THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23.

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 office of the TRIBUNE will be removed next week to the new building No. **160** NASSAU-STREET in front of the Park, and nearly opposite the City Hall. The arrangements for printing and publishing the Daily and Weekly Tribune will be greatly extended, and such improvements made in the paper as it is hoped will insure a continuance of the liberal patronage with which it has hitherto been favored.

Whig Senatorial Conventions.

First District—At the Broadway House, N. York, Oct. 11.
Fifth District—At Utica, Oneida County, Oct. 4th.
Sixth District—At Corning, Steuben Co. Oct. 6.h.
Seventh District—At Auburn, Cayuga Co., Sept. 28.
Eighth District—At Batavia, Genesee County, Sept. 23d.

☞ The editor of the Standard is informed that no 'marked paper' was ever sent to him from this office. Courtesy should have suggested the propriety of assuring himself of the facts before commenting upon them as he did.

☞ For Literary Notices, Who passed the Tariff, Notes on the Census, &c. see First Page.

☞ For Ask me no More, a Poem; and Naval Court Martial, see Last Page.

The Tariff on Silks.

The Loco-Foco papers continue their attacks on the New Tariff, and predict immense smuggling on account of its high Duties. *Silk* is one of the articles instanced. Now it happens to be the fact that *the Duties on Silks under the New Tariff are on the whole lower than they have hitherto been.* A few descriptions of cheap, and nearly worthless silk goods may be charged higher; but the average will be lower than hitherto. It will not be over 15 per cent.—silk being one of those articles of little bulk or weight in proportion to their value which are most tempting to the smuggler, and which will not therefore bear so high a duty as we should wish to see imposed on them.

The principal change made by the new Tariff is the imposition of *specific* instead of *ad valorem* duties. All Silks and Silk Goods henceforth pay so much *per pound* according to their character. The effect of this is two-fold: first, the foreign importers are deprived of the advantage they have always heretofore enjoyed, in being able to swear in their goods at lower valuations than Americans could. They could do it honestly; being themselves manufacturers or connected with such, they obtained their goods cheaper than Americans could buy them, and paid duties accordingly, thus ruining or driving our importers out of the market. This is stopped by the inexorable so much per pound. Another effect of this system is to keep out flimsy and trashy goods, and cause the importation of such only as are of fair quality.

The *Evening Post* complains of the enormous duty of $2 50 per pound on Sewing Silk. This is about thirty-five per cent. on the foreign or twenty per cent. on the American cost of the article. 'Here is a tax,' says the Post, 'of $2 50 on Sewing Silk'—an article in very general use.—The answer to this is, that there is indeed a *duty* of so much, but not a *tax*, because *American Sewing Silk is at this moment cheaper, considering the quality, than the Foreign would be even if there were* NO *duty.* The American article costs a little more per pound, but the average quality is better, and every pound of American (owing to the difference in the weight of the coloring matter,) *contains about one-fourth more Silk than a pound of Italian.* Thus in the very infancy of the culture we have already rivaled our long-established competitor; and there can hardly be a doubt that under a uniform and steady Protection we shall soon produce an article *much* cheaper as well as better than could be obtained abroad.

Friends of American Industry! take heed of the industry and vehemence of our adversaries, and stand fast for the Protective System!

More Proscription.

We shall soon have a very complete assortment of all the varieties of punishments for opinion's sake. The removal of Mr. Roberts, flagrant as it was, was thought by the candidate for a second term so necessary to his own interest as to make it a matter worthy of his interference. But the *mallest* operation of the kind which he has yet performed occurred a few days since in the pleasant village of Greenfield, Mass. The Post-Office printing of the list of letters, uncalled for, is worth just *three dollars and twenty cents per year.*—The Whig Gazette has of course had it since the victory of 1840, but the independent course of that paper having offended Mr. Tyler, he has sent orders through his Postmaster General, Mr. Wickliffe, to the Greenfield Postmaster that he must no longer advertise the dead letters in the Gazette, but must transfer the 'Government patronage' of this three dollars and twenty cents to the 'Democrat,' one of the most rabid Loco-Foco prints in New-England. This is extensive and magnanimous business for the President of the United States and his officials.

☞ We are assured that Fernando Wood, Esq., is a resident of this City, and not of Long Island, as has been reported. Within a few days past, a large door-plate with Mr. Wood's name inscribed thereon has made its appearance in the Eleventh Ward, near the Dry Dock. A sure District that: so Ely stand back.

☞ After all, our friend Purdy is a good natured man. Tammany Hall kicks him about almost any way she pleases, and still he does her work In the Spring, they say, "Stand back, sir, for Morris, and wait till November." In November, they say, "Step aside, sir, for Maclay and the Catholic School Bill, and wait till your turn comes,"—and he steps aside.

