

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY. FOR GOVERNOR, LUTHER BRADISH, OF VERMONT. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, GABRIEL FURMAN, OF KING.

JOHN FROTHINGHAM, of Johnston, Fulton Co. and ASA HASCALL, of Malone, Franklin Co. have been nominated by the Whig Convention for Senators from the Fourth District.

In Democratic General Whig Committee.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic Whig Convention of the City and County of New York to be held at the City Hall, on Wednesday Evening next, the 27th inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Resolutions of the Syracuse Convention, and of electing a President of the United States; and of LUTHER BRADISH for Governor, and GABRIEL FURMAN for Lieutenant Governor of the State.

ELLIS POTTER, Chairman. J. H. HOBART HOWES, Secretary. EDWARD E. COWLES, Secretary.

A Special Meeting of this Committee will be held at the Bowery House on Tuesday Evening, September 27, at 7 1/2 o'clock. ELLIS POTTER, Chairman. J. H. HOBART HOWES, Secretary. EDWARD E. COWLES, Secretary.

The Whig Almanac.—We have received numerous orders for this Almanac from friends whom we know to be perfectly responsible and safe, but our terms are inflexible, and where the money is not sent with the order we cannot in any instance execute the order.

Whig Senatorial Conventions. First District.—At the Broadway House, N. York, Oct. 11. Third District.—At the Madison House, Albany, Oct. 11. Fifth District.—At Utica, Oneida County, Oct. 4th. Sixth District.—At Corning, Steuben Co. Oct. 6th. Seventh District.—At Auburn, Cayuga Co. Sept. 22.

ARREST OF SULLIVAN.—Yankee Sullivan, as he is nicknamed, one of the seconds of Lilly in the fight at Hastings, was arrested at Staten Island yesterday afternoon, and brought up to the city in the steamboat Iolus, and is now snug in the Tombs.

It appears that Sullivan, Lilly, and Ford have been concealed in this city ever since the fight, until Saturday morning, when they, in company with another person, stole a boat at Fulton market and put off to sea. They were first recognized on Sandy Hook by a workman at the light-house, who, coming up the Bay yesterday, in the Iolus, Capt. Allaire, stated that the fact to the Captain and others, who thereupon took a spy-glass and swept the Bay, when they saw a boat near the lower end of Coney Island, in which a pilot recognized the person of Ford, and the man who had seen them on Sandy Hook recognized the boat. Chase was now made, and the row-boat nearly overtaken, when she tacked and went in an opposite direction, repeating this manoeuvre several times as the steamboat neared her—the small boat of course tacking much quicker than the steamboat could. The steamboat at length let down her small boat, which put an end to her tacking manoeuvre. The fugitives then rowed hard for Staten Island, which they gained before the steamboat, and ran in different directions. Ford took a gun with him. The hallooing of those on the steamboat attracted the attention of some soldiers, who, rushing to intercept the fugitives, seized Sullivan; Ford and another escaping for the present. Lilly, Sullivan says, was on Saturday put on board a packet ship for Europe.

Officers Stanton and Young Hays happened to be on board the Iolus, and they of course took Sullivan in custody. Before he was taken, Sullivan was hailed by Hays and advised to give in, but he answered with blasphemous defiance.

Officers Stanton, after securing Sullivan in the Tombs, left with other officers for Staten Island in pursuit of Ford and his fellow fugitive.

Sullivan had some \$300 in gold in a handkerchief around his body. A Bowie-knife two feet long was left by them in their boat. Sullivan ran till he was tired and then climbed a tree, but he was seen to do so from the steamboat, and, when surrounded and ordered to come down, readily obeyed. He seemed down-hearted at first, but soon recovered his habitual recklessness. We hear that he has once been convicted of felony in Great Britain and transported to Van Dieman's Land, whence he escaped in an American whale-ship.—This probably explains his remaining behind if Lilly has really taken passage for England.

P. S.—The above particulars were obtained from one of the officers of the Iolus. On Sullivan's subsequent examination before Justice Merritt, it appeared that Lilly had not been with him at all. He stated that he had not seen Lilly since the day after the fight. He is, probably, still concealed in or about the city. It farther appeared on the examination that officers Stanton and Benjamin Hays were the first to propose a search for the fugitives, and to desecrate the boat in which they were overhauled.

