THE TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

LUTHER BRADISH,

OF FRANKLIN CO.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

GABRIEL FURMAN,

OF KINGS.

Election, November 8—(one day only.)

☞ The WHIG YOUNG MEN'S STATE CONVENTION meets at AUBURN on *Wednesday the 21st* inst, (just two weeks after the nominations.) We hope to meet there a glorious gathering of the Young Whigs of New-York.

☞ **In General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men,** New York, Sept. 12, 1842,

Resolved, That the Democratic Whig Young Men of this city be requested to meet in their respective Wards on Wednesday evening next, the 14th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention to be held at Auburn on the 21st instant.

Resolved, That the places of meeting in the respective Wards be as follows:

I. Broad-street Hotel.
II. Jones's Second Ward Hotel, Nassau-st.
III. North River Coffee House.
IV. Shakspeare Hotel, cor. Duane and William-sts.
V. Marion House.
VI. Monroe Hall.
VII. Franklin Hotel.
VIII. Howard House.
IX. Northern Exchange.
X. Columbian Hall
XI. Avenue C and Third-street.
XII. J. D. Farrington, Harlem.
XIII. Tippecanoe House.
XIV. Broadway House.
XV. Constitution Hall.
XVI. Hazleton's.
XVII. Henry Clay House.

ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman.
HENRY D. MOORE, Secretary pro tem. s13

☞ **For Fair of the American Institute, The Mint, Vermont, Home Labor, A Wheeling Article, &c. &c, See First Page.**

☞ **For a Poem from Schiller, and Hugh Glass, a Hunter of the Missouri, See Last Page.**

Death of Mrs. Tyler.

We are indebted to Harnden's Express for the following slip from the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"It is with deep regret we have to announce that Mrs. TYLER, consort of the President of the United States, expired on Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock, at the White House in Washington. Mrs. Tyler has been suffering for a length of time from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. This melancholy dispensation has thrown the President and his family into the deepest affliction."

Resolutions of the Whig State Convention.

We subjoin the Resolutions, reported by the Committee, and passed by the State Convention at Syracuse, in addition to those of which we have already given the substance.

Resolved, As the unanimous sentiment of this Convention, that as the protection of American Industry from Foreign competition was a primary object in the establishment of the Constitution of the United States, so it continues to be the imperative duty of those entrusted with the administration of the Government—that a firm adherence to and continuance in this policy, is an essential means to the restoration of the prosperity of this nation; and that we pledge ourselves to sustain it fully in relation to all the great interests of the country—agricultural, commercial, mechanical, and manufacturing.

Resolved, That the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, is a measure of justice and policy—the national domain being the rightful property of the States, and necessary to the redeeming of their faith, the revival of their credit, and the relief of their citizens.

Resolved, That the recent act of Congress for the apportionment of Representatives, is a supreme law of the Union, binding on all its members, fully authorized by the Constitution, and eminently promotive of the free exercise of the right of suffrage, in which consists not only the liberty but the sovereignty of the people.

Resolved, That an equal, stable, and sufficient currency is indispensable to the well-being of every civilized community—ought to be a chief care of every government—is demanded by all—the poor and the rich—and must not be longer refused.

Resolved, That the veto power in the Constitution was granted to secure a due balance of the great departments of the government, and that its recently repeated and wanton abuse in its frequent exercise, is a gross and alarming invasion of the rights of the representatives of the people, and if not early checked, will lead to the overthrow of the Republic, and the destruction of constitutional freedom.

Resolved, That the non-completion of the partially completed public works of this State—the permitting them to fall into dilapidation and decay, and the imposition of taxes at the same time, to discharge debts to fall due, at distant periods, is equally impolitic, unwise and oppressive, and that the earliest prosecution and completion of them is a cardinal maxim in the policy of the Whig party of this great and growing State.

Resolved, That the depreciation of the State Stocks is not the consequence of an unwise exertion of the public credit of the State; but of a total disregard and infraction of that credit by the criminal repudiation of the public obligations, actual or threatened.

Resolved, That LUTHER BRADISH, of Franklin, and GABRIEL FURMAN, of Kings, having, in consideration of their eminent public services and high integrity, been unanimously nominated as candidates for the office of Governor and Lieut. Governor, be recommended to the suffrages of the people of this State.

Resolved, That WILLIAM H. SEWARD, while acting as the Chief Executive of this State, has proved himself worthy of the suffrages and confidence of the people, whose interests he has labored, with great assiduity and ability, to promote.

☞ The Vermont returns continue to be favorable. The few additional towns received increase the votes of several Counties, as in the following table:—

Counties.	Paine, W.	Smilie, L.
Washington....	1749	2649
*Orange.....	2345	2842
Lamoille	732	1216
*Essex	339	303
*Orleans	360	398

*Incomplete.