☞ So, then, Mr. McKeon is to be thrown overboard to give place to Alderman Leonard.—How will the friends of the former gentleman favorable to the School Law of last winter interpret this sign?

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—Charleo P. Clinch, vs. Executors of Henry Eckford. Decision of the Chancellor unanimously affirmed.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the young men, now minors, but who will be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage on the occurrence of the Presidential election of the great Western Statesman, to become members of the Junior Henry Clay Club, of this city, by calling on the Secretary, Mr. Henry A. Brady, at No. 4 Wall-street, and signing the roll of the Club.

The Question of a Bank.

[COMMUNICATION.]

A Whig's compliments to the Editor of the Tribune, and wishes to know whether, if the late United States Bank had been rechartered, it would not have failed just as soon as the one now under liquidation, because the same business Directors were in the old and new?

The inquiry is necessary during the present canvass, as it is boldly asserted that should Congress charter a Bank, the stock would not be taken, for the reason that as long as Directors are placed in Banks *doing business themselves*, and accommodating *their relatives* no possible good can be afforded to the stockholders or community. I answer then—for the future, prevent all men *in business* from being Directors! Let only such as are retired, and who want no facilities, be the men! What say you?

Reply.

'A Whig' inquires whether, in our opinion, the late United States Bank would have failed if it had continued to be a National Institution. We answer, Certainly not. The gross errors committed in the management of that Bank generally grew out of the ruthless war upon it by Gen. Jackson, his Administration and party. To defend itself from assaults originally unjust, its managers appear to have resorted to expedients which compromised both its character and its solvency.

But the pecuniary ruin of the Bank was essentially brought about by the same causes which have rendered one-half our business men bankrupts. A series of arbitrary and unwise measures, commencing with the Bank Veto of 1832, running down through the Removal of the Deposites, Specie Circular, Sub-Treasury and their adjuncts, have had the effect of first suddenly inflating the Currency to a dangerous extent, and then as suddenly contracting it to a ruinous stringency. The consequence of the first step was to drive thousands into Trade, extensive Business and Speculation, with corresponding Expenditures; of the second, to render these and many more bankrupts, and their heavy debts to Banks and others mere waste paper. Men who were fairly worth $100,000 in 1836, and had credit accordingly, are now insolvent, and their debts not worth ten cents on the dollar. This has carried down the U. S. Bank, with a good many others, and more have doubtless the canker at the root.

And again: The U. S. Bank has undoubtedly lost many millions by that National rascality and infamy, Repudiation. States which borrowed her money now refuse or neglect to pay even the interest, thus destroying in her hands the value not only of their own Stocks but those of other States. These she has been compelled to sacrifice to meet her liabilities; and it is probable that the losses of this Bank on State Stocks alone are fully Twenty Millions! In other words, she loaned Thirty Millions of Dollars on the strength of American honor and good faith, and has lost it all but about Ten Millions. This is apart from and beside individual Repudiation.

These are facts which the public should consider, when they hear declamations about the robbery and beggary of widows and orphans by Biddle & Co. Hold these to a just and fair accountability for their own doings; but remember also the *causes* of their overthrow, and that those who have repudiated State as well as individual debts where there was ability to pay, are the *real* plunderers of the widow and orphan.

Our correspondent requires and suggests precautions against any future mismanagement of Bank Directors. This is very well; but there will be time to consider it more fully by-and-by. There is no urgency for years yet. We think *rigid accountability* and *entire publicity* in all Bank transactions the best safeguards for the public and would insist on them in any future charter.—Then we would pay the Directors, preclude them from any loans, directly or indirectly, and swear them to know no personal motives or favorites.—We like the restriction, in the last bill, of all discounts to business Bills of Exchange. We have an idea also that the loaning of funds and the issuing of Currency ought to be in different and independent hands. Doubtless, if a National Bank is ever again created, we shall have one much better guarded against abuses than has yet been projected—one which may stand a century without doing or receiving injury.

The idea that because the *same Directors* (in part) were in the National Bank and its Pennsylvania successor, therefore its fate would have been the same, is extremely illogical. Very often there are the same Directors in one company that fails and another which succeeds: but what of it? The Pennsylvania Bank had neither the character powers, responsibilities, nor advantages of a National Bank. It was just as much like it as a counterfeit note is like a good one. Do not the local Banks of Great Britain often fail? but does the Bank of England? or that of Holland? or of France? Think of these things.

☞ The Ohio Statesman is abusing Governor CORWIN because he wears a suit of American jeans. It is treason, in Loco-Foco eyes, to encourage Domestic Manufactures. They would rather see him wear imported English broadcloths, while American artisans were without employment and American farmers had no market for their produce.