From Bennett's Herald of the 25th. CONGRESS.—Elections take place in the following States at the date mentioned:—Oct. 3rd, Maryland, Virginia, and Arkansas. Oct. 5th, Pennsylvania and South Carolina. Oct. 10th, Ohio, New Jersey, and Delaware. Oct. 11th, New York and Delaware. Nov. 5th, Mississippi. Nov. 14th, Massachusetts.

The above is a fair average specimen of the intelligence and accuracy of "the great Napoleon," especially on political topics. Michigan holds her election, not on the 3rd of October but the 7th of November; Pennsylvania holds her's on Tuesday the 11th instead of Monday the 10th of October, and New Jersey on the 11th and 12th instead of the 10th and 11th. The readers of the Herald should take an American paper to correct its blunders by.

On Friday, in the forenoon, we chanced to pass the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and saw on the Herald bulletin a manuscript announcement that they had just received by Special Express, from their corps of reporters, a sketch of Daniel Webster's great Speech at the meeting in Boston—announcing his intention to remain in the Cabinet. &c. &c.—saying that they were then putting it in type and would issue it in an Extra in the afternoon. Saturday morning the Herald found out that Mr. Webster had made no Speech at all! This is the Herald's average enterprise.

ORVILLE HUNGKOFF, the Loc-Foco candidate for Congress in Jefferson County, is the President of the Safety Fund Jefferson County Bank. Should he be elected, how the Hebrews and Mohawk Couriers of the State would shout over the glorious victory of the "Unchartered Masses" over "Bank Monopoly," and all that!

On Friday, in the forenoon, we chanced to pass the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and saw on the Herald bulletin a manuscript announcement that they had just received by Special Express, from their corps of reporters, a sketch of Daniel Webster's great Speech at the meeting in Boston—announcing his intention to remain in the Cabinet. &c. &c.—saying that they were then putting it in type and would issue it in an Extra in the afternoon. Saturday morning the Herald found out that Mr. Webster had made no Speech at all! This is the Herald's average enterprise.

On Friday, in the forenoon, we chanced to pass the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and saw on the Herald bulletin a manuscript announcement that they had just received by Special Express, from their corps of reporters, a sketch of Daniel Webster's great Speech at the meeting in Boston—announcing his intention to remain in the Cabinet. &c. &c.—saying that they were then putting it in type and would issue it in an Extra in the afternoon. Saturday morning the Herald found out that Mr. Webster had made no Speech at all! This is the Herald's average enterprise.

On Friday, in the forenoon, we chanced to pass the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and saw on the Herald bulletin a manuscript announcement that they had just received by Special Express, from their corps of reporters, a sketch of Daniel Webster's great Speech at the meeting in Boston—announcing his intention to remain in the Cabinet. &c. &c.—saying that they were then putting it in type and would issue it in an Extra in the afternoon. Saturday morning the Herald found out that Mr. Webster had made no Speech at all! This is the Herald's average enterprise.

On Friday, in the forenoon, we chanced to pass the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and saw on the Herald bulletin a manuscript announcement that they had just received by Special Express, from their corps of reporters, a sketch of Daniel Webster's great Speech at the meeting in Boston—announcing his intention to remain in the Cabinet. &c. &c.—saying that they were then putting it in type and would issue it in an Extra in the afternoon. Saturday morning the Herald found out that Mr. Webster had made no Speech at all! This is the Herald's average enterprise.

On Friday, in the forenoon, we chanced to pass the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and saw on the Herald bulletin a manuscript announcement that they had just received by Special Express, from their corps of reporters, a sketch of Daniel Webster's great Speech at the meeting in Boston—announcing his intention to remain in the Cabinet. &c. &c.—saying that they were then putting it in type and would issue it in an Extra in the afternoon. Saturday morning the Herald found out that Mr. Webster had made no Speech at all! This is the Herald's average enterprise.