The following table shows the division of the Legislature, so far as yet ascertained:

	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	No choice
Addison	2	0	13	4	1
Bennington....	0	2	8	9	
Caledonia.....	0	2	8	8	
Chittenden....	1	1	9	6	
Essex.....	0	0	2	3	
Franklin.....	3	0	6	3	
Grand Isle....	1	0	3	1	
Lamoile	0	1	2	3	2
Orange.....	0	3	6	10	1
Orleans.....	1	0	4	2	
Rutland	3	0	20	6	
Washington ...	0	2	5	11	
Windham.....	3	0	12	7	
Windsor.....	4	0	14	5	
	18	11	112	88	4

OHIO.—In every county numerous and enthusiastic conventions have been held, and resolutions passed commending the resigning Whigs for their noble discharge of their duty, and nominating HENRY CLAY for the Presidency.

☞ Major Dalgetty wants to know why the Jersey Railroads charge the Whigs but One Dollar for a ride to their Convention to Trenton and back. We suppose they carry cheaper by wholesale than retail.

☞ The "British Whig," published at Kingston, Canada, heads one of its pages with an article from the N. Y. Herald, abusing Congress and applauding the President. This shows which party the sympathies of monarchists are with.

☞ Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature for the 3d of October, for the purpose of carrying out the requirements of the late act of Congress, directing the States to be divided into Congressional Districts.

☞ We find in the Ohio papers the official legislative act changing the name of Portland to Sandusky. The act takes effect the 1st of October next.

☞ We have received a number of communications, fortified by the names of the writers, in reference to some of the occupants of the barouches in the humbug of yesterday. We must, however, decline publishing them, to avoid wounding the feelings of the respectable ladies, who were unknowingly to themselves placed in such an association.

The Office-Seekers' Procession.

The best farce of the season came off yesterday, very much according to our Programme, though we were mortified to find that our voluntary and gratuitous advertisement of the comedy then to be played did not succeed in bringing a greater number together. Never did such a huge mountain bring forth such a tiny mouse! The vaunted carriages, each with four beautiful young ladies dressed in white, dwindled down to some old barouches and wagons, containing a number of females, whose ages varied from five to fifty years. An omnibus followed, drawn by ten horses, nine of them apparently Loco-Focos, and one of them more sensible, for he kicked violently to get out of harness. The omnibus itself was the same one which was used at the last Spring Election to convey the *convict pipe-layers* from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island to the Eighth Ward, to vote the Loco-Foco ticket. It is no wonder that it was selected for this occasion. The Tyler Cab came next. The Spartan Band, followed with a flag inscribed 'Free *Sufferage*,' a style of spelling not generally used, but apparently preferred by these modern heroes of Thermopylæ. Around and among these rode the Marshals, with white scarfs, and such a display of horsemanship was never seen since the days of John Gilpin. The High Priest of Grand Island was there, wiping from his face the drops of mortification that kept oozing out as he looked at his Falstaff regiment. Locke rode up and down, and seemed to think that his Moon Hoax was not half as great a humbug as the new creation of his active fancy. He had arranged them nicely on paper, but when he called his spirits from the vasty deep, they would not come, and he found himself and his brother Marshals almost alone in their glory. Their scanty array marched out with downcast looks. Not a single cheer was heard—all was silence, broken only by roars of laughter as some character, more ludicrous than the rest, showed himself. The scattered spectators, less than an ordinary parade calls out, kept on a broad grin. The few respectable persons, who had been entrapped into the barouches, seemed heartily ashamed of their situation. The chief sufferers, however, were the gingerbread and root-beer men, who came prepared for a great run of business, but found so small an assemblage that they had scarcely a customer to each, and they left the Park, grumbling bitterly at Major Dalgetty for deluding them by his anticipatory puffs into such an unprofitable investment of capital.

This procession, if it merit the name, was really, by its scantiness, and by the character of its getters up, the greatest insult that the President has yet received. Its leaders were all men who wish to keep or get Custom-House offices. They had seven good reasons for their doings, to wit: the five loaves and two fishes. They have vainly tried to make a little party capital out of a matter in which Loco-Focos and Whigs were equally involved, but the reception of the last comedy must have convinced them that the People have too much good sense and discernment to be deceived by their harlequin buffoonery.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Peter Clark, caulker by trade, was standing in the nine-pin alley of John Worthington, No. 12 South-street, he suddenly fell down and instantly expired.

☞ The Missouri arrived at Bath about noon on Tuesday. She was piloted from Wiscasset, by Capt. Swanton, of the ship United States, and Capt. Blanchard, pilot of the steamer Richmond.