GEN. GAINES.—This officer and corps passed through Covington on last Friday. The editor of the Advocate says that the General is engaged in exploring a route for a military road from Pass Christian to Baton Rouge, under the organization of the General Government.

SILK IN ARKANSAS.—The Editor of the Little Rock Gazette mentions the receipt of 500 skeins, manufactured by Mrs. Smith, of Hempstead County. These skeins are dyed a variety of colors, all very brilliant. The texture of the silk is very fine and even; and for strength, finish and brilliancy of colors, it will not suffer by a comparison with most of the foreign silk sold in the stores.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The ground has been broken for this magnificent institution. It is to be of brick, 45 feet on Lafayette Place, and 60 on Astor Place.

THE CABINET.—Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, is at home in Massachusetts.

Mr. Forward, the Secretary of the Treasury, has not yet returned to Washington.

Mr. Wickliffe, Postmaster General, arrived at Cincinnati on the 11th inst.

Mr. Spencer, Secretary of War, arrived at Fort Monroe on Saturday morning.

☞ Things are daily getting to look more and more like the glorious times of 1840. We saw a couple of Tennessee wagons, the other day, surmounted with gallant flags, inscribed with the name of "HENRY CLAY." "By heavens! it was a goodly sight!" The electric feeling of the olden time was kindled within us. We almost felt as it about to see and hear the great Whig ball again rolling and thundering through the streets.

[Louisville Journal.

☞ A negro woman, belonging to the Messrs. Farmers, of Jones's Bluff, was committed to the Jail of this County, on a charge of having hung her own child, a girl about 12 years old.

[Sumter Co. (Ala.) Whig.

☞ We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Francis' Manifold Writer, on the 3d page.

Distress in Ohio.

The following is an extract of a letter from a physician in Clark County, Ohio, to a friend in this city:

"You appear to know nothing in New-York of the pecuniary distress that we feel here in Ohio. Property has been offered at constables' sales in a great many instances, but without effect. Not a cent has been paid at any of these sales except in a single instance—two dollars and fifty cents. I have plenty of property, such as stock, grain, &c. &c., but not one whit of this can I exchange even for store goods. Cattle and produce of every kind are extremely low; good Cows can be bought for from $5 to $10; Wheat for 43 cents per bushel: Oats 10 cents; Corn 12½ cents; Butter 2 cents per pound; Eggs from 1 to 3 cents per dozen—and all this is the fruit of currency tinkering! We are, as a State, in a terrible situation. We cannot pay our taxes, and some of the treasurers in different Counties have resigned, for the reason that they will not oppress the people by trying to force a collection of them. The last year's tax even has not all been collected in our County. I cannot conceive what is to be the end of this pecuniary distress. Nothing can relieve us but a return to some kind of a National Bank."

NEW-ORLEANS.—On the 13th, at the Hospitals there were admitted 16 cases of yellow fever; discharged 8; died 1.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning a man named Alexander Kyle, a weaver 30 years of age, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Delaware at Philadelphia.

MURDER.—Mr. Archibald Bishop was killed on the 6th at Livingston, Alabama, by Henry S. Godfrey, who has been committed to prison.

DROWNED—Off the canal boat I. H. S. Hurlbut, near Lockport, on the 11th inst., Mr. Milton Smith, of Springfield, Otsego Co.

☞ The New-Orleans papers warn the unacclimated not to venture there for the present. After the equinoctial storm the city will be safer to strangers. The fever, at the last date, was stationary, and had not assumed the form of an epidemic.

☞ A Convention of silk-growers will be held in Northampton, Mass. on Wednesday of next week, to collect and embody facts in relation to the business, to be presented to Congress at the next session.

☞ Fish from Lake Superior, received by the Western Railroad, are for sale in Boston market. There are three kinds, called Siskawit, Trout and White-Fish.

☞ In June last a man named Watson, living in Putnam Co. Ohio, to annoy his wife, left home with his two little daughters. He returned himself in two weeks, but nothing has since been heard of the children.

☞ A fire broke out in Mr. Mauck's Farmers' Hotel, at Richmond, Va., (formerly Armstrong's) about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The furniture was all saved, but the house is considerably injured.

☞ The general Convention of Universalists commenced their session in Providence on Wednesday.

☞ A building in New-Orleans injured by fire some time since, fell on the 13th, and badly injured an Irish laborer.

☞ A small boy, named Abrams, was on Wednesday knocked down in Philadelphia by a railroad car, and had one of his thighs broken.

☞ The schooner H. Norton, of Buffalo, with a cargo of merchandise, went ashore at Michigan City a few nights since.

☞ A flat boat arrived at New Orleans on the 12th, having on board twenty-seven hundred live alligators.

☞ The Ohio river is at a stand at Cincinnati with enough water for the largest boats. There was 7 feet, on the 14th, in the Canal at Louisville.

