It is a mere repetition of the shallow sophistry by which the apologists of treachery have sought to defend the grossest assumption of power, the most undisguised contempt for the will of the People, and the most alarming usurpation that have ever been attempted since the formation of the Government. It is perfectly hollow and inconclusive; and no man can read it attentively and in the light of the first principles of Republicanism without being more thoroughly impressed than before with the conviction that John Tyler is a selfish, treacherous, usurping contemner of the People's will.

THE ENLARGED CANAL.—The Rochester Post says that two fine packet boats have been built to ply between that City and Syracuse, suited to the dimensions &c. of the Enlarged Erie Canal. The Post says that they are *upwards of 100 feet long*, some 25 or 30 feet longer than the present packets, and proportionably wider and higher; are arranged and finished every way for the comfort of all who travel in them—and are carefully fixed to insure *thorough ventilation*—a matter all important to those who have to pass a night on packets or railroads. They have each one hundred wide births, and, with settees, &c., can comfortably accommodate 150 persons as well as the present packets can sixty.

☞ The New-Haven Palladium announces 'with proud satisfaction,' that that paper has been proscribed by John Tyler for 'speaking a freeman's opinion in a freeman's voice of the acts and motives of this petty despot.'

☞ The American Institute of Instruction is in session at New-Bedford, Mass. On the 16th, an address was delivered by Prof. POTTER of Union College, followed by a discourse by Prof. SEARS on German Philologists. The session is to last three days, and seven more addresses are to be delivered. The specific object of the Convention is to raise the standard and increase the efficacy of popular instruction.

☞ The Annual Commencement of the Miami University, at Oxford, O., was celebrated on the 9th inst. W. D. GALLAGHER, Esq., of Cincinnati, delivered a poem on the Progress of Society; and orations were pronounced by RUFUS KING, Professor L. P. GREENE, and W. M. COREY, Esq.

☞ The Mechanics of Maine have held a State Convention of two days at Bangor. Nearly every association in the State was represented, and the proceedings were of great interest. Addresses were delivered by J. S. Seward, Editor of the Whig, Charles Holden, Esq., of Portland, and Hon. F. H. Morse, of Bath.

A POST-MASTER RUN AWAY.—Mr. Messick, the Post-Master at Boston, Indiana, has run off, a defaulter, and leaving his securities to pay. The Richmond Palladium says he not only took 'the deposites' on hand, but a young lady, leaving his wife and children behind.

☞ Charles G. McHatton, the special agent of the Post-Office Department, has detected James Brown, the Postmaster at Londonderry, Ohio, in embezzling a money letter mailed at Columbus for Cadiz, Ohio, and has caused him to be arrested, examined and committed for trial. [Madisonian.

☞ The steamers Napoleon and Utica advertise in another column a Sea Excursion for 12½ cents fare each way.—Cheap enough.

☞ THE GREAT NATIONAL ANNUAL FAIR of the American Institute will open at Niblo's Garden October 10th, 1842. The 7th and 8th are receiving days. Notices from Exhibitors already indicate an immense display.

'THE DISOWNED.'—We have received from Messrs. Harper & Brothers a specimen copy of a new edition of 'The Disowned'—octavo, 180 pages—neatly printed on good legible type, with an engraving on steel—price twenty-five cents! If there is profit in publishing at such a rate, we fancy that it must be of the homœopathic kind, infinitessmally small. The other novels of Bulwer—among them a new one, now in progress—those of James, and others worthy to be included in a *select* library of novels, are to be issued in the same style and at the same incomprehensible price! Each novel is to make a volume.

CLAY'S SPEECHES.—We learn that the whole of the first Edition of the Speeches of HENRY CLAY, published in weekly numbers by James B. Swain, has already been exhausted, and that another has been put to press. This is among the cheapest and best and will, we apprehend, be the most successful of the current Editions of the great Statesman's Life and Speeches. It will be completed in twenty numbers and is sold at a shilling a number.