☞ A boy in Marion, Indiana, named Stephen Gregg, was killed on the 27th ult., being crushed by a mill-wheel, which he was amusing himself by turning.

PROBABLE MURDER.—Much excitement was occasioned in the south-east part of Georgia last week in consequence of the mysterious disappearance on Tuesday night of Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. James Powell. After diligent search her body was found in the river not far from the dwelling-house of Mr. P. on Friday morning. A coroner's inquest has been held, and we are told that their opinion is that she came to her death by violence—there being strong evidence of her head having been bruised severely.

Mr. Powell was committed to the County Jail on the 4th inst. on suspicion of being either the instigator or the perpetrator of the murder of his wife. He is to be examined to-day (Wednesday.) It is reported that Mr. Powell and his wife have not for several years lived on very peaceable terms, and that the monster Rum has acted its usual part in causing contention and unhappiness. Mr. P. owns one of the most beautiful farms on the Lamoille, and is considered well off in this world's goods. [St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger, 7th inst.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.—We understand that Mr. Thos. S. Smith received from Washington yesterday morning, a commission from Mr. Tyler appointing him Collector of Philadelphia, vice Jonathan Roberts. We farther learn that Mr. Roberts will not vacate the office, no matter by whom instructed, unless good and sufficient bonds to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, shall be entered to secure him from suits, &c., growing out of responsibilities incurred during his official career. [Phila. Chronicle.

CROTON WATER.—The Croton water in one of the leather factories in Ferry-street stopped running on Friday. This morning an examination was made, and an eel, which had come down all the way from Dutchess County, and had threaded all the passages of the aqueduct and its pipes, was found close to the cock. It was the size of a man's thumb, and was taken away in three parts. There is a strainer of copper wire at the distributing reservoir, but its openings are too large, and a finer one must be substituted. [Evening Post.

CRIME IN ST. LOUIS.—The catalogue of crime in St. Louis and its vicinity, appears to be rapidly swelling. Since the murder of Major Floyd, several attempts have been made to fire houses in the city, and one or two more robberies have been perpetrated. The Gazette mentions the arrest of several individuals supposed to have been concerned with these atrocities.

☞ The present heavy rains will damage immensely the cotton crop. Many plantations suffered in the heat of summer from drought, and now the rain has set in to complete the crop's destruction. We have seen newly picked cotton on the drying scaffolds, that had, from the wet weather, commenced growing, and had actually leafed out. There is every indication of a light crop. [Bayou Sara Chron. 27th ult.

☞ Orders have arrived for the 7th Hussars to hold themselves in readiness to embark for England. The Guards, now stationed in Quebec, are also to go home. Two ships of the line are expected to convey them from Quebec. [Montreal Herald.

☞ We desire to call attention to the advertisement of the Temperance Concert to be given by the Neptune T. B. Society. Its object is a most praiseworthy and useful one, and this is their first appeal to the public to sustain their benevolent operations.

☞ A grand Temperance Concert is to be given at Concert Hall this evening by Mrs. McDouall aided by the Lady Phœnix Temperance Society. A very rich bill is offered.

☞ Another excursion to Seamen's Retreat, Fort Hamilton, and Sailor's Snug Harbor, for the benefit of the Sailor's Home, will be made by the steamboat Fairfield to-morrow, leaving Catharine slip, at 9 A. M. and pier No. 1 North river at 10 A. M. Music, addresses, &c. are expected.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Death of Mrs. Tyler.

The National Intelligencer after announcing the death of Mrs. LETITIA TYLER, wife of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, adds the following character;

"This most estimable lady was, in life, more truly than we can represent her in words, a Wife, a Mother, and a Christian—loving and confiding to her husband—gentle and affectionate to her children—kind and charitable to the needy and the afflicted. Deeply impressed in early life by her highly respected and pious parents with the truthful and heavenly doctrines of the meek JESUS, in all her actions, with whatever sphere in life connected, self was forgotten by her, and the good of others alone remembered, which won for her wherever she was known the love and esteem of all. The pure spirit which animated her to such virtuous and exemplary deeds fled to the bosom of its GOD at eight o'clock on Saturday night.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

THOMAS S. SMITH, Collector of the Customs at Philadelphia, vice Jonathan Roberts.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11, 1842.

Messrs. Editors,—You can have little idea of the uneasiness felt, by the expectants for office, at the delay in turning out our old Collector to make room for a Tyler partizan. There seems to be some difficulty in deciding who the lucky man is; but one of the numerous family of Smith is expected to receive the appointment—why I know not, unless it be on account of his extensive relationship and consequent influence. He will have about thirty offices to dispose of; and already the applications are 1124—just about the number that rallied at the "Indignation Meeting," on Friday last.