☞ A New-York thief, named William Sawtell, has been caught in New-Haven and brought to this city.

☞ The Sangamo Journal states that Joe Smith and O. P. Rockwell are now outlaws, they having escaped from the officers of Justice.

CONVICTION.—In Pike County, Indiana, Noah Beauchamp was, a few days since, convicted of the murder of Geo. Micklebury on the 17th of July, 1840, and sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of October. After the murder, he fled to Texas, but was pursued and brought back about a year after.

☞ The burglar who recently robbed the jewelry shop of Mr. Joseph S. Gilpin, of Maysville, of about three thousand dollars' worth of watches, &c., has been caught. His name is John Hart.

☞ Gen. Walker of Milwaukie, has recently had his claim confirmed by government, to what is known as Walker's Point. It is valued at $100,000.

☞ A free negro man, named Brown, who was charged by a negro woman with having, in conjunction with another negro, murdered a white man in the woods, in the suburbs of the city, in June last, and having thrown the body into Chouteau's Pond, where it was found, was tried on Saturday, and convicted of murder in the first degree.

[St. Louis Republican.

☞ Near Savannah, on the afternoon of the 16th, a sudden squall of wind passed over the plantation of Wm. Mongin, Esq., on Dawfuskie Island. Several of his negroes took refuge in a deserted barn, which fell on them. One woman lost her life, and others of the party were wounded.

☞ The Rev. RANSFORD WELLS, of the Dutch Reformed Church of Newark, has accepted the responsible office of Financial Secretary of the General Synod's Boards of Domestic and Foreign Missions, Education and Sabbath School Union.

☞ The James River Canal may be expected to be opened from Richmond to Joshua's Falls, 12 miles below this place, on the 1st of October—and in about two weeks afterward, the repair of the remainder of the line, between Lynchburg and Joshua's Falls, will be completed, and the navigation restored the whole distance.

[Lynchburg Virginian.

THE INDIAN SPORTS—consisting of a game of ball between the Senecas and Tuscaroras—came off on Thursday last, before a large number of spectators, who had assembled notwithstanding the rain. In both games played, the Senecas won the *feather.* [Buffalo Com.

We cut the following just remarks from the Courier & Enquirer of Tuesday:

The Kremlin Dining Saloons, 111 Broadway.—A party of friends arranged to dine together one day this week. As no particular place was mentioned it was suggested we should give the 'Kremlin' a trial. We consequently repaired thither, and were agreeably surprised at finding so recherche a spot. The elegance, the cleanliness, and coolness of the rooms are beyond all praise. But what is of greater importance to those who patronize the Kremlin, the substantial dinner, the excellent wines, and lastly, the low prices charged. We addressed the polite host and told him we would leave the catering to himself, observing that we only wanted a plain American dinner, with brother John Bull's favorite dish, roast beef and plumb pudding.

And certainly to do him justice, he fully realized the character of the Kremlin. We therefore recommend those gentlemen who dine down town, and who would wish to blend economy with good cheer, to call and have a trial like ourselves.

A diner out and constant reader of the Courier.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1842.

Messrs. Editors: Another prosecution for obtaining goods under false pretences—the result of our new law—has just been entered before one of our magistrates, who bound the offender over in the sum of $6,000 to take his trial. If this enforcement of a judicious law is persevered in, there will be a stop put to that class of speculators who buy goods without the money, or the intention of paying for them—men who have been in the habit of getting trusted one day, and taking the benefit of the insolvent laws the next. This, with the strict adherence to the 'cash system,' which is becoming almost universal among our storekeepers, is producing a decided revolution in the retail business here.

A new Principal—Rev. Mr. Hart—has been selected to preside over our Central High School—the crowning glory of our admirable Common School system. His predecessor, Professor Bache, was the gentleman selected as President of the Girard College—that is to be—and who traveled through Europe at the expense of that magnificent embryo, in order to fit himself for thoroughly carrying out the ill-digested scheme.

The "Incorruptible Democrats," who are destined to accomplish great events, have excited the ire of the Loco-Foco Tyler organ, which pours out its wrath in no measured strain. The "Incorruptibles" constitute the really honest and independent portion of the party, and hence they are denounced as a "desperate gang of office-seekers," and that too by the sheet whose very existence depends on the eleemosynary contributions of Federal office-holders. Nothing daunted, the incorruptibles have passed a series of resolutions which are exceedingly racy, pungent and to the purpose. They declare it to be indispensible to the well-being and integrity of the Democratic party, that the gag-law, by which the most corrupt, ignorant and imbecile political partizans are attempted to be forced on the party, should be at once abolished.

