THE TRIBUNE.

Case of the Caroline.

The following is an outline of the Correspondence between Mr. WEBSTER and Lord ASHBURTON upon this subject, published at length in yesterday's Courier:

I. Mr. Webster lays before Lord Asburton an extract of a letter from the Department of State to Mr. Fox, of the 24th of April, 1841, and an extract from the Message of the President of the United States to Congress at the commencement of the Session, as the readiest mode of presenting the views which the U. S. Government entertains of the destruction of the vessel.

II. Lord Ashburton replies that it is satisfactory to perceive that they are perfectly agreed as to the general principles of international law applicable to this unfortunate case. He adds:

"Every consideration leads us to set, as highly as your Government can possibly do, this paramount obligation of reciprocal respect for the independent territory of each. But, however strong this duty may be, it is admitted by all writers, by jurists, by the occasional practice of all nations, not excepting your own, that a strong overpowering necessity may arise when this great principle may and must be suspended."

He briefly recapitulates the circumstances of the case, and then says:

"I would appeal to you, Sir, to say whether the facts which you say would alone justify this act, viz: 'a necessity of self-defence, instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means, and no moment for deliberation,' were not applicable to this case in as high a degree as they ever were to any case of a similar description in the history of Nations."

Lord A. adds that he can most solemnly affirm that the British officers who executed this transaction, and their Government who approved it, intended no slight or disrespect to the sovereign authority of the United States. He admits that there was, in the hurried execution of the necessary service, a violation of territory, and adds:

"I am instructed to assure you that Her Majesty's Government consider this as a most serious fact, and that, far from thinking that an event of this kind should be lightly risked, they would unfeignedly deprecate its recurrence."

In conclusion, he says:

"Her Majesty's Government earnestly desire that a reciprocal respect for the independent jurisdiction and authority of neighboring States may be considered among the first duties of all Governments; and I have to repeat the assurance of regret they feel that the event of which I am treating should have disturbed the harmony they so anxiously wish to maintain with the American People and Government."

III. Mr. Webster, in reply, accepts the apology of Lord Ashburton, in the following words:

"The difference between the two Governments is only whether the facts in the case of the 'Caroline' make out a case of such necessity for the purpose of self-defence. Seeing that the transaction is not recent, having happened in the time of one of his predecessors; seeing that your Lordship, in the name of your Government, solemnly declares that no slight or disrespect was intended to the sovereign authority of the United States; seeing that it is acknowledged that whether justifiable or not, there was yet a violation of the territory of the United States, and that you are instructed to say that your Government considers that as a most serious occurrence; seeing, finally, that it is now admitted that an explanation and apology for this violation was due at the time, the President is content to receive these acknowledgements and assurances in the conciliatory spirit which marks your Lordship's letter, and will make this subject, as a complaint of violation of territory, the topic of no further discussion between the two Governments."

Impressment of American Seamen.

The closing letters of the correspondence between Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton relate to the important but unsettled question of the impressment of seamen by the British cruisers from American merchant vessels. Mr. Webster alludes to the many negociations respecting the subject, and states it as follows:

"England asserts the right of impressing British subjects, in time of war, out of neutral merchant vessels, and of deciding by her visiting officers, who, among the crews of such merchant vessels, are British subjects. She asserts this as a legal exercise of the prerogative of the crown; which prerogative is alleged to be founded on the English law of the perpetual and indissoluble allegiance of the subject, and his obligation, under all circumstances, and for his whole life, to render military services to the crown whenever required."

Mr. Webster shows the fallacy of this claim, as lying in the forgetfulness of England that although this may be the English law, it confers no right to interfere with the prerogatives of other nations.—It asserts an extra-territorial authority for the law of British prerogative, and assumes to exercise it to the manifest injury and annoyance of the citizens and subjects of other states, on board their own vessels on the high seas. The notion of perpetual allegiance is not the law of the world; it is only English law, not national law; and English law cannot be of force beyond English dominion.

Another argument is drawn from the well known fact that England encourages emigration; means are notoriously supplied to emigrants to assist their conveyance, from public funds; and the new world, and more especially these United States, receive the many thousands of their subjects thus ejected from the bosom of their native land by the necessities of their condition. They enter into various employments, and a greater or less number of them becoming in time naturalized citizens, enter into the merchant service, under the flag of their adopted country. It is plain that nothing can be more unjust than that England should seek out these persons, tear them from their new homes and new political relations, and force them to undergo the danger and hardships of a military service, for a country which has thus ceased to be their own country. The objections to the practice are still greater, from its endangering the political rights of other Governments and of American citizens. Besides, the fear of impressment has been found to create great difficulty in obtaining sailors for the American merchant service in times of European war. Many instances have occurred of the impressment of raw seamen, natives of the United States on their very first voyage.