On Friday, in the forenoon, we chanced to pass the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and saw on the Herald bulletin a manuscript announcement that they had just received by Special Express, from their corps of reporters, a sketch of Daniel Webster's great Speech at the meeting in Boston—announcing his intention to remain in the Cabinet. &c. &c.—saying that they were then putting it in type and would issue it in an Extra in the afternoon. Saturday morning the Herald found out that Mr. Webster had made no Speech at all! This is the Herald's average enterprise.

JOHN FROTHINGHAM, of Johnston, Fulton Co. and ASA HASCALL, of Malone, Franklin Co. have been nominated by the Whig Convention for Senators from the Fourth District. In place of Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, resigned, and Hon. BETHUNE PACK, whose term expires. The Whig candidates are able, upright and popular men, who have done good service to the Cause of the Country. Mr. HASCALL has several times represented Franklin County in the Assembly with the hearty approbation of his constituents. We trust their majority will not be less than 1200.

We have not seen the official account of their proceedings, but we presume that the Delegates to the National Convention must have been aware that the Election Law of last winter requires, in cases where two Senators are to be chosen in a District, that the ballots shall specify which is to be chosen for the full and which for the unexpired term. In this case, one is to be chosen for two years only, and one of the candidates should have been (and we trust is) nominated for two and the other for four years.

The Whigs of Jefferson County have nominated ELBRIDGE G. MERRICK for Congress, CHARLES STRONG of Wilna, SOLON MASTERY of Lyme, and SAMUEL HACKLEY of Ellisburgh, for Members of Assembly. Every Town with almost every School District was represented in the Nominating Convention, and not a doubt was entertained of victory. Mr. MERRICK is one of the most eminent business men in the County, strongly identified with her interests, and warmly alive to her prosperity. We trust his majority will be as generous as the personal sacrifices he has made in consenting to serve.

HARVEY PUTNAM of Wyoming County, is the Whig candidate for Senator in the glorious Eighth District. He is a worthy and esteemed citizen, who has been Surrogate of Wyoming, and has represented Old Genesee in Congress. He has now been preferred to other able and popular Whigs, and we doubt not judiciously. It will take five figures to express his majority.

SAMUEL E. GAGE is the Whig candidate for Assembly in Yates County. Little Yates would have been Whig long ago, but for a few men, who talk Conservative and vote Locco-Foco, wielding the influence of the Yates County Bank in behalf of a party which avows hostility to all such Banks. If they will either vote as they talk or talk as they vote the County will be Whig this Fall, as we trust it will be any how.

Hon. JOHN A. COLLIER, as we have already announced, has accepted the Whig nomination for Assembly from Broome County, and will put forth his utmost efforts for BRADISH, FURMAN and the Whig Cause. He has been constantly and successfully engaged for the last fortnight in hearing all heart-burnings in the Southern Tier. Broome will give a glorious account of herself in November.

VERMONT.—The Woodstock Whig Advocate gives returns of the vote for Governor in all the State but 12 towns, shewing the following aggregates:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. 1842: Chas. Paine, Whig, 28,164; N. Smith, Locco-Foco, 21,689; A. Tol, and Scattering, 1,931. 1841: G. Paine, Whig, 23,679; N. Smith, Locco-Foco, 21,689; A. Tol, and Scattering, 1,931.

The remaining towns will slightly increase the Whig majority. The rest of the Whig State Ticket was still higher.

The Legislature stands as follows: Senate, Whig, 16; Locco-Foco, 13. House, Whig, 32; Locco-Foco, 33. Total 34.

The Locos gained two Senators in Franklin by the following vote:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. W. Green, 1830; H. Eaton, 1825; A. Smith, 1820; G. Green, 1819. W. Green, 1830; H. Eaton, 1825; A. Smith, 1820; G. Green, 1819.

Aggregate Whig majority, one vote. The vote for Senators in Chittenden County stood—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. D. French, 1945; T. Goulet, 1918. S. Smalley, 1941; R. Jones, 1928.