This is their honest, independent language, and what they say that they will perform. John Tyler's squad and its auxiliaries must make up their minds to have all their conceit thrashed out of them; for that thrashing will most assuredly be given in October, and by the biggest kind of polls There is no mistaking the signs; nor is there a particle of doubt as to the political whirl-wind which is destined to sweep out of existence John Tyler's treason and treachery squad.

The exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society is to-day filling the immense hall of the Museum with all sorts of refreshing and delightful perfumes. The display of plants, fruit and flowers, embraces an extensive variety and excites very general admiration. It will close on Friday evening.

The trial of rioters is still progressing, and more convictions have been made. The result of subsequent criminal investigations, however, generally leave the impression that the ring-leaders and most brutal portion of a mob are too often the most successful in evading justice. In the case of Duff, a lad whom the Jury has just acquitted, the evidence was vague and contradictory.

The compulsory withdrawal of the Rev. Mr. Colton from the editorial chair of the North American is probably judicious, under the circumstances, he being a Chaplain in the Navy; since it may be but preserving the just distinctions, by which those holding official stations under the General Government are kept aloof from party politics. It would be still better did the rule always work both ways. Mr. C. was an accomplished editor and rendered the North American a powerful auxiliary in the cause of sound morals and political integrity.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, September 22.

LAWYER'S DIARY.—THIS DAY.—COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 135, 41 101, 113, 119, 127, 131, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147. Part 3—Nos 56, 180, 130, 152, 134, 136, 138, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 156, 4, 154.

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

TRIAL OF REV. ANTOINE VERREN FOR PERJURY.—Rev. Antoine or Anthony Verren, French Episcopal Clergyman, was put upon his trial on an indictment for perjury, charging him with having sworn falsely in trial in June, 1840, of the People against Peter Bathelemy, Louis de Bouillon and John Colon, for libel against and a conspiracy for extorting money from the said Antoine Verren, on which they were severally convicted and sentenced to fines and imprisonment.

The Attorney General of the State, George P. Barker, Esq., for the people, opened the case on the part of the prosecution, detailing the particulars of the charge against the defendant and presenting a general view of the testimony on which he relied to sustain the indictment, in a most eloquent and able manner, charging the Jury to abstain from prejudices on the one hand and prepossessions on the other. H. M. Western, Esq. was associated with the Attorney General for the prosecution on the trial. Ogden Hoffman and Hugh Maxwell, Esqs. appeared as Counsel for and conducted the case on the part of the defence.

After opening the case the Attorney General proceeded to introduce the following witnesses.

Henry Vandevoort, Clerk of the Court of Sessions, deposed that he is clerk of this room and finds the judgement recorded of the People vs. Peter Bathelemy, Louis de Bouillon, and John Colon, on the Court Record, was made up 15th April, 1841. The trial took place in the term of the Court in June, 1840, commencing 16th of that month. The affidavit of De Bouillon, made on the 19th June, 1840, charging the testimony of Mr. Granger with being false, was read by Mr. Western. He also read the affidavit made by Mr. Verren, in which he denied having written the originals of sundry anonymous letters, copies of which had been produced in the hand-writing of Mr. Verren, and were used on the trial of Barthelemy, De Bouillon and Colon, in 1840. Mr. Verren also denied, in that affidavit, being the author of those letters, the whole four of which were on one piece of paper. This is the affidavit which is declared false, and on which the indictment was found. Two other letters of Mr. Verren were also read.

Alexander J. Cotheal of Chambers-street, sworn—Has known Mr. Verren 8 or 10 years—was a vestry-man in his church, is acquainted with his hand-writing. (paper shown.) This paper (containing 4 letters) is in the hand-writing of Mr. Verren—the interlineations and erasures are in the hand writing of Mr. Verren—paper marked D. Was vestry-man in Mr. Verren's church 2 three years—saw Mr. Verren write shortly before the trial in June 1840.

Mr. Western read one of the anonymous letters, of an indecent character, and purporting to be advice to a lady to sin in an unnatural manner. Also the interlineations and erasures charged to have been made by defendant. He also read an anonymous letter purporting to have been addressed to the French Consul, cautioning him against Modemoiselle De La H——, and one said to be for a Mrs. Brunell, grossly abusing her. All these are too indecent to give to the public, and were read as evidence against defendant. The letter said to be for Mrs. B. was addressed to no one by name.

Louis De Bouillon, who has been convicted of libel and a conspiracy to extort money from Mr. Verren, and who, having served out his time in the Penitentiary, was brought out of prison where he is still detained for non-payment of a fine imposed as part of the sentence, and placed on the stand as a witness. Mr. Maxwell of Counsel for accused, objected to the admission of De Bouillon as a witness on the ground that he had been convicted of a disgraceful offence. The Attorney General replied and contended for the right by law to examine witness, as he had not been convicted of a crime subjecting him to the State Prison, which only could exclude him.

The Court permitted the examination to proceed.