One of the rioters, against the colored population, has been tried and found guilty, and two more been arrested after a close concealment. Sentence will not be passed upon any, until all are disposed of.

Our peaches selling at $6 and $8 a bushel, with other delicacies of the season in proportion, is ascribed to your dainty palates, and the desire is becoming pretty extensive that your dealers would keep out of our fruit market.—However, if there is any thing particularly nice, New-York must have its share of it; for I perceive you announce six or eight millions of specie in your Banks, and of course are able to have your own way.

The demand for coal increases with the approach of winter, but without any advance in price as yet; though the incendiary burning of the Reading Railroad Bridge must cause a considerable interruption in the anticipated supply. The coal landings are crowded with vessels of all sizes and conditions, loading up for the Eastern markets. Our fuel-saving societies are laying in their supplies for the coming winter; excellent safe guards these for the poor and needy, who find their little summer-saving turn to capital account during the long, freezing winters. Pity the poor could not be more generally prevailed upon to husband their meagre resources in this snug and comfortable way.

Several new public school houses have recently been completed in this County, and will aid in carrying out a system of education that promises to cover the State with that wisdom which is really more precious than gold. The prejudices which prevailed in some of the interior Counties is gradually disappearing.

The outbreaks among the weavers continue. These, with the firemen's fights, and general disposition to rowdyism among our population are lamentable evidences that our School System has not come into use any too soon.

FEVER.—We suppose the fever to be gradually increasing in extent, but by no means in malignity. In the consideration of this subject, it should be borne in mind, that a much larger number of unacclimated persons is with us now, than usually happens at this season. The time when any man who chose, could get beyond the reach of danger, is now gone by. There are hundreds in this city now forced to undergo the process, or the risque of acclimation, who, if they had the means would leave the city to-day. Seeing that the disease assumes a light character this year, and deeming it a furtherance to the advancement of the city, we cannot conscientiously say we are sorry for their inability. Before being acclimated, a man in New-Orleans is looked upon with suspicion. He is considered a bird of passage only—he forms few acquaintances—makes less friends, and is never positive of his place in society. Afterwards—when he is *creolized*, as we term it, he is regarded with confidence—friends flock in. One soothes him by pleasant words—another solaces with the candor of intimacy—a third gives him business, and all extend confidence. We never, therefore, regret to hear that one of our friends is sick with fever. If he die, we are sorry, but if he live, the wealth of the reward is far paramount to the danger. [N. O. Bulletin.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—We learn that an outrage of a desperate nature was perpetrated in Allenstown last week, by a man named Fisk, upon a man named Cheney. The particulars as near as we can learn, are as follows: Fisk, Cheney, and a boy, were at work in the woods, chopping wood, where they had a camp, and each found and cooked his own provisions. Fisk accused Cheney of stealing some of his previsions; a quarrell ensued—Fisk knocked Cheney down with a club, and after beating and bruising him a while, ordered him to get up and clear out. This Cheney attempted, and although scarcely able to rise, got up and endeavored to get out of his reach, but Fisk followed with his club, and again knocked him down; and after mangling and pounding him until he was entirely disabled, took out his knife and cut and mangled him in a most shocking monner, large pieces of the scalp being entirely cleft from the head. Cheney was found the next morning in the woods, where he had been left by Fisk. He was able to give the particulars of the transaction as above related, and stated that Fisk came to him once during the night, and struck him a few blows with the club and left him. Cheney had $50 70 in money, which was taken from him it is supposed, by Fisk. Although yet alive, we understand that no hopes are entertained of Cheney's recovery. Fisk has been arrested and committed to jail in Hopkinton. It is proper to state that the boy ran off at the first commencement of the affray. [N. H. Statesman.

ILLINOIS TOBACCO.—The Buffalo Advertiser says: "On the Madison, from Chicago, came a new article of import—a lot of ten tons of fine yellow-leaf Tobacco. The grower says that 150 tons were grown and gathered in the same county, and that 300 acres are now under cultivation, which it is supposed will yield a ton to the acre."

Bankrupts, Sept. 12.

William C. Prouty, late carpet dealer, now of Brooklyn. Oct. 13.
Edward C. Waterman, shipmaster, N. Y., Oct. 13.
Philo Price, new of N. Y., Oct. 13.
O. H. Williston, late innkeeper, N. Y.
Wilmot Williams, clerk, N. Y.
Holmes & Udell, Hudson (compulsory, on complaint of W. Tilden and Wild & Meriam, N. Y.)

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, September 12.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board met at 5 o'clock, present the President and all the members.