The Albany Argus asks to be excused from arguing with us the Rhode Island Question. It might have asked this with a better grace if it had not commenced upon us on this very question; but no matter, we excuse it. But, after thus getting off, it attempts to pettifog out of the dilemma in which it has involved itself, and, while it dare not answer our plain questions, it tries to make fish of Rhode Island and flesh of New-York by talking about New-York having a Constitution and Rhode Island none—of course, none before Gov. Dorr's. Now this quibbling on the word Constitution blinds some small fry, but it does not blind the Editors of the Argus. They understand very well that the Constitution of a State need not be a particular piece of parchment, and that, if it must, no Constitution could cut off inalienable rights, nor unsettle positions which, since the Declaration of Independence, have been regarded as axioms. If it is indeed an axiom that every man is per se a voter, then what folly, what impertinence, what insolent usurpation it was in Messrs. Young, Spencer, etc. to debate so long and earnestly in the Convention which formed our present State Constitution whether certain classes should be entitled to vote or not, and actually exclude many!

If we had returned directly with the Delegates from Auburn, we would not have published their honorable testimonial to the courteous treatment they received from Capt. BRAINSARD of the South America without adding our own mite of praise not only for this but for the general treatment of passengers on that boat, as well as on all the regular lines of passage-boats on the Hudson. For uniform kindness, courtesy and gentlemanly bearing, the officers of these boats are justly and widely famed; while the increased comfort of the passage, especially in the later evening boats, has been very remarkable, even within the last two years. Not merely is the adoption of upper-deck State-Rooms a great improvement, but the cabins below are better ventilated and every way superior as sleeping-rooms to what they formerly were. New-York may well challenge the world to produce lines of steamboats equal at once in cheapness, swiftness and comfort to those which regularly leave this City.

SPIRIT RATIOS IN THE NAVY.—Orders have been received at this station for the reduction of the spirit ratios one half, and the substitution of tea, coffee, sugar, &c. instead of it. [Eve. Post.]

It strikes us that the largest liberty in the premises would be to pay every soldier the money and let him buy Rum, Tea, Coffee or Sugar, as shall seem right in his own eyes. We have no faith in that sort of temperance which merely substitutes a gill of rum a day for a half pint as a regular dose.

RECEPTION OF MR. WEBSTER BY HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS.—The Boston Advertiser of Saturday says that Mr. Webster has appointed Friday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to meet his fellow-citizens in Faneuil Hall, where he will be received on their behalf by His Honor the Mayor.

Mr. Webster's carriage has been shipped to Boston. This may be a sign. [Alex. Gas.]

Letter from Mr. Clay.

The great Maryland Convention held on the 24th ult. nominated HENRY CLAY for the next Presidency. The following is the reply of the great Western Statesman to the letter appraising him of the nomination:

ASHLAND, Sept. 13, 1842. MY DEAR SIR: I received your obliging letter, transmitting a copy of the Address to the Whigs of Maryland, with a full account of the proceedings of the Convention which assembled on the 24th ultimo. I have perused them with feelings of lively sensibility and profound gratitude; and I tender my grateful acknowledgements for the honor done me in presenting my name to the consideration of my countrymen as a candidate for the highest office in their gift. I concur in the sentiment, that the paramount object in the selection of a candidate for the Chief Magistracy should be the public masses, and not the men; and that individual qualifications should only be regarded in reference to the ability and fidelity with which the public interest may be advanced.

In June last, I expressed my feelings, without reserve, as to my name being used as a candidate for President of the United States. Although I have had great reason to be thankful and grateful for the numerous demonstrations of confidence and attachment towards me, I think it better to adhere to the ground I then assumed, and to postpone a definitive decision of the question of yielding my consent to the use of my name as a candidate.

I am here in comparative quiet and repose, and I have no wish again to embark on the tempestuous ocean of public affairs, but from a high sense of duty, and in conformity with the command of an authority which I should feel bound to obey, I hope the members of the Convention of Maryland will justly appreciate my motives.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, H. CLAY. Wm. PRICE, Esq., &c. &c.

A Word on Railroads.

We are the ardent, unqualified advocate of Railroads—of those which have been and those which are yet to be constructed. We believe that, even if badly managed, they are a great public benefit and convenience; that they could hardly be so managed as not to be. But if they are skillfully, carefully, properly managed, in a spirit of accommodation and of anxious devotion to the wants of the public, there can hardly be a limit to their usefulness, their popularity, or their profit to the stockholders.