Witness then said he came to this country in 1833 from Burgundy in France, and had been a teacher of the French language here. Is acquainted with Mr. Verren—known him since 1835—was introduced to him by two of his countrymen in order to have the influence and patronage of Mr. Verren—became intimate with him in 1835. In September of that year witness was sick and Mr. Verren visited him daily—was then a married man, and lived with his wife in Greenwich-street—was sick about two months—Mr. Verren was kind to him when sick. Under advice of Mr. Verren, witness leased a large house in Franklin-street to keep boarders—he going witness' security for the house—saw him then every evening—attended his church. In 1837 Mr. Verren made witness a vestry-man and secretary in his church, as he said witness would be useful to him—witness continued in office two years, and was elected again in 1839—was elected three times—left the situation for two reasons. The four letters witness has seen before—first saw them in the summer of 1838, in Mr. Verren's study. Mr. Verren took it from from his study table—he came to witness and said in French "There is what I have done," and read that paper to witness (containing the letters) recommending to witness to take them away and make copies of them, and send a copy to each direction—each on a separate sheet of paper—to send them, B to Mr De La. Forest, A to Mr. De Behr, C to Mrs. Brunell, D to Mr. Canda. Had little conversation after the request to copy the letters—except Mr. Verren used language very injurious to Mrs De La Haye. Next week copied the letters from day to day in French ans sent them through the Post Office. Mr. Verren asked witness several times if he had sent the copies. Mr. Verren directed witness to destroy the original after he had sent the copies Mr. Verren asked him afterwards if he had destroyed the original—witness said he had, but kept the original as he thought if he copied such letters he would keep the originals, as Mr. Verren had read the letters to him so rapidly that he did not then understand the horror of the matter they contained. Witness never saw the originals until presented to him. The friendly relations of Mr. Verren to witness continued until April 1839. When Prince de Joinville came here Mr. De La Forest and others got him up a dinner. Mr De La Forest presided and Mr. Verren was very angry with Mr. De La Forest, because he did not place him opposite the Prince or by his side—he thought Mr. De La Forest did not place him in a situation according to his rank or merits—used bloody invective against Mr. De La Forest, and was so angry he would not go to the dinner. Mr. Verren habitually spoke ill of Mrs. De La Haye while she boarded at the house of witness. She boarded a year with witness. Witness never saw nor heard of the paper containing the four letters until Mr. Verren showed it to him. Mr. Verren was angry with De Behr because he published in his paper an article complimentary to Mr. De Hautrione, the son-in-law of the French Consul De La Forest.

Cross-examined. I became acquainted with Barthelemy and Colon in 1839, never intended to publish a book against Mr. Verren; did not do it; it was published by Mr. Barthelemy in 1839, about a year after the letters were handed me. I gave the letters to Mr. Barthelemy on the eve of the publication of the book. It was against my own wishes that I copied and sent those letters. I was in the Vestry at that time. I kept the letters secret until I gave them to Mr. Barthelemy. Mr. Verren made witness an offer of money to give up the publication of the book. I did not demand money of him. He offered me money on the last of May or beginning of June, 1839. Mr. Verren did not offer me money to prevent the publication of the letters, but as he, witness, supposed to purchase his friendship. I was educated in France as a Popish Priest—never became a Protestant—(though a vestryman in a Protestant Church,) joined Mr. Verren's church to oblige Mr. Verren. I believe an oath upon a Protestant bible is binding, if it has not been altered If it has been altered, I do not believe it binding. I do not remember having said as a Catholic that an oath taken on a Protestant bible was not binding. I may have said so. The Court then took a recess of one hour, until 4½ o'clock.

The trial of Rev. Mr. Verren was resumed at 4½ o'clock.

Cross examination of De Bouillon resumed—When I was sick Mr. Verren gave me food, clothing and medicine when he came to see me. He was security for my rent, but did not pay my rent. I have no animosity against Mr. De La Forest; have never expressed any. Was in the employ of Mr. De La Forest parts of 1833 and 1834, and was discharged from his service. He well paid me for my service. Never said that Mr. De La Forest owed me $800, or $60, or had wronged me for six months' service. In 1837 Mr. Verren was security for my rent. I furnished the house—had $440 in the hands of Mr. Carre, which I took to purchase furniture. Had no quarrel with Madame De La Haye—never threw a pitcher of water at her head, nor threatened to do it. I may have boasted of having done it. There was some difficulty between Mrs. De La Haye and my wife. I know Mr. Bertie: he sang in the Church, and is a respectable man. Mr. Verren recommended me to speak very disrespectfully of madame De La Haye, which I told Mr. Bertie. I followed Mr. Verren's direction; I told Mr. Bertie that Mrs. De La Haye was an old hag, or gipsey. I did not believe it myself however. I was told by Mr. Colon that if I would give to Mr. Barthelemy all the information I possessed relative to Mr. Verren, he would give me $500, which I refused with indignation. He said I might make $4000 by threatening to expose Mr. Verren. Mr. Barthelemy was there and said, no, he would not have any money—Mr. Verren must be exposed. I used to go every day to Chabert's, and taught there. Chabert was a witness on my trial. I never applied to any friend to apply to Verren to get of him $1500 for me. Dr. Formal told me that as Mr. Verren had seduced my wife, I had a perfect right to do or say any thing against him. He told me that if he had $1500 he would take me to his house and give it to me to take me out of this difficulty. Did not answer fully the question whether he had said that he thought it right to swear falsely against a Protestant if it was necessary to his interest: but he said he had held the office of sub-Deacon in the Catholic Church; but never was ordained. Dont recollect ever saying that Mrs. De La Haye had injured him in his school, and that he would destroy her. I was offered $1000 to suppress my manuscript against Mr. Verren and go to France.