Mr. Webster finally takes the following decided stand:

"The American Government, then, is prepared to say, that the practice of impressing seamen from American vessels cannot be hereafter allowed to take place. That practice is founded on principles which it does not recognise, and is invariably attended by consequences so unjust, so injurious, and of such formidable magnitude, as cannot be submitted to.

"In the early disputes between the two Governments on this so long contested topic, the distinguished person to whose hands were first intrusted the seals of this department declared that 'the simplest rule will be, that the vessel being American shall be evidence that the seamen on board are such.'

"Fifty years' experience, the utter failure of many negotiations, and a careful consideration now had of the whole subject at a moment when the passions are laid, and no present instance or emergency exists to bias the judgment, have fully convinced this Government that this is not only the simplest and best but the only rule which can be adopted and observed, consistently with the rights and honor of the United States and the security of their citizens. That rule announces, therefore, what will hereafter be the principle maintained by their Government. In every regular documented American merchant vessel the crew who navigate it will find their protection in the flag which is over them."

Lord Ashburton states in reply, that the subject is one which he is not now authorized to settle, but that he desires to anticipate every possible source of disagreement. He compliments Mr. Webster's "ingenious arguments" and declines discussing the graver matters of constitutional and international law growing out of them. He adds, "I must at the same time admit that they prove a strong necessity of some settlement for the preservation of that good understanding which, I trust, we may flatter ourselves that our joint labors have succeeded in establishing."

He concludes this his last letter with the following encouraging assurance:

"I have much reason to hope that a satisfactory arrangement respecting it may be made, so as to set at rest all apprehension and anxiety; and I will only farther repeat the assurance of the sincere disposition of my government favorably to consider all matters having for their object the promoting and maintaining undisturbed, kind and friendly feelings with the United States."

MONEY MARKET.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Sept. 13.

8	Bk of America	78¾	200	do	b60d 17
6	Ohio Trust Co...cash	63	100	do	16¾
50	Illinois State Bk..s30d	8	100	L. Island	b30d 56¾
25	Harlem	b30d 17	200	do	s30d 51
50	do	cash 16½	100	do	50¾
25	do	s3d 16¾	400	do	s30d 51
25	do	b3d 16¾	100	do	50¾
50	do	s3d 16¾	100	do	s90d 50¾
125	do	cash 16¾	25	Stonington R.	s10d 18
25	do	16¾	10	Bost. & Prov R	86

SECOND BOARD.

50	Harlem	b30d 16¾	10	do	17
100	do	16¾			

Commercial and Money Matters.

WEDNESDAY, P. M.

The sales with the caption of Harlem and Long Island were very light. Harlem closed at yesterday's rate. 1,000 shares Long Island sold, closing at 50¾. Boston and Providence improved ½. For Delaware 85 offered, 85½ asked.—Mohawk 37 offered, 37½ asked.

The sales of State Stocks were small and rather heavy.—Ohio Sixes declined ¼. The following were the transactions:

$2,000	N. Y. 5½s, 1861	83	$2,000 Ohio Sixes, 1860 72¾
			$1,000 do do..s60d 72

There has been quite an animated demand for Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer. The market is but moderately supplied, and sales have been made at an advance. Sterling 7 a 7¼; Francs 5.32½; Hamburg 35½; Bremen 75½ a 76; Amsterdam 39 a 39½.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Harlem Railroad resulted in the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Albany Railroad Company, and another to make arrangements, if possible, to reduce the expenses of working the road to one-half of the revenue, and to look into the affairs of the Company. They also recommended the appointment of Mr. Law, a large stockholder, and the contractor for the bridge over Harlem River, as President. The present Board of Direction do not appear to be satisfactory. Strong endeavors will doubtless be made to form a junction with the Housatonic Railroad as soon as possible. The meeting was gotten up principally by Dykers & Alstone, large holders of of the stock.

It is said that application has been made for one and a half million of the Government loan.

We are assured that our statement in relation to the losses of the American Fur Company by the Water-street furriers is erroneous. They have lost but by one house, we are told, and by that not to half the amount we stated. We make this explanation in justice to the dealers in furs in Water-street.

Eight hundred dollars in bank notes, it is reported, have been received from the wreck of the steamer Lexington.

The Commercial Advertiser states that the Alabama interest due in London on the 1st of January next has gone forward to day, and that the increase from tolls, &c. in Ohio has been so much larger than was anticipated that funds on account of the next January interest have already been received in this city.

One hundred and eleven thousand dollars in specie were received at New-Orleans by the Gaston from this port—Also considerable sums daily from other points.

At Savannah, exchange on New-York was 1½ per cent. premium. Sterling 6½ a 7.

At Nashville, the demand for Eastern exchange continues large. Sight exchange is not to be had, except in small amounts. Limited drawings 3 per cent premium. Sales of Branch Bank Tennessee notes at 2 a 2½ discount; Memphis 2½ do.