For example: When a Mass Convention of either or any Political party, a great Religious or Philanthropic gathering is to take place at any point near the line of a Railroad, we think it would be proper and politic for the Directors of such Railroad to offer to carry passengers to and from such gathering at a reduced rate. They should not wait to be solicited in the premises, but should do it of their own motion and advertise the public thereof, as a matter of mutual advantage. Thousands would thereby be induced to attend where hundreds otherwise do, and the increased travel would be a source of considerable advantage. The danger of abuse is easily obviated, by selling a ticket one way which will answer for a return on the proper day.

Again: When the managers of a Railroad are aware that an unusual number of people will be passing over a Road on a particular day, they should make preparations to carry them through with at least the usual expedition. If they depend on one engine to draw 500 or 1,000 passengers with their baggage, they will of course fall behind their time; the passengers will be disappointed and vexed with their arrival at their place of destination several hours too late, and an ill feeling will be generated where a good one might have been by using reasonable and proper exertions.

These remarks are elicited by occurrences connected with the recent Young Men's Convention at Auburn, but have a general application. We have attended three or four Mass Conventions approached by Railroads, and in each case there was dissatisfaction excited, and not without reason. In this case the Mohawk Railroad conveyed the Delegates at half price; the Schenectady and Utica at two-thirds; the Utica and Syracuse at one-half; the Syracuse and Auburn charged those from the East the full price. This was what they had a perfect right to do, and no one could fairly complain of it, though we presume they had had proper notice, they too would have made a reduction. But the managers of each of these Roads knew without any special notice, that a large State Convention would be held at Auburn on the 21st of September; they were morally certain, therefore, that the trains to that place on the preceding day would be overloaded; and they ought to have prepared for this by providing stronger engines or more of them. Two engines instead of one in readiness at Albany, Schenectady, Utica, and Syracuse, would have taken the trains through in good season, at a very small additional cost to each Company—certainly not one-fourth of their extra receipts on account of the Convention. But, instead of this, only the usual motive power was applied; of course each train was unavoidably behind its time, although scanty time was allowed for meals; and the Delegates reached Auburn between 11 and 12 at night, instead of at 9, as they had reasonably expected. The difference between these hours, for an arrival in a strange and crowded village, where there were arrangements to be made or learned for the next day's doings, was certainly no trifling matter.

We state these facts in all kindness to the managers of the several Railroads, from some of whom we have received acts of personal courtesy, for which we tender grateful acknowledgements. That they do not choose to make some hundreds of not thousands more out of this occasion, by readily and early agreeing and advertising to carry Delegates at a reduced price was a miscalculation of which no one except their stockholders has a right to complain; but we are confident that they will see the propriety of making arrangements to carry through one thousand passengers, when they have so many, as promptly as one hundred, and thus obviate the disappointments to their regular passengers at least, which delay is certain to produce.

The Morning Post thinks that "the knowledge that HENRY CLAY, is to be their opposing candidate" should unite every section of the Locco-Foco party. The Madisonian, too, with a perspicacity quite unusual in its columns, says, with fear and trembling, that "it is becoming obvious that all the political elements adverse to the election of Mr. Clay, must be united in one harmonious body against him, or his success is, to say the least of it, quite probable." In this way does the terror inspired in the ranks of the enemy, by the spontaneous, enthusiastic nomination of the great Statesman of the West, occasionally show itself. They know that the prejudice their lying clamor succeeded for a time in raising against him, is dead and buried; and that his high fame commands the love and admiration of the whole Republic. Calumny and detraction can no longer blacken his character; and well may they call upon all their legions to rally and fight with the energy of despair, if they would compass his defeat.

Mr. Webster's carriage has been shipped to Boston. This may be a sign. [Alex. Gas.]

Mr. Webster's carriage has been shipped to Boston. This may be a sign. [Alex. Gas.]

Mr. Webster's carriage has been shipped to Boston. This may be a sign. [Alex. Gas.]

Mr. Webster's carriage has been shipped to Boston. This may be a sign. [Alex. Gas.]

Mr. Webster's carriage has been shipped to Boston. This may be a sign. [Alex. Gas.]