Direct resumed.—I regard the obligation of the oath I have taken as being morally, religiously and civilly as sacred. I was offered the $1000 to go to France, that the public should not become acquainted with the memoranda I had written concerning him and containing the letters he had given me. The offer of the $1000 was made after witness had read his memoranda concerning Mr. Verren, to several persons, one of whom told him. I read the manuscript to Mr. Colon, Mr. Swords, and Mr. Chabert, Jr. within a week after I was introduced to Bartholemy. I gave him copies of the letters I received from Mr. Verren, retaining the originals myself. Sworn copies of these were dated 3d December, 1839. About 2 or 3 weeks before the offer of $1000 was made to me I became suspicious there was something wrong between Mr. Verren and my wife. Don't doubt that Mr. Verren became apprised of my suspicions by some persons to whom I read my manuscript. Knew Mr. Verren and my wife were opposed to Mrs. De La Haye and therefore told him I was on the point of throwing a pitcher of water at her head. I don't know whether my wife is in the city or not. About the first of May, 1839, was told that Mr. Verren was too intimate with my wife.

Sebastian Healis sworn—I was born in France, at Grenoble, and have been here 16 years; came here when 18 or 19—I reside at 412 Broadway; have known Mr. Verren since 1833; became acquainted with him through his brother, who was a partner of mine. I was very intimate with Mr. Verren in 1833 and 1834. [The Attorney General here offered to prove by this witness that Mr. Verren in 1834 had requested him to become his amanuensis, in writing certain anonymous letters for him to some person, and that on the witness expressing doubts of the propriety of so doing, Mr. Verren replied he was a clergyman, that it was important he should have no enemies, and that when persons injured him he had his revenge by weapons peculiarly his own, by writing them an anonymous letter.] This was objected to by Messrs. Hoffman and Maxwell in long and able arguments, and supported by the Attorney General with equal ability. Mr. Maxwell, as one of his objections, stated the hostility of the witness to Mr. Verren, because Mr. Verren had said he could not consent that his brother should be longer the partner of a man who had manufactured counterfeit money and sent it to France for fraudulent purposes; he also contended it was a violation of the rules of evidence to receive such testimony, for reasons he advanced. The Court refused to admit the evidence and the counsel for the People excepted to the decision of the Court.

Testimony resumed.—Don't know any thing of the feelings of Mr. Verren to the French Consul in 1839. [The 4 letters were shown to witness, and the Attorney General offered to show that there were particular words or expressions in those letters, which Mr. Verren claimed as of his own coinage, and peculiarly his own. This the Counsel for defence objected to, and after hearing Mr. Maxwell, the Court decided that such proof admissible.] The witness said the French word assinianis, which was used in one of the letters, was very often used by Mr. Verren in conversation, perhaps a million of times, when he walked with me in Broadway. I cannot say a million of times, perhaps I exaggerate; it might be about 300,000 times.

Alexander Corre, examined.—Knows the French Consul, Mr. De La Forest. Knows also the son-in-law of the Consul, D. Hauteriene. Knew De Bouillon when in the employ of the French Consul, and when De Bouillon was there, D'Hauteriene was Vice Consul, and De Bouillon saw his name written every day.

Cross-examined.—De Bouillon left the French Consul in 1834 or 1835, when witness was there, and as De B. was no always there.

Dr. James Kearney Rodgers examined—Knows Mrs De La Haye, who was a governess in his family in 1836 and beginning of 1837. Knows Mr. Verren. The latter stated libidinous remarks said to have been made by Mrs. De La Haye, which he said Mrs. De Bouillion had told him she used; and he endorsed the declarations of Mrs. Bouillion as those of a woman of veracity. He spoke well of Mrs. De B. and harshly of Mrs. De La Haye, whose virtue he impeached. This was in 1838 or 1839.