We lately mentioned that the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of Illinois had issued a circular, forbidding the notes of the State Bank of Illinois to be received in payment of taxes to the State. We now see, from some of the Illinois papers, that those officers had no right to issue any such prohibition.

Markets—*Carefully reported for The Tribune.*

ASHES.—There are few offering to-day we believe; no new bills are out. For Pots the demand continues to be fair, and we notice sales of about 75 bbls. at $5 37½. They are firm at that rate. Of Pearls, about 50 bbls. have been sold at 5 62½, and about 50 do. at 5 75. The current rate is 5 62½, with rather a tendency to a further decline. The exports of the first week in September were 776 bbls. Pots and 49 bbls. Pearls. The stock is about 3,500 bbls. Pots and 1,330 bbls. Pearls. The receipts are light.

COTTON.—Holders continue very firm at former prices, and buyers are unwilling to come into market. The sales consequently are very light—not exceeding 250 bales to-day. The sales have been at 6½ a 8½ for Florida and Upland 6½ a 9 for Mobile, and 6½ a 9 for New-Orleans.

FLOUR.—The market to-day is decidedly better, and in many cases sales have been made at higher prices than could have been obtained yesterday. Holders apparently are not so anxious to sell, and the demand for Eastern ports is rather better. The receipts to day are about 6,000 bbls. of all descriptions, principally, as for some time past, of Genesee. The sales are about 4,000 to 5,000 bbls. Of the Genesee, the sales have been at 4 56¼ a 4 62½—about half at each price. We quote Genesee at 4 56¼ a 4 62½, with more buyers than sellers at the lower price, and a firm appearance. Sales of Ohio flat and Michigan at 4 56¼, and some small parcels of good brands at 4 62½. A lot of Michigan, in bad order, sold at 4 50. Round Ohio was offering and sold to some extent at 4 50, mostly for the West Indies. Occasional lots, which had been wet by rain, sold at 3 to 6c off that rate. Sales 150 bbls. Troy at 4 56¼. On the whole, the market appears to be decidedly improved. As we have before noticed, old Flour, which is wanted for mixing with new, and which is rather scarce, sells at two to four shillings higher than the above rates. There is some inquiry for Southern, and we notice further sales of Brandywine, for shipment, supposed at something less than $5.—Georgetown is very heavy at $5 for new, and 5 37½ for old. These prices must be considered nominal, and lower rates would probably be accepted. Sales 500 bbls. New-York City, made from Southern Wheat, for shipment, at 4 62½.—Richmond Country is held at 4 62½ a 4 75. Rye Flour continues in good demand, principally for Nova Scotia, and about 300 bbls. North River sold to-day at 3 12½—a slight advance. Jersey Corn Meal scarce, and sells at $3. Brandywine $3. Hds. las: sale $13 50, 4 mos.

GRAIN.—Wheat is heavy to-day. Several small lots were offering, but buyers were unwilling to meet the views of holders, and we could not learn that any transactions were effected. The inquiry for Corn has, in a great measure subsided, and prices are tending downward. Sales about 2,500 bushels North River at 58 a 59c, measure, and 1,200 Pennsylvania White at 55c, measure, all for the East. Two or three parcels remained unsold. Rye is much wanted, and but little offering. A lot of 1,000 bushels sold at 59c, delivered, for distilling. No Barley in market. Oats are as before quoted. The supplies are mainly new. Canal, old 30½ a 32; new 30. River 28 a 30.

From the Shipping and Commercial List of the Last Three Days.

BEESWAX—We notice a sale of 2000 lbs. Southern Yellow, at 29½ cents, cash.

COFFEE—Since our last, there has been an active demand for Brazil, mostly for Southern and Western markets, and the sales of this description exceed 4000 bags at 7 a 9½ cents, principally at 7½ a 8¼—these operations show a decline of ¼ a ½ cent per lb. on large, but little or none on small lots, the transactions besides embrace 675 bags Laguayra at 8¼ a 9½ cents; 250 Cuba, 7½ a 8¾; 100 Sumatra, 8½, all 4 mos.; and 300 St. Domingo, 6½ a 6¾ cents, cash. By auction, 62 bags Porto Rico sold at 8½ a 9 cents, 3 mos. To-day a sale of 400 bags strong scented Rio was made at 9 a 10 cents.

DRUGS, DYES, &c.—There have been sales of 66 cerroons Mexican Cochineal, for export, 6000 lbs Gum Senegal, and 76 bales and hf bbls Para Tapioca, for export, on terms we did not learn; 30,000 lbs Ginseng, also for export, at 25 cts, cash; 20 tons soda Ash, (75 a 80 per cent,) 2¾ a 3; 6 cks fine third White Argols, 12½. 100 bbls good to prime No. 1 Cas tor Oil, 65 a 70; and a few cases Chinese Vermilion, $1 62½ all on the usual time.