STORM IN CONNECTICUT.—The Stamford, Conn. Advocate says that on the 11th inst. their village and vicinity were visited by one of the most terrific and destructive thunder-storms they have ever known. It began in the morning, and was accompanied by high wind, heavy rain and a violent hail-storm. It ceased and was renewed in the afternoon, and continued until Friday noon. On Friday night it again returned. The Congregational Church was seriously injured by lightning, and the town clock spoiled. Two or three other houses and a number of trees were also struck, but no great injury was sustained.

MURDER.—An atrocious murder was perpetrated in Cabarrus co., N. C., on the 5th instant, by a man named Mark Kisor. It seems that he had for some time entertained an old grudge against a Mr. Russell. They met at the house of one Bost, and a dispute occurred, in which Kisor drew his knife and Russell raised his stick—but no harm was done. Soon after, however, Kisor fell upon his victim and wounded him so terribly in the abdomen and in other parts of his body that he lived but a few minutes. Kisor escaped and a reward of $250 is offered for his apprehension.

FROM HAVANA.—The ship Norma, Capt. Barton, arrived yesterday in ten days from Havana. She brings no news of importance. Business is very dull, and on the 30th ult. not a single vessel was in port—a thing unknown for thirty years before.

A SINGULAR DEATH.—A colored barber named Thomas Mellon recently died at Bedford, Pa. having conceited that a snake was in his stomach.—After death he was opened, and a pint of cherry-stones was found therein.

☞ The Whigs of Buckingham county, Va., held a great CLAY meeting on the 8th instant. Excellent resolutions and a spirited address were adopted.

☞ The Nashville, Tenn. Banner publishes a call, signed by more than two hundred and fifty names, for a meeting of the friends of HENRY CLAY in Davidson county.

☞ A great CLAY meeting was held in Wilson county, Tenn. on the 8th.

RIOTOUS OUTBREAKS—FREEDOM OF SPEECH—ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—We regret to be compelled to state that the Anti-Slavery Convention, which has been holding its sessions in this place since Wednesday, has, for the last three or four evenings, been disturbed by a series of outrages, of rare, if not unprecedented, occurrence among us, and entirely at variance with the usual quiet, peaceful and orderly character of our community.

Considerable excitement and indignation prevailed among our citizens on Thursday, on account of certain grossly insulting and personally abusive language which was said to have been employed by some of the speakers at the Convention; and, during the meeting on Thursday evening and throughout Friday, symptoms of an outbreak were pretty plainly apparent. On Friday evening, several noisy and riotous persons assembled in and near the Athenæum Hall, where the meetings were held, and disturbed the speakers by hooting, screeching and other noises. Rotten eggs and other missiles were thrown from without into the midst of the assembly. One individual threw a brickbat into the window, which hit a lady in the face.

On Saturday forenoon, the trustees of the Athenæum building, considering the property under their charge to be endangered by the holding of these meetings there by the Abolitionists, very properly declined letting them have the use of it any longer, unless they would become responsible for its safety. Accordingly, the Convention adjourned to meet in the evening at Franklin Hill. Here, at about half-past 9 o'clock, they were again assailed by a shower of rotten eggs, in an exceedingly nauseous and offensive state of putrefaction, which caused a sudden and somewhat precipitate adjournment.

After this, we believe, these devoted individuals were suffered to rest in peace until their meeting at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, which was protracted until a very late hour. At this meeting they were again disturbed by similar hideous noises, and pelted with stones and rotten eggs. [Nantucket Inquirer.

HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the severe thunder-shower on Saturday night last, the house of Mr. Elihu King was struck by lightning. The electric fluid entered the west chamber window, striking an aged lady, Mr. King's mother, who was lying upon a bed on the floor, the head of which was near the window, and then spread in all directions to almost every part of the house—throwing off plastering in the front and bed rooms, and finally passing off through the cellar wall. The lady was found in a state of insensibility, her hair much burnt, and parts of her body, particularly her lower limbs, blistered, and her pillow was on fire. Remedial measures were promptly resorted to, and she is now in a fair way of recovery. Another female, and two children were in the chamber, one of the latter in the bed with the person injured. The female was stunned by the explosion, but the children were no otherwise affected than badly frightened. Fifteen or twenty dollars will repair all damage to the house. [Hampshire (Mass.) Gaz.