Cross-examined—Mrs. De La Haye had left my family some 18 months before, and I wished to know what opinion Mrs. De La Haye entertained of my family. The conversation was in Mr. Verren's house.

The Court at 8 o'clock adjourned to 11 o'clock on Friday morning.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Before Judge BETTS.—Decisions—Henry A. and Edward P. Heyer.—The petitioners have a stock of hardware goods in Pearl-street. Motion was made for the appointment of Mr. James Suydam, as special assignee, and that the property of the firm be sold at private for cash or good short paper. Motion allowed.

William A. Hillyer.—This case ordered to the Circuit Court on the point whether a Bankrupt could be denied a discharge on the fact that his debts were fraudulently transferred or concealed anterior to the passage of the act, there being no proof that he possessed or ordered any property at the time his petition in bankruptcy was presented.

Samuel A. Jewett.—This case had been ordered before Mr. Cambreleng, a Commissioner, who complains that the petitioner came before him, but by advice of his Counsel, refused to be sworn. Ordered, that an attachment issue against the creditor, compelling his attendance before the Court on the 24th inst.—also that Mr. P. J. Joachimssans, the Counsel of said bankrupt, and who advised him not to be sworn, appear in Court at the same time, and show cause why he interfered to prevent the bankrupt obeying the mandate of the Court and submitting to be examined before a Commissioner.

Isaac Winslow, Jr.—Motion for reference to a Commissioner, allowed.

Creditors of *Charles H. Ring.*—The same.

Lezi Dodge—Objections overruled.

Henry Hall.—Compulsory. Order allowed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—The case of Margaret E. Oakley vs. Monmouth B. Hart, sheriff, after the summing up of counsel, and charge of the Court, was given to the jury about 12 o'clock. At three they had not agreed, (standing, we understood, 11 to 1 in favor of plaintiff, and supporting the testimony of Mr. Charles Oakley,) and a sealed verdict was ordered to be rendered this forenoon.

In this court, also, an action for assault and battery, the damages laid at $5000, was brought by Henry H. Besson against John Benton. The parties were clerks in dry goods stores, and had attended a young lady named Stryker, to ball at the Tivoli last winter. Besson wrote her a letter, expressing his affection towards her and at the same time reflecting upon the habits of Benton. She shewed the letter to Benton, who went early in the morning of May 24 to the store in Spring street where plaintiff kept, called him out, accused him of writing lies about him, and followed it by striking Besson a severe blow which prostrated him to the sidewalk, knocked out two of his teeth, and shattered his lower jaw. The Jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1 6.

POLICE OFFICE.—THEFT OF CLOTHING.—Wm. Sawtell and Robert Walton were arrested for stealing three coats, pantaloons, shirts and other articles, worth $40, from John Heath of No. 217 Water street, on the 15th inst. Sawtell confesses the theft and said they had pledged the articles; both were committed for trial.

STEALING UMBRELLAS.—Edward Donovan was arrested and committed for stealing four cotton umbrellas worth $6 from Thomas Murphy, 115 Cherry street.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—FOUND DROWNED.—The Coroner held an inquest to-day at the corner of Delancy and Tompkins streets, on the body of an unknown man, aged about 25, who was found in the water opposite the foot of Delancy-street. Verdict—found drowned.

FATAL FALL.—The Coroner held an inquest at No. 448 Water-street, on the body of Mary, daughter of Daniel Boben, aged 5 years. The child was at play on Tuesday, riding on a board, and when some distance from the ground, fell, and was so seriously injured that she died this morning. Verdict accordingly.

A CHILD DEVOURED BY RATS.—We learn that, about ten days since, a girl four months old, which had been left for a short time in a cellar kitchen, by its mother, who resided on Coal Lane, was attacked by a large rat, which so mangled one of the arms of the poor sufferer as to eventually cause its death. The child died on Wednesday last. [Pittsburgh Chronicle.

SCROFULA.—Other diseases have slain their thousands, but Scrofula has slain its tens of thousands. This very alarming affection appears under a great variety of forms, from the slightest deviation from health, to the most fatal of local and general disease. One of the most common forms in tubercular Phthisis Bulmonalis or consumption of the lungs: diseases of the hip and knee joint and white swelling—also the glands of the neck and other parts of the body. Experience has shown that *Sands Sarsaparilla* is a cure for this most inveterate complaint, and in numerous instances it has brought returning health and life where the vital spark had almost fled. From its preparation and peculiar combination with other vegetable substances it operates by removing in the first places unhealth action from the diseased organs, substituting healthy action in its place and giving tone to the general energies of the system. For particulars of its curative powers see different advertisements in the daily papers.

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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. Bristol is across the cork of the bottle. The reputation of this medicine is established from the numerous wonderful cures it