DYEWOODS—The stocks generally are light, and the market for all descriptions firm.

FEATHERS—We notice sales of 1500 lbs very prime Western Live Geese at 34 cents; 600 fair, 28; and 300 mixed, 24, all cash.

FISH—Of Dry Cod there are about 3000 quintals remaining unsold, being held at $2,50; 400 quintals brought $2 43¾ a $2,50. The sales of Mackerel are 300 bbls, at $10 a $10,25 for No. 1. $9,50 a $6,75 for No. 2, which is a decline on both, and $4,75 for No. 3, the former price: there are now none in first hands. 1000 bxs. Scaled Herring sold at 62½ cents.

FRUIT—We notice sales of 500 bxs. Bunch Raisins, part prime, at $2—the residue, not prime, at a less price; 257 bags Filberts and Walnuts, 5½ cents; 60 bales new crop Marseilles Soft Shell Almonds, to arrive, 11, all 4 months; 70,000 lbs (600 bags) Brazil Nuts for export 1½ cents cash, short price; 9 cases Genoa Citron, 14 a 16, cash, part less one per cent; 400 bushels African Pea Nuts, 65 cents; 17 bbls. Green Ginger, $4 per bbl; 141 kegs Tamarinds, 2½ cents; 150 bxs. French Lemons, wet by salt water, $5 a $7; and Sicily Oranges, in lots from store, $2,50 a $3, all cash.

HAIR—A small lot of Rio Grande mixed Horse has been sold at 16 cents, cash.

HEMP—We notice sales of 350 bales Manilla, supposed about our quotations. Nothing done in Russia.

HIDES—We notice a sale of about 3000 Buenos Ayres, (24½ lbs) on terms not made public, but supposed at something higher than any recently reported.

INDIGO—We notice sales of 7 cerroons common Guatimala at 62 cents, cash; 9 cases Manilla, 75 a 25; a few cerroons prime Caraccas, $1 15, both 6 months.

LEAD AND SHOT—The only sales we have to notice are 500 pigs Wisconsin Lead, at $3 18¾ per 100 lbs; 400 Missouri, $3 37½.

MOLASSES—The market is firm, with a fair demand both for sweet, and qualities suitable for distilling. Sales have been made of a cargo of 299 hhds and tcs sour Matanzas, for distilling, on terms not transpired; and 30 hhds Porto Rico, 20 a 24 cents, 4 mos. At auction to-day, 121 bbls New Orleans sold at 20 cents, 60 days.

NAVAL STORES—The arrivals of Turpentine have been large, but these are now held for higher prices. The sales of North County are 1500 bbls. at $2,50, the former rate. The demand for Spirits Turpentine has continued, and further sales of 160 bbls. Southern part to arrive, have been made at 81 cents, 4 mos. We notice a sale of 500 bbls. North County Rosin, for export, at $1, delivered. Tar is scarce, and wanted.

OILS—There is but one parcel Whale offering, and that remains unsold, being held above the views of buyers. The sales of Linseed since our last, are 2 a 3000 gallons English at 92½ cents; and American, in lots as wanted, at 90, cash—the market for both is very firm. There is more inquiry for Olive in casks, but we know of no sales; 100 cases Florence sold, to arrive, at $4,50, 4 mos. Sperms are without change.

SPIRITS—Brandy continues to sell pretty freely, and prices have an upward tendency; we notice 23 half pipes Champagne Brandy at $1 25 a $1 45; 25 A. Seignette, $1 50 a $1 55; Alexandre do. in lots, $1 50; some White in bbls, $1 50; Dumon $1 40; 40 half pipes J J Depuy, $1 30; Meder's Swan Gin in lots, $1 12½; and 10 pipes Wolfe's Swan, $1 05, all on the usual time. New-England Rum is in request, and sells readily at 23 a 24 cents in hhds and bbls; Country Gin, 27; Eastern Cider Brandy, 45; and Western, 20 a 25 cents, 4 mos. The sales of Whisky are 100 bbls high proof Western at 20½; and 250 State Prison bbls, 21 cents.

SUGARS—Muscovadoes have become dull, and the recent advance is barely sustained. The sales include 120 hhds Porto Rico at 5½ a 7, with a few at 7¼ cents; 220 Cuba, 4¾ a 5¾; 45 St Croix, 6¾; 100 bbls White Brazil, 7½ a 7¾; 125 Brown do. 5; 350 boxes Brown Havana, 6 a 7¼; and 3 a 400 White do 8½ a 9, all 4 mos. By auction, 118 hhds Cuba Muscovado sold at 5½ a 5¾ cents; 89 St Croix, 5¼ a 5½; and 14 of the same, $6 62½ a $7 10 per 100 lbs., 3 a 4 mos; and to-day 138 hhds New-Orleans at 5¾ a 4½, mostly at 5 cents and upwards, 30 days and 4 mos.