☞ LYMAN COOLEY, one of the New Yorkers who came to Chepachet, has been discharged from prison. He has appeared insane or idiotic for several weeks. He was taken to the Asylum. [Providence Journal.

CORN CROP—EARLY FROST.—We learn from Boone county, that the corn has been very much injured by recent frosts. The crops in the northern part of this State will be bad. It is quite promising in the southern portion. [Chicago Ame.

For The Tribune.

Mr. Editor: As a citizen and house-keeper of the Fifth Ward, I cannot but notice the improvements made by Mr. D. Bunce, our newly appointed Street Inspector; for clean liness of the streets it surpasses any ward that I have had occasion to pass through. You no longer find the sidewalks lumbered up with boxes, barrels, old wagons, &c. &c., but every thing appears to go in order, as he is always to be found with his men, and that is more than can be said of the Inspector whom he succeeded.

A FIFTH WARDER.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER JOHN PERRY.—We regret to learn that Capt. Van Houten's new and splendid boat, the John Perry, has been lost. The clerk of the steamer Caspian, arrived yesterday, informs us that while rounding to in order to sound at Island, some 150 miles this side the mouth of the Ohio, she struck a snag and sunk in a short time. No blame whatever is attached to any of the officers, as no one could have supposed that a snag was imbedded in this part of the river. A part of the cargo has been saved, and the engine and many of the fixtures of the boat will also be got out without much damage. The hull will probably be lost. The Charlotte came along soon after the accident, and took off the passengers. [N. O. Picayune.

DROWNED.—John Redding was drowned in the river at the foot of Ferry-street on Monday. He was driver of one of the teams belonging to Mr. Raymond's menagerie, which came into this city on that day. It seems that he rode a horse to the river, leading two others, for the purpose of watering. At the place of this unfortunate occurrence the watered covered the wharf to the depth of two or three feet, and as the horses advanced while drinking, the one rode by Mr. Redding suddenly plunged from the wharf into deep water, which displaced the rider from his seat, who, being unable to swim, was drowned. The body was recovered and interred in the afternoon of the same day. He was an Englishman. His age was 28 years. [Middletown, Ct. Constitution.

A TORNADO.—Yesterday afternoon a violent wind, with drenching rain, hail and lightning, swept through the upper part of our city, prostrating and rending many of the fine shade trees along West Broad-street, Bay-street and elsewhere, and causing much commotion in the river. Several vessels were driven from their moorings. The ships Howard and Robert Isaacs, brigs Excel and Thoosa, British schr. Jane, pilot boat Marion, and several other craft, parted their cables and drifted some distance. The steamer Beaufort District lost a boat, and the Santee her awning. The British schr. Jane had some of her spars damaged; but all the vessels were speedily restored in comparative safety to the wharves. The roof of Messrs. G. W. Anderson & Brother's warehouse suffered some injury. The damage done to buildings generally has been trivial, and fortunately there were no serious personal accidents or loss of life. The wind blew from the south-west, and almost boxed the compass in a few minutes. [Savannah Georgian of Aug. 13.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Eliza struck a snag on Sunday, 31st ult. at Morgan's Bay, 15 miles above Bayou Sara, breaking her timbers from forward to main hatch; ran across the river and out on the bar, to prevent her going down. Were endeavoring to repair her sufficiently to enable them to return to New Orleans. Her cargo all, or nearly all damaged, a portion of which, say 700 bags salt, dissolved and lost; remainder lying on the bar in a damaged condition. Also on board about 200 packages merchandise destined for Santa Fe; her letters, passengers, &c. were forwarded by the Alex. Scott. The Eliza left New Orleans on the 30th ult. [St. Louis Republican.

FROM ST. CROIX.—We regret to learn from Capt. Hill, of the brig William Thatcher, at this port from St. Croix, that the island is suffering much from the effects of long continued drought, which has destroyed the prospects of a good sugar crop. Last season only about six thousand hhds. were raised, and the next will not even equal that. The planters are very much embarrassed, and the Government has even had to purchase five or six hundred hogsheads of corn meal to support the negroes on some estates. The scarcity of money prevents any thing being done in American produce, for which the market is extremely dull, and prices nominal.