Mr. Webster's carriage has been shipped to Boston. This may be a sign. [Alex. Gas.]

Mr. Webster's carriage has been shipped to Boston. This may be a sign. [Alex. Gas.]

Mr. Webster's carriage has been shipped to Boston. This may be a sign. [Alex. Gas.]

Mr. Webster's carriage has been shipped to Boston. This may be a sign. [Alex. Gas.]

A Glance at the Auburn State Prison.

CAUGUS LAKE, Sept. 22, 1842. I looked in at the Auburn State Prison for an hour this morning, and was afforded every facility for examination and information by Mr. Cook, Superintendent, and Dr. Pitney, the Physician—

Passing and inspecting range after range of the cells in which the prisoners are locked up at night, and which are cleanly and tolerably airy but smaller than they should be, we ascended to the Hospital, where the physician was receiving the complaints of his patients and administering to their wants. These, as they were prescribed for, one after another, were turned over to Mr. Benjamin Rathbun, who, though a felon expiating his crimes, has, for his intelligence and good conduct, been made a dispenser of medicines and general functionary of the Hospital. Acting as a man, he is treated as such, though under sentence as a criminal. He appears tranquil and cheerful, of middling stature and rather inexpressive countenance. I saw little about him to mark the great speculator, builder, financier and forger of Buffalo—the Napoleon of the Empire of Lithography—the petrification, as it were, of 1836.

The number of prisoners here confined is now 693; rather less than the average, but increasing, as the Fall circuits are held. Fifteen arrived from Buffalo yesterday. I understood that the amount of crime through the interior this summer has been larger than usual.

The Prison is remarkably healthy. Only three or four are suffering under dangerous maladies, and these came into the Prison diseased. Some illness on the change of seasons is usual, but this fall it is comparatively light.

I wandered through the workshops where six hundred men are busily at work, making Shoes, Barrels, weaving Carpets, &c. &c. All appear to work with entire obedience and industry. Nine yards of carpet-weaving is a day's work, though a man can accomplish twelve. Many convicts are engaged in building, &c. &c. Two large and airy brick workshops, three or four hundred feet long, have just been completed. They cost some \$10,000, and are put up in the best manner, no labor being employed on them but that of convicts. When these shops are occupied, the old ones, which are less airy and healthful, will be demolished.

I was right glad to learn from the Superintendent that the new State Prison law, restricting the employment of convicts, is not absolutely worthless. Already there is a difficulty in disposing of the labor of convicts under it. He will have 250 men that he knows not what to do with on the 1st of January. Here will be a temporary inconvenience and a pecuniary loss to the State; but the State Prison was not built as a speculation. Soon the labor now thrown out of Coopering, Shoemaking, &c. will be absorbed in employments, which do not place it in ruinous competition with that of our honest Mechanics, wherein it will be less profitable to the State, but no longer injurious to her most deserving citizens. Already the manufacture of Cutlery is commencing in the Prison, while that of Silk is rapidly extending. It commenced last year with two persons employed; now there are thirty engaged in reeling, spinning, &c. with excellent machinery propelled by a small steam-engine. Six hundred pounds of Sewing Silk were despatched to New-York a few days since for a market. All the Cocoons that offer are readily bought at \$3 to \$4 per bushel. I saw to-day the first piece of Silk that has been woven in the Prison. It is very firm and thick, though not yet finished. It will cost about \$1.50 per yard.

A paragraph appeared in The Tribune a few weeks since, denouncing the practice of dropping water on the heads of refractory prisoners as a punishment. The practice is to pour water on the heads of such prisoners as cannot be reduced to obedience without punishment. This is discontinued the moment the culprit submits. Now I have not much faith in punishment at all, but if any is to be inflicted, what can be more mild or humane than this? There are a great many people who would be the better of just such treatment, to say nothing of punishment. H. G.

The Last Link.

We rejoice to learn that a train of Cars passed over the ATTICA AND BUFFALO RAILROAD on Friday afternoon from Buffalo to King's, 25 miles out, and some ten miles from Attica. Only fifteen miles of this Road now remain to be completed, which it is said will be done within October, and then the line will be perfect from Buffalo to Albany—and so to Boston, Mass., and Concord, N. H., not to New-York. How comes it that upper end of the Housatonic!