TOBACCO—The market for Kentucky, &c. is rather quiet than otherwise, the export demand being less active this than last week; 40 hhds ordinary Kentucky sold at 2¾ cents; and an invoice of 326 bales Baracoa on terms we did not learn.

WHALEBONE—We notice a sale of 5000 lbs. for export, at 31 cents, cash—a farther advance of one cent per lb.

TEAS—An auction sale of Teas per ship Cynthia took place to-day. The company was good, and the sale went off with some spirit. The better grades sold, if any thing, lower than previous sales, but the low grades went off at rather better rates. A large portion of the catalogue was sold. Considerable parcels were taken by Boston buyers.—Country Young Hyson was stopped at 42, and Canton made at 20.

Retail Prices of Provisions, Fuel, Fruit, &c. in New-York....Prepared for The Tribune.

Apples, green, per peck	18	Pork, whole hogs, per lb.	5
Apples, dried, per quart	3	Pork, fresh, per lb	8
Butter, fresh, per lb	21	Pork, salted, per lb	6
Butter, firkin, per lb	14	Pigs, roasting,	1 00
Beef, fresh, per lb	10	Pigs' Feet, per lb	3
Beef-Steaks, per lb	12½	Peaches, dried, per qt	12½
Beef, salted, per lb	7	POULTRY AND GAME—	
Beef, smoked & dried, lb.	12½	Chickens, per pair	50
Corn Meal, per 7 lbs	12	Fowls, per pair	63
Cheese, per lb	10	Turkeys, each	1 50
Clams, per 100	50	Duck, tame, each	50
Eggs, 12 for	12½	Duck, wild, each	37½
Flour, Wheat, per 7 lbs	22	Geese, each	
FISH—		Tripe, per lb	6
Salmon, fresh	—	Veal, per lb	6
Salmon, pickled, per lb	10	Vinegar, per gall	16
Salmon, smoked, lb	12½	VEGETABLES—	
Salmon, new	13	Potatoes, per bush	—
Cod, fresh, per lb	—	Potatoes, new, pr bsh.	31
Cod, salt, per lb	4	Potatoes, sweet, bush.	75
Shad, salt, per lb	7	Turnips, Russia	—
Sea Bass	12½	New Turnips 12½ pr peck.	
Striped Bass, per lb	6	Cranberries, per qt	—
Halibut, per lb	—	Beans, white dr'd, bsh.	1 25
Flounders, per lb	3	Carrots, per 100	63
Lobsters, Cape Cod, lb.	6	New Carrots, 2d per bunch	
Eels	7	Beets, per bush	37½
Mackerel, fresh	—	Onions, per peck	18
Mackerel	7	Cabbages, per head	3
Honey, per lb	25	Parsnips, per bush	—
Hams, per lb	10	Pickles, per 100	63
Hickory Nuts, per bush.	1 25	WOOD—	
Lard, per lb	9	Oak, load, (½ cord)	1 50
Lamb, per lb	7	Hickory, per load	2 25
Mutton, per lb	6	Jersey Pine, per load	1 25
Oysters, per 100	37½	Virginia Pine, per load	1 50

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, September 14.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before the Recorder, Judge Lynch and Alderman Balis.

The Court opened at 11 o'clock, but no business was transacted until 12

The Grand Jury came in with a number of bills of indictment and retired to resume their duties.

PLEA OF GUILTY.—Charles G. Scott, impleaded with John Vandewater, in the publication of an obscene paper called The Flash, through his counsel, Mr. Terhune, withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to the indictment, with the privilege of putting in affidavits in mitigation of punishment.

TRIAL FOR PUBLISHING AN OBSCENE PAPER.—John Vandewater was put upon his trial for a misdemeanor in publishing in concert with C. G. Scott, an obscene paper called The Flash. The publication in part by the defendant had been previously admitted by R. Voorhees, then acting as counsel for accused. Mr. Rice, for Vandewater, admitted the indecency of the paper, but by way of mitigation introduced the father of defendant to prove that the latter was a carpenter and had entirely abandoned the paper, having recently had no connection therewith. The jury found the accused guilty, and sentence was deferred till Friday next