At St. Thomas, also, the market was overstocked and dull. [U. S. Gazette.

DARING AND HEROIC.—Early in the day, a few mornings since, a gentleman of East Boston, Mass., named Abbott, saw a boat adrift, and something like a human head near it. Springing into a boat, he neared the spot, and looking down, discovered a body at the bottom, in pursuit of which he plunged to the bottom with all his clothes on, and succeeded in bringing it to the surface. It proved to be that of a boy of eleven years of age, the son of Mr. McCloud of East Boston. Mr. Abbett conceived the hope of resuscitating the body, and to his great delight, succeeded in fanning the vital spark to a flame. The joy and gratitude of the parents can better be imagined than described. [Phila. Chron.

LARGE FIRE IN ST. JOHN, N. B.—A letter from St. John, N. B. received in this city, states that on the night of the 10th, or early on the morning of the 11th inst. a fire broke out in a new block of wooden stores on South Market wharf, erected upon part of the site over which the last conflagration swept, and four large stores were consumed. Fortunately the wind was light, or the damage would have been much more extensive. The stores contained produce, flour, &c. Two of the buildings were owned by Mr. Hughson. The names of the occupants were Knowles & Thorne, J. D. Purdy, J. D. Pickup, G. & E. Saltus, ——, Sweet, Jno. Bowes, —— Gove, Jr., —— Haycock and another. [Boston Adv.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last Adam Kessinger, a lad aged about twelve years, in the employ of Henry Sassaman, of Reading, Pa., while climbing a ladder with shingles, after getting to the top, was precipitated to the ground head foremost, and so much injured that doubts are entertained of his recovery. His head was literally smashed, the blood oozing out of his ears, mouth and nose.

☞ STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—We are gratified at being enabled to state that Dr. AMARIAH BRIGHAM, now at the head of the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane, has been appointed Superintendent of the New York State Asylum for the Insane, at Utica, and that he has determined to accept the appointment. [Com. Adv.

MURDER.—We learn that a traveler by the name of Rossman, from Hempstead county, Arkansas, was way-laid and murdered a few miles this side Batson's tavern in Humphreys county, on Tuesday last. Another traveler from Arkansas, who lodged at Batson's the Sunday night previous, is suspected as the murderer. [Nashville Whig.

BURGLARY.—The depot of the Worcester Railroad was entered last night, by means of false keys; the ticket office was then entered by breaking a pane of glass and raising a window. A drawer in which the key of the safe was left was forced open, the key obtained, and the safe robbed of $600. [Boston Journal.

☞ There was a heavy fall of rain on Wednesday night, accompanied by thunder and lightning, during which the Chatham Theatre was struck.—The flag staff was shattered, and some damage done to the mouldings of the front of the building. Otherwise, the edifice appears but little injured.

Correction.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Aug. 10, 1842.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

A Whig friend has called my attention to a paragraph in The Tribune of July 21st, stating that "Chapman, the 'crowing' editor in Indiana, has been fined $900 for malicious prosecution." Not having the paper before me, I quote from memory.

Myself and my brother, (in partnership) being the only Editors of that name in that State, I must conclude that one or the other of us is meant. That you might have obtained this impression from some of the *small fry* Whig papers in this State, is not improbable; for a long, lank, lean, hungry, office-seeking scamp wrote and published an article in the Federal paper here, with the intention of conveying such an impression, notwithstanding he must have known its entire falsity. In the heat of the late political canvass in this State, every puny Editor, for the want of better capital, took up the cue, for the sake of operating against the party in which we are humble, but we hope honest actors, by reiterating the charge against us. Possibly in this way the error crept into your paper. But it has gone forth to the world and surely you will not refuse to let the antidote follow the poison.

The Chapman spoken of is not and never has been an Editor. *He is not a Van Buren man*, although he has *professed* Democracy. But be that as it may, we desire, through the medium of The Tribune to contradict, *in toto*, the whole charge as it relates to either myself or my brother.

Respectfully. GEO. A. CHAPMAN,

Senior Editor Indiana State Sentinel.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1842.