Message from the Mayor approving sundry ordinances and resolutions, ordered on file. Communication from the Mayor addressed to the Alms-House Commissioners relative to the foreign paupers who become chargeable, and advising the prosecution of the bonds of the bondmen. Whereupon Alderman Underwood offered a resolution for a committee of three to be appointed to examine the laws and facts and report on the subject; and Messrs. Underwood, Jones and Boonell were appointed, to whom also was referred the Mayor's message.

A third message was received from the Mayor enclosing a communication from J. P. Espy, relative to keeping meteorological journals; referred.

Fourth message from the Mayor enclosing tickets to the Members to attend the Anniversary of the Lady Washington Total Abstinence Society on Tuesday next; accepted.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.—Of James T. Dean for lighting the city with lard oil; of Henry M. Western and others, proprietors of land on Ward's Island, for a bulkhead in the 12th Ward; of Isaac Guion for correction of assessment. Against repaving Thompson street between Broome and Canal, signed by seventh-eighths of the property owners; of Elias Thomas for lease of privileges for a bath; of John Collins for relief with respect to a contract on 4th Avenue; of William M. Tidston for relief from tax of Isaac Doughty, Assistant Justice of the 12th Ward, for compensation for services; of Andrew McLean and others to have sidewalks in 22d street, between 7th and 8th Avenues, flagged.

REPORTS ADOPTED.—Against relieving A. Bassford from indemnity against costs of suit against him; against repaying I. F. Gamble $157 dollars alleged to have been collected and withheld from him by James H. Kellam while the latter was clerk of the 9th, 11th, 13th and 17th Ward Court; In favor of selling a gore of land at the corner of 87th street and 7th Avenue for $100; In favor of granting a declaration of release to W. De Forest and others, proprietors in common with the Corporation, of the pier and bulkhead between Rutgers' and Pike Slips; In favor of paying the contractors the sums due them for repaving and paving streets in cases where the property had been offered for sale but not sold for want of bids; laid on the table and to be printed.

A resolution was introduced by Alderman Davies for having all the reports printed, as also all communications from the Mayor and Departments. After a debate of an hour and amending the resolution by the mover, it was on motion laid on the table.

REPORT.—In favor of lighting that part of East Broadway with gas, in which mains are laid; adopted. Concurring with the other Board in paying certain extra watchmen of the 3d and 4th District Watch, and crediting additional posts with an ordinance authorizing the comptroller to pay them; adopted.

Communication asking an appropriation of $300 for expenses attending the reception and entertainment of the French Commissioners: adopted.

From the same reporting the payment of the sum of $2280 to special marshals for enforcing the Market laws; ordered on file and printed.

PETITIONS—Of John B. Martin and others, to enclose the south-east corner of Washington and Desbrosses streets; of Bridget Divine for payment for labor performed by her husband by the Corporation; referred.

Communication from the City Inspector with an ordinance regulating the manner of emptying sinks, cispools, &c.; referred.

RESOLUTIONS.—By Ald. Purdy, to enquire into the expediency of requiring the Gas Company to light all streets with gas wherein pipes or mains are laid; referred.

By the same, for the Watch Committee to enquire into the expediency of equalizing the watch posts in the upper part of the city so as to conform to those in the lower part of the city; referred.

By Ald. Underwood, for the Comptroller to advertise the sale at auction of all water lots, quit rents, in order to replenish the sinking fund: adopted.

By Ald. Lee, that the carriage-ways and sidewalks in 11th street, between the 1st Avenue and Avenue A, be paved and an ordinance prepared therefor.

To repeal the ordinance allowing the Mayor to employ a person to examine into the conduct of the various pawnbrokers: referred.

To enlarge the 17th District for the inspection of firewood so as to include Christopher street: referred.

JOINT MEETING.—The Board of Asststants came into the Aldermen's Chamber, and the two Boards went into a joint meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Resignation of Charles Turner as clerk of the Commissioners of the Alms House at Bellevue, was received and accepted, and Alpedis McKinney appointed in his stead.

Ald. Balis nominated John L. Lawrence, J. Phillips Phœnix, Samuel B. Ruggles, Cornelius W. Lawrence and Myndert Van Schaick as a Board of Commissioners for the regulation of the affairs of the Croton Aqueduct under the new ordnance, and that John L. Lawrence be the President of said Board. Ald. Lee nominated Stephen Allen in the place of Cornelius W. Lawrence. Mr. Allen received 7 votes, and Mr. Lawrence 26. The first five named were appointed without a division.

Ald. Balis nominated Horatio Allen for the office of Chief Engineer of the Croton Water Works. Ald. Lee nominated John B. Jervis, who received 14 votes, and Mr. Allen 19 votes—the latter appointed. Uzziah Wenman was appointed Superintendant of the Aqueduct Works.