TRIAL FOR PUBLISHING ANOTHER OBSCENE PAPER.—Geo. Wooldridge was tried for publishing an obscene paper called the 'Libertine,' containing articles violative of decency and good morals. The publication was admitted, but J. M. Smith, Jr. Esq. of counsel for defendant, contends that witnesses must be called to prove that the paper was indecent, which they denied—that it was not the business of the jury to read over the various articles and pronounce upon the character of the paper—but it must be proved by others, who must point out the indecency, if such existed. The District Attorney replied, and contended that it was not necesary to prove the paper to be indecent, or to read the articles in detail to the jury. He had read the headings of the articles for the jury to examine, and said the very title of the paper, 'The Libertine,' showed it to be indecent. The paper read from was dated July 1st, 1842. Mr. Smith rejoined at length to the remarks of the District Attorney, and demanded that the articles charged to be indecent should be read that the court jury and counsel might know what they were, and that it was the duty of the District Attorney to point out the indecent matter. The Court decided that it was not necessary to produce oral testimony to prove the indecency of the publication—it must come before the jury at last, and they could read the publication. After a renewed argument the Court decided that the District Attorney should read such parts of the paper as he deemed to be obscene, and they were read. The case was summed up by J. M. Smith, Jr. Esq. for the defendant, and the District Attorney for the people. The Recorder charged the jury who found the accused guilty. To be sentenced on Friday.

The Court then adjourned to 11 on Thursday.

POLICE OFFICE—ROBBING A HOTEL.—A young man, but old and accomplished offender, named Alexander Danforth, was arrested on Tuesday evening, by officer Prince John Davis, charged with having on Sunday night last stolen $85 in bank bills from the pantaloons pocket of Mr. Caleb C. Baldwin, while they hung upon the post of his bed in which he slept, in the Commercial Hotel, No. 73 Courtlandt-street. Danforth went there with a man named P. Mitchell, entered their names in the book, and were shown into a second story room. Adjoining the room of Mr. Baldwin was a dark room with the door open, and with a window looking into Baldwin's room, and against which was the post of the bed on which the garment hung which was thus reached, robbed and lost in the dark room. A trunk was also cut open in the dark room. The lodgers left unknown to any one, and in their room were found two false keys and a razor, and on their bed a memorandum that had been taken from Mr. Baldwin's pocket. Danforth, when arrested, attempted to throw away $57 in gold, and $20 in bad bills, which were recovered, and the accused committed to answer.

FEMALE ROBBER OF A BOARDING-HOUSE.—A well dressed young female named Abigail Jane Lawson, went on Saturday morning to the boarding-house of Miss Lucy Ann Proctor, No. 129 Broadway, and engaged board for herself and husband, the latter of whom was to come at 5 o'clock, P. M. with the baggage. Feigning illness the lady wished to lie down, and was shown into Miss Proctor's room which she left about 12 o'clock and went out saying she would return to dine, but did not reappear. On examining the premises it was ascertained that the lady had carried off 10 silver teaspoons, silk shawl, a silver thimble, six cambric pocket handkerchiefs, &c. worth $24. Officer Sweet arrested Miss Lawson to-day, and she was committed to answer. It was discovered that she was the mistress of a thief who is now in prison also for robbing hotels.

STEALING CLOTHING.—Conrad Wolden was arrested for stealing a dress coat, frock coat and pantaloons, worth $24, from the store of Henry Hubeler, No. 155 Cedar street, which were found on him, and he was committed to answer.

SUSPICION OF THEFT.—Daniel O'Conner was found by Mr. Newhouse, last night, with a trunk supposed to be stolen, and was arrested and committed.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—William Wall was arrested for keeping a disorderly house at No. 147 Duane street, where tipplers and disorderly persons resorted, and where the neighborhood were disturbed by music and dancing at nights, and even on Sunday mornnings. He was committed.

YOUNG RENEGADE.—Some days since, a girl of 14, named Caroline Foster, eloped from the boarding-house of Mrs. Clark, No. 164 William-street, in male attire which she had borrowed or purloined. She was not heard of until Tuesday evening, when she was found in the street by officer Stokely, in the garb of a boy, and lodged in prison. To-day she was examined, but refused to give any explanation, and was sent to the House of Refuge after being stripped of her male attire.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—DEATH.—The Coroner held an inquest at the Alms House, on the body of Thomas McCoy, native of Ireland, aged 20 years of No. 14 Dover street, who was killed in a prize fight at Hastings, West Chester county, by Christopher Lilly, a native of England, on Tuesday. A post mortem examination was made on the body at the late residence of the deceased, by Doctors McComb and Hosack, who testified that in their opinion the death was produced by suffocation caused by the infiltration of blood into the cells of the lungs, being the result of violence. The head and face were dreadfully bruised, the nose flattened on the face, and the bone on the left side of the nose was broken, and the cartilages separated from the bones, the lips cut by the teeth as if from a blow, the vessels on the surface much engorged by blood, and a quantity of blood formed in the air vessels of the lungs.