The doings of the House to-day show that there is strength enough there to pass *some sort* of a Tariff bill, though it may not be such as I have hitherto intimated as in my opinion most likely to be passed.

The motion of Mr. MCKENNAN, this morning, to suspend the rules to allow the introduction of his resolution to instruct the Committee to report a bill, was lost by a vote of 122 to 72—two-thirds being necessary. If the 25 Locos who voted in favor of suspending, intend to vote in favor of the passage of a bill, (which *possibly* they may,) there will be no difficulty in passing such an one as Mr McKennan proposes—a majority of the Whigs will not vote for such a bill; and if it be passed, it is believed that it will be vetoed. Mr. SIMMONS's and Mr. BARNARD's may share no better fate—but we shall see. In haste, N.

Fires—Indiana Election.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Thursday morning, 8 o'clock.

FIRES.—A fire, the work of an incendiary, this morning destroyed the roof of the Maypole Tavern in this city. The Globe Hotel, kept by Mr. Kroesen, at Martinsburgh, Va., with the greater portion of its contents, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss, $7000; Insurance, $4000.

RAIN-STORM.—We had a most violent rain-storm last night, which must have been of advantage to the surrounding country.

INDIANA ELECTION—A BETTER LOOK!—I have the Indianapolis Journal of Friday last. It gives returns for the Senate in full, and makes the Whig majority 10, being a gain of two from last year. All the Counties have been heard from but Clark, which were last represented by 1 Whig and 3 Locos, and the result so far is as follows:

	Whig.	Loco.
SENATE—New Members	12	6
" Old "	18	14
	30	20
HOUSE	45	51
	75	71

This, if correct—and it is the latest news—gives the Whigs exactly one half the Legislature, leaving the following counties to be heard from:

	Whig.	Loco.
Benton, White, &c		1
Blackford, &c	1	
Dekalb, &c		1
Lake and Porter		1
	1	3

If this account is correct, and I repeat again that it is the latest and best we have, the Whigs are likely to have a majority in joint ballot. So it is not so bad after all in Indiana.

The western mail this morning brings me no papers from Columbus.

Tariff for the present Session—Veto—Mr. Adams's Report adopted, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1842.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES to-day, Mr. MCKENNAN asked leave to offer a resolution declaring it is expedient to pass another revenue bill, the same as that which was passed and returned by the President with the exception of the 27th clause, which repeals the twenty per cent proviso of the distribution act, and so modified to make tea and coffee imported in American vessels free from duty, and instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report the same with all convenient dispatch.

Mr. BOTTS moved a call of the House, which was ordered. 192 members were collected and farther proceedings in the call were dispensed with.

Mr. GWIN *objected* to the resolution. Mr. McKENNAN moved a suspension of the rules for its reception; negatived, Yeas 108, Nays 95—two-thirds not voting therefor.

Mr. CHARLES BROWN moved a suspension of the rules for the reception of a resolution that the House forthwith take up in Committee of the Whole on the Union the bill legalizing twenty per cent. duty since 30th June, and so amend the bill as to produce a tariff of duties to yield sufficient revenue for an economical administration of Government, and that it take precedence of all other business until disposed of. The rules were not suspended, Yeas 113, Nays 91—two-thirds not voting therefor.

Mr. FILLMORE inquired if it was in order to move a reconsideration of the vote on suspending the rules to receive Mr. McKennan's resolution. He wanted a direct vote to be taken on the resolution that it might be known whether any action was to be taken this session. He himself should vote against the resolution.

Mr. LANE moved to reconsider the vote. *Carried:* Yeas 130, Nays 70.

The question then recurring on suspending the rules to receive Mr. MCKENNAN's resolution (above given) was taken and negatived: Yeas 122, Nays 72—two-thirds not voting therefor.

So the resolution was *not* received, which would have been effected by a change of *eight* votes only. This vote cannot be considered an index of what the vote would have been on the adoption of the resolution, or a decisive indication whether any thing in relation to the Tariff will be effected this Session. The question is as yet involved in doubt.