The cars will run regularly from Buffalo to King's this week, and thence till the Road is completed. The staging between this and Buffalo is thus already reduced to 15 miles, and the time required for the journey shortened by some hours.

A severe Frost was experienced all over the State on the night between Friday and Saturday. The ground was whitened with it between Auburn and Attica, and we presume nearly all over our own and the neighboring States. The Railroad Trains between Albany and Rochester were much delayed by the slipping of the wheels on the rails, caused by the frost.

The weather had for several days previous been cool and cold, with a fall of rain on Wednesday morning. All the water-courses of the interior are unusually high, the canals included. Caugus Lake is four feet higher than it usually is at this season. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, were cloudy, chilly, windy November-like days; the frost was kept off till Friday night, by the clouds and wind. It then came hard enough to settle the business of the Indian Corn and other vegetation to which frost is an enemy. A great deal of Corn will be spoiled by it; and we presume the crop throughout the Northern States will be a light one; but there is said to be much old Corn yet in the hands of the farmers.

Snow fell on Friday night or earlier on the high grounds throughout the interior of this State—the stages that came in to Whitehall on Saturday morning were covered with it.

HEMP.—The Senate, at the late session of Congress, adopted resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Navy for all the information he could procure showing the progress in the cultivation and manufacture of Hemp in this and other countries, the quantity exported and imported within the last two years, and all such facts concerning the growth and manufacture of this article as might be useful for the encouragement of that important interest. In order to collect as much as possible, Mr. Secretary UPDEGRASS invites communications on the subject from all persons who may feel interested in it.

The Whigs of Yates County have nominated SAMUEL G. GAGE, Esq. of Beaton, for the Assembly.

Lieut. Wilkes Reprimanded.

The Naval Court Martial in the case of Com. Wilkes having found him guilty of some of the charges against him and sentenced him to be reprimanded, the Secretary of the Navy has approved the sentence, as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 22d September, 1842. SIR: You have been duly tried by a Court Martial, found guilty of illegally punishing, or causing to be punished, men in the squadron under your command, and sentenced to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, at such time and place as he may deem proper. This sentence is approved. The court which honored you with a command had a right to expect that you would, at least, pay a scrupulous regard to the laws which govern the service, and the now and service of your associates in the service, and in particular, involving the rights of others of her citizens, to be regarded by all as the mildest form in which she could express her displeasure.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, LIEUT. CHARLES WILKES, New-York. A. P. UPDEGRASS.

MELASCHOLU ACCIDENT.—The wife of Mr. B. C. Phillips, Cincinnati, whilst in the act of filling a lamp, on the evening of the 19th inst. with camphine oil, was dreadfully burned, owing to the oil in the can accidentally taking fire, causing it to explode. Her face, shoulders, breast, and hands were so injured that hardly any hopes were entertained of her recovery an hour afterwards.

THE KEESVILLE DISASTER.—The Essex Co. Republican says that the bodies of Elah Beach, and two sons of Mr. Pope and Mr. Peabody, have been found, in addition to those previously known to have been lost by the falling of the bridge over the Ausable at Keesville.

FIRE.—The St. Louis papers of the 12th state that a fire that morning destroyed a large unfinished building owned by Mrs. Corbin. Less about \$4,500.

Two more Steamboats, the Mentor and New-Orleans, have both snagged at the same place, Goose Island, just above Commerce, on the Mississippi, and about 35 miles above the mouth of the Ohio. Both of them have broken in the middle and will prove a total loss, boats and cargo, except the cabin furniture and possibly the engines. At the spot where these accidents occurred, the river is strewn so full with the wrecks of steamboats, that it is called by Pilots, "the Grave Yard."

Mr. Eli Mix, an insane person in the Retreat at Hartford, Ct. committed suicide on the 23d by hanging himself with a handkerchief to his window-sash.