From the evidence of the two brothers of the deceased, Enoch E. Camp and others, it appeared that John Austin and James Sandford had made a bet of $100 a side on the fight, which they proposed should come off between Lilly and McCoy, near the village of Hastings, up the North River 20 miles from the city, in Westchester County: that the seconds of Lilly were John, alias Country McClusky and William Ford, and the seconds of McCoy James Sandford and Henry Shanfroid—the bottle holders Yankee Sullivan and Richard Taccar. There were many backers and betters on the result. The parties and spectators left the city on Tuesday morning in the steamboats Saratoga, Napoleon and others—McCoy getting on board the boat at Hoboken—and all proceeded to the fighting-ground, which they reached between 11 and 12 o'clock. Justice Golding, of Dobbs Ferry, Westchester Co., hearing of the intended fight, and seeing some persons, and among them Sullivan, rallied the inhabitants in and about Hastings, and repairing to the ground endeavored to prevent it, but was unable to do so. He saw some 2,000 persons on the ground, some armed with clubs, and was compelled to desist, and the fight went on up to the 119th round, when McCoy, who was dreadfully cut and bruised, was unable to continue the terrible encounter, and laid insensible on the ground in the ring. He was carried off and laid under some bushes near the shore, where a certain Doctor Lansing attended him, and where he ceased to breathe and his pulse ceased to beat soon after. He was then carried on a board to a small boat, and thence on board the steamboat Saratoga, and conveyed to Fortysecond-street in this city, whence the body was conveyed to the residence of his mother and brothers, at No. 14 Dover-street, corner of Water, where the post mortem examination was made; and the inquest soon after assembled in the Alms House. After the fatal termination of the fight Lilly, the murderer of McCoy, fled up the hill near the fighting-ground, and thence proceeded up the Hudson on the steamboat Indiana and escaped. The Coroner caused to be arrested the pilot and the engineer of the steamboat Saratoga, Elias Kingston and Cornelius Dodge, and they were committed to prison. Other arrests are expected also to be made. The jury found a verdict that McCoy came to his death by blows and injuries received in a fight with Christopher Lilly, in Westchester County, on the 19th inst., in which John McClusky, William Ford, James Sullivan, James Sandford, Henry Shanfroid, Richard Fagan, John Austen and Joseph Murphy were engaged as principals

Trial of Lieut. N. G. Bay.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

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

Reported for The New-York Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1842.

Com. DALLAS again reported himself ready for trial and complained of the injustice he was suffering from the absence of the prosecutor and all the witnesses for the prosecution. Com. D. said that he had been under arrest since the 15th of July and had been one month in attendance on the Court.

The case of Lieut. BAY was next called, and some time lost in consequence of the non-appearance of that officer. The accused pleaded not guilty, and, having no counsel, asked permission for Mr. Cyril Gray to act as his counsel, which request was granted.

Charles L Williamson, late commander of the Warren, examined.—On or about the 24th March, I saw the accused drunk on board ship. I think it was in the first watch on the night of the 7th of May, when the accused was drunk I went out of the cabin about 11 o'clock in the evening, in consequence of some dispute between the sailors. I asked who was officer of the deck, and was told 'Mr. Bay.' I asked where Mr. Bay was, and was told he was forward. I sent the Midshipman to find him, but he came back and reported that he could not find Mr. Bay. I stood then on the starboard side of the quarter deck, when a Quarter Master observed that Mr. Bay was asleep between the wheels, and Mr. Byrnes had to give him two or three pokes between the shoulders for the purpose of awakening him. He staggered out from between the wheels, and I told him to go below and turn in. He took the lantern and went below. In a few minutes he returned on deck and wished to know if he was suspended or arrested. I told him neither, but in the morning I would see him. He asked who should relieve him. I said I would relieve him, and he then said he should stay on deck if he was neither suspended or relieved.

Between the 15th of November, 1841, and the 14th of May, 1842, the accused was frequently seen drunk on board the ship. On the first occasion, he was found asleep on the forecastle, but I know nothing of that personally. The second time was when the ship was off Laguyra Bay. I know that fact, and also again about the 7th of May, as stated in the specification. With respect to the third charge, the boat had returned from shore, having been off with a party fishing; the boat having been carelessly hooked on, was carried away, and afterwards I saw Mr. Bay asleep on the poop deck.

With respect to the 4th charge, Lieut. Bay applied to me several times to go ashore there, a few days after we arrived at Norfolk. I gave him permission the first time. The second time, he made some excuse and got permission when I was out of the ship. He applied again on the following day, being Sunday, and again two or three different times after that and was refused. He came in the cabin one afternoon dressed to go ashore. I refused him permission. Mr. Guthree was officer of the deck and some one informed me that Mr. Bay had gone ashore. I asked Mr. Guthree how he came to let him go; he said when Lieut. Bay came out of the cabin that he smiled and nodded his head, which induced Mr. Guthree to suppose he had permission. After being absent some days he came on board at night, I think surreptitiously.