Mr. WM. C. JOHNSON moved to take up the vetoed bill and Message. Mr. ADAMS reminded him that these, together with the three several reports, would now come up as the special order; but Mr. J. insisted on his motion on the ground that by the Constitution the returned bill was first to be considered. The motion prevailed—Yeas 123, Nays 77. Mr. Johnson spoke an hour in exposition and advocacy of his plan for the relief of the States by the issue of $200,000,000 Government Stock to be divided among them. Mr. ARNOLD next obtained the floor, and moved the previous question, which was allowed to be seconded with a thin house (and thus under the rules a call of the House was cut off.)

The final question on the vetoed bill was then taken, and the bill was rejected: Yeas 91; Nays 87—two-thirds not voting therefor!

Mr. ADAMS's and the accompanying Reports on the Veto were then taken up, the question being on the resolution with which Mr. A.'s Report concludes, recommending an amendment to the Constitution, so as to enable a majority of the whole number of Houses to enact a law when returned with the President's objections.

Mr. ADAMS briefly advocated the resolution, saying; that as a general principle, he was opposed, and ever had been, to amendments to the Constitution, but from the recent repeated experience of the destructive effects of the power in the hands of one man to prevent all legislation, he was fully convinced that they should be adopted. He believed that the majority of both Houses should have it in their power to pass a bill after it was vetoed, and said that of all the bills vetoed since the organization of the Government, the public interests would have been better promoted by the enactment of every one into laws.

Mr. ROOSEVELT followed in brief remarks, professing great desire for action, and refers to the strenuous efforts of the Locos for the good of the 'dear' People, [although they voted almost in solid phalanx against Mr. McKennan's resolution, attempting to justify themselves by supporting the impracticable resolution of Mr. Brown.]

Mr. R. moved the previous question.

Mr. BIDLACK moved to lay the whole subject on the table: negatived, Yeas 85, Nays 101.

Mr. ADAMS's Repert was then *adopted:* Yeas 100, Nays 80. The resolution failed: Yeas 98, Nays 90—two-thirds not voting therefor.

Mr. MARSHALL moved to reconsider the vote, and briefly opposed the resolution to change the Constitution, advocating as the proper remedy a change of *Executive*. Mr. WISE opposed the resolution and attacked Mr. Adams. Without concluding he gave way.

And the House adjourned.

In SENATE the bill appropriating $80,000 to supply a deficiency in the Navy Pension fund and that legalizing and appropriating for Contingencies &c. were passed.

The Report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to reorganize the Army was concurred in and thus the bill is finally passed.

Some private business was transacted and the Senate went into Executive Session. ARGUS.

Trial of Lieut. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

Reported for The New-York Tribune.

SECOND DAY.....THURSDAY, August 18, 1842.

The court assembled at the usual hour. The minutes of the first day's proceedings were read. Lieutenant Wilkes stated that Mr. Stewart who had been dispatched to Washington by himself for the papers, documents, &c. required by the Court, had returned, but was too ill to appear before the Court. He had, however, made a report which, by the permission of the Court, he would read. The letter set forth that the writer had been to Washington and made diligent search among the boxes of papers, but could only discover a portion of three log-books, which he had sent on in a box. Lieut. Pinkney's journal had not been found.

Mr. Hamilton said it would be proper for him to state that all the journals kept during the cruize had been sealed up by three officers appointed for that purpose.

Dr. Guillon was then recalled to make a correction in his testimony as to the date of his visit to Washington to see certain papers on file in the department. It was in the early part of July: the permission was obtained at a previous visit in the end of May or beginning of June. It was at the first visit that he saw the files, which were examined in his presence.

The Judge Advocate having called on the accused for the production of two general orders, dated August 16, 1838, and February 19, 1839, Mr. Hamilton made a speech to prove that the accused ought not to be compelled to produce evidence against himself. The learned gentleman said this was a rule laid down which should be binding during the trial.

The Judge Advocate insisted that Lieut. Wilkes was the proper person to look to for those papers belonging to the Squadron.

Mr. Hamilton contended that the commanders of the ships to whom those papers were addressed would be the proper persons to apply to.

Some time having been spent in useless discussion, Dr. Guillon was re-called, and produced a letter from the accused to him, of which the following is the substance:—An application had been made by Assistant Surgeon Guillon for promotion, and to this application Lieut. Wilkes replied, that under the circumstances he should deem it his duty to refuse it, whatever might have been his rank.