JOE SMITH NOT ARRESTED.—The report that Joe Smith and his accomplice in the attempted assassination of Gov. Boggs, had gone to England, is erroneous. He has been at or about Nauvoo ever since his arrest; for he knew full well that he was safer there than any where else. During this time he has been concealed by day, and now and then seen at night, thinking that after the excitement subsided, he could come forth with impunity. He went up the river on the steamboat Galena, Saturday night the 3d. Six officers had caught the scent and were in warm pursuit. Where his destination none knew; or those who do are Mormons, and they maintain profound silence. It is supposed that Canada will be his first resting place for the present. His influence is on the wane; his sun has already reached its meridian height, and is now on the decline. [St. Louis Rep.]

PAINFUL DEATH.—Edwin, a promising son of Mr. Spencer Hannum, of this village, aged 14 years, was instantly killed yesterday morning in his father's machine shop. He was at work at a grindstone turned by a belt passing round a drum or shaft over head, revolving at the rate of 50 or 60 times a minute. The belt slipped from its place, and in endeavoring to adjust it, his feet became entangled, and he was drawn round with the shaft several times before the machinery could be stopped, and his head shockingly mangled by coming in contact with the joists of the floor above. When released from his perilous situation, a mere gasp was the only sign of life exhibited. [Skanateles Columbian.]

ANOTHER BOAT LOST.—The clerk of the Marquette, from Louisville, informs us of the loss of the steamboat New Orleans. She sunk about 9 o'clock on Monday morning last, having struck the same snag which sunk the Mentor on the evening previous. The machinery and furniture will be saved; the hull and cargo nearly a total loss. We are informed that she is insured at the Cincinnati office for \$14,000. The amount of cargo insured here is about \$3,000. [St. Louis New Era.]

DROWNED.—Mr. Nathaniel Warren, while attempting to pass from one steamboat to another at St. Louis, on Wednesday, stepped between them and was drowned. He was an Englishman, about 50 years old, who had resided for some years at Lexington, Ky. He was on his way to Burlington, Iowa, with his family. His unhappy wife, in a moment of frenzy at the time of the occurrence, attempted to jump aboard, but was prevented.

SUGAR AS MANURE.—A London paper states, that a merchant of Liverpool, engaged in the Brazil trade, has memorialized the Board of Trade to permit the importation into that country of sugar from Brazil to be used as manure. The memorial states: it is rumored, that whereas the new manure guano, cannot be imported for less than 215 per ton, coarse Brazil sugar can be imported at 214 per ton.

GENESEE.—Dr. Mercer, of Adams Co. Mississippi, has lately erected at his own expense, and for the advantage of his vast plantation, and the people who till his lands, a neat church and parsonage house at a cost of over \$30,000. He pays the salary of the minister, \$1,200 a year, besides his "meat and bread." [Episcopal Record.]

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Thursday night last, some thief or thieves entered the office of the agent, Dr. Woodruff, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with intent to rob it. A dividend of \$60,000 had been paid by the city to the Company on the day previous, which was doubtless the object sought for by the thief. The money, however, had been safely deposited elsewhere. [Baltimore Patriot.]

ACCIDENT.—A Mr. Gilbert, from Powfret, in this State, on Wednesday last, was thrown from his carriage near this village, and so injured that he died in three days afterwards. [Rutland (Vt.) Herald.]

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1842. City Taxes make an important item in all discussions, on the eve of local elections. Here it has elicited a fact which, as it may possess more or less interest with tax-payers generally, here or else elsewhere, I will chronicle for the information of your readers. It is that taxes are less in the City of Philadelphia, proper than in any other city in the Union. On property, renting for \$500, the city tax is but \$32, and were there assessments upon personal, as well as real estate, as in other cities, the amount would be much less. It is however proper to state that in addition to this we have a State and County tax, which about treble the amount.

The Horticultural Exhibition has absorbed all other topics; and in the absence of news, writes to keep our editors in good humor. Mr. Tabor's beautiful display of New-York Danes was the first premium. The first Syrian Grapes, from Andalusia, Mr. Biddle's place, made the second award; though, after all, they were not so good as Dunns' Black Hamburg are remarkable for the immense size of the clusters. There were also specimens of Potatoes yielding 300 bushels to the acre; with Tomatoes weighing 2 pounds, a splendid Sago Palm, near