Ald. Lee nominated for the same office Wilson Small, who received 12 votes, and there were two blanks. William A. Freeborn was appointed Water Purveyor, and William H. Cornell was named by Ald. Lee, and received 10 votes.—Charles H. Roach was appointed Register of Rents of Croton Water Works. William Plum was named by Ald. Lee, and received 6 votes, and there was five blanks. J. Bull was appointed clerk of the 2d District Assistant Justices Court composed of the 4th and 6th Wards; Cornelius Mills was named by Ald. Lee, and received 11 votes and 1 blank.

John L. Iyer was appointed day Police officer of the 17th Ward. Charles M. Holmes, Lemuel Kissam and Francis D. Allen, were appointed Weighers of Anthracite Coal. Andrew Adams was appointed an Inspector of Lumber.

The Common Council then adjourned.

The Board came to order and adopted a resolution from the Board of Assistants, appropriating $1500 for a fountain in the Park in addition to tee $4000 before appropriated.

Adjourned to Monday next.

CIVIL COURTS.—In the Marine Court an action was brought by Dr. Macauley (brother to Rev. Mr. M. against Wm. J. Heather, to recover $180 for a quarter's rent (from May to August) of premises No. 69 Canal street, which the latter had occupied as a millinery store and dwelling. In May, '42 (having a lease for a year) he relet to his brother-in-law, Mr. Walford, to be improved in the same business; but the latter moved on the 12th June, having previously tendered the key to Dr. M., and $43, the sum due on that day, but they were not received. The defence is that the house was rendered dangerous from deleterious air caused by foul matter running into the area and kitchen from the rear premises—that a favorite little girl, an adopted daughter, 12 years of age, previously healthy, was set to clean up the kitchen, but was seized with vomiting from the impure exhalation received upon her lungs, and died next evening. His father and wife also sickened, and he was afraid of his life in remaining. Dr. M. had refused to do any thing in regard to nuisance, and he (the tenant) considered himself virtually ejected. On behalf the plaintiff it was contended that he had remedied what had been complained of the earliest possible moment—that it emanated from his neighbor's premises, and that the tenant was bound to attend to the remedy himself rather than move. The Jury after being out some time, could not agree, and were discharged.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before the Recorder, Judge Lynch and Aldermen Carman and Bonnell.

TRIAL FOR GRAND LARCENY.—Martha Golding, colored, impleaded with Rachael Lee, also colored, was tried for grand larceny in stealing $1002 in bills of the Dutchess County Bank, from Henry W. Cook of 89 Hammond street on the night of she 13th August last, when in house No. 210 Centre street. The complainant follows droving, and came down from the Bull's Head in the evening, had the money after getting out of the stage, and drinking rather freely went into a house in Elizabeth street; issuing from thence he was decoyed by the accused into house No. 210 Centre street, where he remained some time with accused alone, and where the money was taken out of his pocket-book and the pocket-book resigned to his pocket, with which she escaped from the house, changed her dress and came back. When accused of having stolen the money she denied it and said the man had not lost any money. Mary Smith, also colored, saw the accused come into the room with complainant and saw her have the pocket-book and money and put the empty book back into the man's pocket. She gave the money to Rachel Lee and it was finally given to a man named Thomas Randall, who went off to Philadelphia with it, but was arrested there by officer Clark, brought back and $860 of the money recovered. Another $10 bill was also recovered which had been paid for rent. Prisoner said the amount of money was so large that she dare not keep the money herself, acknowledging the theft. The Jury found her guilty, and she was sent to the State prison for 4 years.

ANOTHER TRIAL FOR THE SAME.—Rachel Lee, colored, indicted as an accomplice in the above theft, was then tried for grand larceny in stealing, in concert with Statira Golding, the $1002 from Henry W. Cook. At the suggestion of the District Attorney the Jury were charged to acquit the accused of the grand larceny, and they found her not guilty, and she was committed as a witness against Thomas Randall for receiving the money.

TRIAL FOR STEALING A HORSE.—Bernard Hieper was tried for grand larceny, charged with having, on the 7th May, 1841, stolen a horse and harness worth $115, from before the wagon of Joseph Tompkins of Newton, Long Island, when standing before the Washington Market. The evidence was insufficient and the Jury found him not guilty.

FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCES.—Aaron Sergeant and James I. Turner, indicted for a conspiracy to get money; John Barnes and Ann Peal, for grand larceny; Catharine McMahon, alias Wilson, for forgery in 2d degree in passing counterfeit money; William Simmons for petit larceny; and W. Dillon and J. M. Moore for libel on John Hart, Jr., severally having failed to appear and answer their recognizances were forfeited.