Judge Advocate. State all you know in relation to the 4th specification.

Witness. On the 6th of October, 1840, at the suggestion of Lieut. Hudson I called on Lieut. Wilkes, at his residence at Honolulu, to inquire of him the course which he required of me to pursue in regard to my journal. I found him at his house; after remaining in the apartment below for some time I went up stairs; I asked him if he had received my letter; I was about to leave the room, when he motioned to me to take a seat, asking "if I had any more to say?" I said I had not. He then spoke of general matters relating to the expedition; stated that we had all entered with a full knowledge of what we had to do, and he had never offered any inducements to any one to join beyond what they were strictly entitled to by law. I replied to that, that I believed some medical officers, not surgeons, had been promised surgeon ships; he stated, none, but such as were authorized by law; I said I believed Assistant Surgeon Holmes had been told by the commander of a vessel he was leaving to join the Porpoise, that he would receive a Surgeon's pay for every day's duty he performed on board that vessel; his answer was, "never from me, sir." I then said, "I may be mistaken, sir, but I feel very confident that you did make such a promise to me;" his reply was, "I deny the fact, sir—positively deny the fact—I never said any such thing." In saying this he rose from his chair, and advanced towards me, shaking his finger at me. I remarked to him, "I wish you to remember, sir, I made the assertion, and you—" here he interrupted me by ordering me "*leave the presence—leave the presence!*" As I was leaving the apartment, I turned round at the head of the stairs and said, "Captain Wilkes, I would wish you to remember I made the assertion, and you—" I was again interrupted by the order "*quit the presence, sir!*" I went down stairs, and was stopped at the door of the room. He also told me, at the time he ordered me to quit the presence the second time, to go on board ship and surrender myself as suspended. As I passed the chart-room below, I asked Lieutenants Alden and Case, and Passed Midshipman May, to retain in their memory any portion of the conversation they had heard.

Mr. Hamilton said that was not evidence.

Witness. When I got into the lane of the first story, I remembered that I had forgot two books which I had left in the chart-room, and was in the act of going for them, when I saw Lieut. W. on the upper piazza of the house; my attention was attracted to him by the loud tone of his voice; I heard him say, "go on board, sir, and don't leave the ship." He said this in a very angry tone, shaking his finger and hand at me. I was going to the ship when I met Lieutenant Hudson and reported to him that I was under arrest.—On the 14th of October, 1840, I was placed under arrest by Lieut. Walker, at the orders of Lieut. Wilkes. I remained under arrest until October 1, 1841. During this period—about the beginning of November, 1840—I was told that Lieut. Wilkes would not try me.

Judge Advocate. That's not testimony, sir—go on with the other specification. Did not Lieut. Wilkes refuse to bring you to trial?

Witness. Not directly, but through my commander, Lieut. Hudson; but it was not official.

Judge Advocate. In regard to specification 6th, sir, state all you know about that.

Witness. By the wreck of the Peacock I lost all my clothes and personal property except what I had about my person, and a small bundle of papers. I remained on shore under command of Lieut. Hudson, until October 1, 1841, on which day Lieut. Hudson gave orders to the several officers on shore to join the other ships of the squadron. I was present with Lieut. Johnson, Surgeon Palmer, and some others, when they got their orders, and Lieut. Hudson told me he had got no orders for me. I touched my hat and respectfully stated that as he was the officer in command of the last vessel to which I was attached: that I still considered myself under his command. I requested to be informed what orders he purposed giving me, and expressed my readiness to obey any he might give me. He told me that he had already spoken about me, and he could give me no orders, but would apply again to Lieut. Wilkes after my application as he had already once done.

Mr. Hamilton. Lieut. Hudson would be the man to prove all this.

Judge Advocate. Well, we will have him in due time.—Well, Dr. Guillon, charge the 3d is disobedience of orders.

Witness. I know in relation to the 5th specification I saw the expedition fitted out against the Island Upolu, and saw the firing from the ship. I was on board the Peacock on the day of the attack on the town of Saluafata. I saw a number of boats.

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