Cross-Examined.—I never had regular report that Mr. Bay was drunk, but a Quarter-Master and one or two Captains of the forecastle have told me that he had been seen drunk. My clerk also told me so

Lieut. Noble examined.—I was first Lieutenant of the ship, and think that the accused was drunk on board as stated in the specification. I did not see him asleep in the forecastle, as charged, nor did I ever hear that he was seen asleep there. With regard to the loss of the boat, I do not think it was any neglect of duty on his part, as the men in the boat hooked her on improperly. It was dark, and the officer of the deck could not govern that matter. I know that he left the ship as charged, but I do not know whether he had the permission of Capt. W. or not. He never reported his return to me, but I believe he came on board one evening and went ashore again.

Midshipman Byrnes.—I was in Mr. Bay's watch when the ship was off Laguira. One evening while in the first watch Mr. Bay was, in my opinion, drunk, but whether from the effects of liquor I cannot say. I never remember Mr. Bay being drunk at Pensacola Bay. I do remember his being out of the way on one or two other occasions. I remember his laying on the arm chest, but beside that occasion I've no recollection of his sleeping on his watch. All that I know of the last charge, is, that he was absent from the ship.

John J. Guthrie examined. I was on duty on board the Warren, at Norfolk, as Passed Midshipman, when Mr. Bay asked me if I would give him a boat to go ashore. I told him certainly. He said he would take the dingy. I was about to have it ordered round to the starboard side, when he said, never mind—let her stay—he would go over the larboard side. He then went below in the ward room. I sent him word that the boat was manned and ready for him. He did not say that he had permission to go ashore, but it was my impression that he had, although he did not say so. I asked him twice if he had permission. The last time he said I must be joking, and I was satisfied from his manner that he had. I told him if he had not, it was the most improper thing he could do. I said this by way of a caution, and was in some doubt, but I considered he would not be so insensible to his own interest as to go ashore without permission, so I said nothing more about it. I walked aft when he was gone and said, 'I wonder if Mr. Bay has gone on shore without permission.'

—— *Meeker*, Captain's Clerk on board the Warren, thought he had seen the accused sitting on the poop-deck asleep. It was off Laguyra.

The Judge Advocate stated that this was the case for the Prosecutor, and the accused said that he would be ready to read his defence on the following morning.

The Judge Advocate then notified Commander Wilkinson that his trial would be commenced on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

☞ A large number of stone-cutters, chiefly Irish, with their families, arrived at Fort Wayne last week on their way to Lafayette, to work on the canal near that place, whither they represent themselves to have been sent by a person in this city calling himself G. M Nash, of No. 3 Peck Slip. This Nash, according to their statement, claims to be the agent for Messrs. Moorehead & Co., of Lafayette, (which they distinctly deny.) and after making each of them pay $6 50, for which he furnished a passage as far as Toledo, he gave them a card with his name and the address of Moorehead & Co., who, he said would forward them at once to Lafayette and find work for them. They have been miserably duped, and we trust may succeed in bringing the offender to punishment. [Courier.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—It is impossible to calculate the many benefits to the human race which must result from the discovery of Old Parr's recipe. The fine herbal medicine which is compounded from its direction has, in thousands of cases, been tried and proved to be the most efficient remedy of the day. Nor is it confined in its usefulness to the diseases of the poor, for it is sought by, and found in the medicine chests of the more wealthy classes of Great Britain and various parts of the continent of Europe.

As a family medicine it is unequalled, and is all powerful in removing bilious and other complaints arising from the derangement of the alimentary ducts, and in purifying the blood. It is certain in the cure of the more delicate complaints incident to females, grateful to the taste, aromatic to the smell, and at the same time so gentle in its operation, yet so efficacious, that no female ought to be without so great a boon, left them by its venerable discoverer, Old Parr.

It has been but a short time before the public, yet the proprietors have received numerous applications for the Pills from various parts of the United States, and have had gratifying testimonials of their good effects in removing diseases prevalent at this season of the year.

To all, therefore, who are afflicted and in bad health, we would say go to any of the undermentioned agents, where the Genuine Parr's Life Pills may be had, viz:

Rushton & Aspinwall, druggists and chemists, 86 William-street, 110 Broadway and 10 Astor House.
Abraham Sands & Co., druggists and chemists, granite buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street.
P. Dickie, 418 Broadway, corner of Lispenard street.
John B. Dodd, druggist, Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
A. W. Badeau, Bowery Medicine Store, 260 Bowery.
Symes' Medicine Store, 65 Bowery, corner of Walker-st.
A. B. Tripler, corner Fulton and Water-streets.
Horace Everett, druggist, 367 Greenwich-street, next to the corner of Franklin.
J. & J. Coddington, apothecaries, 227 Hudson-street, corner of Spring-street.
E. L. Cotton, chemist and apothecary, 263 Bleecker-street, corner of Jones-street.
J. Wendover, druggist and apothecary, 141 Eighth