DISCHARGES.—Ann McGimty, charged with passing counterfeit money; Joseph J. Kattermark and John Eckhart, charged with arson, and Richard B. Morrison and David H. Plate, charged with highway robbery, were severally discharged for want of evidence.

The court adjourned to Tuesday morning 11 o'clock.

AN AWFUL THOUGHT!—Just at this present time great fear pervades the public mind that John Tyler, president of the United States, will veto the Tariff Bill; and it is said that if he does, the shock produced will ring through the land and call down upon his head imprecations infinitely more bitter and dreadful than those which followed his veto of the Bank. Well, it would be awful we admit. But just consider what would be the condition of this nation if instead of the Tariff or the Bank, he should veto Peters' Lozenges and Pills—and forbid their sale. *That* would be a calamity the world might weep over. Health, peace and plenty would take their flight to some other planet. Coughs, Headaches, Heartburns, Colics, Agues, Fevers, and all the retinue of Death would swarm upon the earth. Worms would devour your children—and the land would sink under the accumulated horrors of the catastrophe. It makes one shudder to think of it. But fear not! at 459 Broadway, and 125 Fulton street, these medicines may still be had.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA has cured Erysipelas, Scrofula, obstructs Cutaneous Eruptions and numerous Chronic Diseases. Those also who are troubled with pimples or pustules on the face and discoloration of the skin, will find in this preparation an effectual and permanent cure. From its peculiar mode of preparation and combination with its constituents, it operates specifically upon the system—purifies the blood, removing all unhealthy humors—and gives to the most disagreeable complexions a clear and fair appearance. Both its taste and operation are exceedingly pleasant and are not accompanied with any disagreeable effects.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Granite Building, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, N. Y. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 and 100 Fulton-street; D. SANDS & CO. 77 East Broadway, corner Market-street.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—CAUTION.—Persons who wish to obtain the true article will be careful to call for Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and see that the *written* signature of C. C. Bristol is across the cork of the bottle. The reputation of this medicine is established from the numerous wonderful cures it has performed and is daily performing, all of which are substantiated, and the documents can be seen by calling at the store of WM. BURGER, No. 50 Courtlandt-street, or at Milhau's, 183 Broadway. Horace Greeley, Esq., Editor of this paper, will be pleased to satisfy any one who may call on him of the happy effect this medicine produced in a family of his acquaintance.

Sold at wholesale and retail by WM. BURGER, No. 50 Courtlandt-street, and at Milhau's Pharmacy, 183 Broadway; also by reputable Druggists and Agents throughout the country. au24 1m

☞ PILES, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed, if the attack has come on, if you use the *only* true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it. Only from 71 Maiden Lane, as villains have tried to counterfeit it.

☞ Double attractions at the American Museum this week. Performances twice a day.

Trial of Commodore Ballard.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

On board the U. S. Ship North Carolina, lying in the New York Harbor.

Reported for The New-York Tribune.

MONDAY, Sept. 12.

At the opening of the Court Commodore Dallas reported himself to the President, as ready for trial whenever it suited the convenience of the Judge Advocate.

The minutes of the testimony taken in the case of Commodore Ballard were next read over, and then Mr. Charles Ingersoll, counsel for Commodore Ballard, proceeded to read the defence.

It set out with the admission that excess of inquisition was a vice of free States as well as of despotic States, and on this principle it was urged that Courts of Justice were multiplied in the former; and then it went on to assume that if the dispute in question, or the accusation, before this Court had been submitted to a civil Court, no damages could have been awarded to the plaintiff. For Naval Court Martial, and the rules for the better government of the Navy, the accused, of course, protessed to have a very high regard. He had lived under these rules for forty years, and was ready to abide by their decision. It then went on to deny that the accidental opening of a letter and the using of the contents against the author, could be called scandalous conduct, especially now, when the accident occurred four years ago, and three Naval Administrations had been suffered to go out of office without bringing the perpetrator of this grave offence to trial and punishment.

The defence then went on to give a circumstantial detail of the affair in a narrative form, which was a mere recapitulation of the testimony as detailed by the witnesses.

The letter of Mr. Hodgson was inserted in the defence, and the fact of the Commodore's eye sight, urged as a sufficient excuse for reading the letter, under the circumstances of a darkened cabin, the crews of the two ships cheering, &c. all of which was placed before the Court for their consideration; and the untoward accident was said to have been such as might have happened to any man who unlike the booby in the play, should open a letter without examining the four corners before he invaded the sanctuary of the seal. It was a common occurrence which happened every day in boarding-houses, hotels, and private houses, as well as in the cabin of a ship, while a thousand men, were occupied in cheering their comrades previous to their departure on a six months' cruise.

The testimony of Mr. Hobbs was paraded as given by the author of the "Scurrilous paragraph in the Baltimore Sun," and the testimony thus given by Mr. H. put in strong contrast with that of Purser Williams, known as one of the most respectable officers in the navy. The accused could not suppose that the court would sustain Mr. H. and reject the evidence given by the latter officer. The non appearance of Mr. Hodgson before the court as prosecuting witness was also dwelt upon, as well as the absence of Capt. Clack.

Such, then, said the defence, is the evidence which the court has to act upon, and the document then contended that this was not a case which ought to have come before a Court Martial. It ought to have been sent to the civil tribunals, although one of the parties was in the command of a Squadron and the other the bearer of dispatches, yet Naval discipline was no more violated in such a case, than the Law of Nations could have been in consequence of the letter having been addressed to a Consul, who was acting as Charge d'Affaires. So long as the Commodore forbore to expose the person or property of the writer, it could not be a breach of Naval Discipline, and if this new right of search was admitted, what private walk of life would be safe? Where was it to end? Were the disputes of the officers of the Navy with their wives, children or grandfathers, to become subjects for a Court Martial? If so, the midshipman would have to be tried for deserting his sweet-heart, and the lady's intercepted letters might be adduced in support of the charge.

There is much, said the defence, for which man is only amenable to Heaven, and this offence was of that character. There were many offences which could not be brought before a Court Martial, wide as was the scope of its range. Moral reforms were the effect of good regulations, not the effect of prying inquisitions. If the same accident should occur again, the course of the accused would be private contempt.

The copying of the letter was next adverted to, and justified on the ground that it was necessary for the defence of the accused against this very charge; and that a very different letter might have been substituted, before the accused on the charge of opening it could be brought to trial. It had been used only for honest purposes, and the inference was but fair that it was taken for purposes as honest as those for which it was used.

The desire of Hodgson for a second meeting after the letter had been opened, was urged as a proof that he felt himself satisfied at that time with the course pursued towards him, and the whole fuss since made set down for a malicious overflow of his resentment during the passage home. It was also urged that no one ever supposed that the accused willingly opened the letter, nor did Hodgson dare to have brought the charge while he was in South America—therefore it was contended that his conduct in asking for an opportunity of repropitiating his wronger when he might have brought the wrong-doer to justice on his return home, was absurd and inconsistent in the highest degree. "Sir, how dare you upbraid me with writing that which you have feloniously read," ought to have been the first exclamation of such a man, instead of asking for a second interview to beg the person's pardon who had done him this injustice.

One more topic the accused intended to advert to, that was the date of the charges, which in July last were four years old. And then the defence went on to show how necessary were the Statutes of Limitation to the well being and protection of the peace of Society. He cited the Laws of the Army, which did not permit an officer to be tried after a lapse of two years, unless the accused was absent from the country, and alluded to the remarkable fact, that the Navy Laws were deficient in this respect, and strongly insisted that if an investigation had taken place on the first return of the North Carolina, some shadow of justice could have been looked for—when the testimony of Capt. Clack and of Mr. Hodgson could both have been before the Court.

The defence wound up with a strong appeal to the feelings of the Court with respect to time which had been suffered to elapse as well as on account of the frivolity of the charges themselves, and anticipated an honorable acquittal.

The Court was then cleared to enable the members to come to a decision. On our re-admission, the Judge Advocate stated that he should proceed with the trial of Commodore Dallas on Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

☞ IN THE CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES, it is the Miasma of the present season of the year that lays the foundation of jaundice, liver complaints, agues and other bilious affections. Residents of the South and West, and community generally are reminded that OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE to be found at P. Bowne & Co's. 85 John st. proves invariably successful as a *preventive* of those diseases, as well as an unfailing remedy for their effectual cure. s13 1m

☞ The Telescope is now every fair evening in the Park between the City Hall and Broadway. Views of the Planets, Jupiter and Saturn, their Moons, rings and belts, and the Earth's Moon, can be had for a trifle. The Telescope needs no praising—go and try it.

☞ **First Ward.**—HENRY CLAY—WHIGS, AROUSE!—The Democratic Whig Young Men of the First Ward are requested to meet at Thresher's Broad-street Hotel, corner of Broad and Pearl-streets, on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock, to appoint Delegates to the Convention to be holden at Auburn on the 21st inst. for the purpose of responding to the nomination of HENRY CLAY for the Presidency of the United States, and of LUTHER BRADISH and GABRIEL FURMAN as the Whig candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Empire State.

By order of the Delegates from the First Ward to the General Committee of Democratic Whig Men.

GIL