

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Whig General Committee—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, at 7 o'clock.

No Pipe Laying—It is informed that the "City authorities" have already caused experiments to be made on Lead-ers and other pipes used as conduits for the introduction of Croton Water.

For an interesting Letter on Hydrophy in Germany, Literary Notices, and Literary Pastimes, see First Page.

For a thrilling Tale from Blackwood, see Last Page.

The City Police.

That our City needs urgently a new and more efficient organization of its Police Department no one doubts or is unwilling to confess.

The provisions of the Ordinance reported by the Committee are briefly these:—The Chief Officer of the Department of Police shall be called the Superintendent of Police.

The Police of the City shall be divided into three classes and so arranged that the terms of these classes of six years shall expire at different periods.

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Melancholy Shipwrecks.—We learn from the Boston papers that the barque Isadore, Capt. Leander Foss, belonging to Kennebunk, Me., sailed thence on Wednesday morning, 30th ult., for New-Orleans, and was totally lost in the easterly gale of the same night, on Maxwell's beach, near Cape Neddock, York, Me.

On the same night the schooner James Clark, Capt. Beck, of and from St. John, N. B. via Portland, for Boston, went ashore on Rye Beach, New-Hampshire, and six passengers perished.

The horrible cruelty said to have been perpetrated in Cincinnati upon an old lady by her children—of which we published something some days since—has been made the subject of investigation by a Committee of Methodist clergymen; and to the disgrace of humanity we regret to say that it is found to be true.

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Trial of Alexander.—The following testimony was taken on the trial of Alexander on Friday: Wm. Russell (special constable in the Mayor's office) sworn.—I have seen the prisoner before; saw him first at the Mayor's office on the morning he was arrested, about 7 o'clock; went down stairs to his cell to see him; asked him "what was the cause of his doing it?" The prisoner replied, "that they had some altercation about some money."

Wm. Young, Captain of the Night Police, sworn.—I have seen the prisoner before in the cell of the Mayor's office on the morning of the 27th of July last; had some conversation with him on that occasion.

Mr. Bramble was called and sworn.—I am one of the Mayor's Police; I saw the prisoner before; the first time in the lock-up room under the Mayor's office on the morning of the 27th of July last. I had a conversation with the prisoner.

Mr. Reed objected to any further statement of the conversations of the prisoner, on the ground that the terror and excitement of the prisoner precluded his making a statement of any coherency, or of which he could have had at the time any distinct notion.

Mr. Porter, for the commonwealth, contended that there was no influence exercised over the mind of this prisoner that would exclude his confessions.

Mr. Pope followed in reply to Mr. Porter, and contended that the slightest ground of hope or fear was sufficient to prevent the prisoner from being made an instrument of his own conviction.

Mr. Attorney General Johnson contended that all this did not touch the admissibility of the evidence; it went merely to its credibility, and must be enforced to the jury.

At the afternoon session Mr. Dallas commenced his argument to exclude the testimony of Mr. Bramble in relation to the conversation between him and the prisoner.

Friday, 10 A. M.—The Court having given the subject, as to the inadmissibility of the evidence in reference to the confessions of the prisoner, the most careful examination, and after considering all the circumstances, have determined to admit it, for reasons which will be stated hereafter.

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cast off there—that he wanted to gain her; he saw that nothing would get her but wealth—he made up his mind to leave home, and never to return again unless he returned with wealth—that he said he was bound to have it, if he took life for it. I then asked him when he arrived in the city here. He told me he had come in that morning in the cars; that he had stopped at Mr. Sanderson's, took some refreshments there, and then went out—he said he walked down the street as far as the corner—he did not know the streets. When he got there the first place he saw open was Mr. Lougee's office; he went over and offered him or gave him a Missour note. Some altercation took place between him and Mr. Lougee in relation to the note. Mr. Lougee cried down the note, and he held the note up, until the word he was given; as soon as Mr. Lougee gave the word he, he recollected then making a pass at him, but where or how it struck him he could not say. He then left and ran. Here Mr. Young came into the police office, and our conversation stopped.

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Death of Sheriff Morris—New Candidates.—Lecturers and Lectures—Mr. Eddie, &c.—Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1842.

Through the divisions of our political adversaries, who had two different candidates in the field for each of the offices, the Whig candidates for the Sheriff and Treasurer, were elected a year ago for the usual term of three years; and the influence and patronage of these valuable offices placed in the hands of the Whigs.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury by his lecture last evening, originally delivered before your Mercantile Association, and now reprinted in our paper, has done more to enlighten the public mind than any other man of our country.

Dr. Peter's Lozenges.—The great and constantly increasing demand for Peter's Medicinal Lozenges, and the number of almost miraculous cures which they have performed, has created a great excitement, not only in the minds of our countrymen, but throughout the world.

Dr. Biddle appears again in the morning papers with No. 5 of his letters. His suggestions of retrenchment of certain offices and expenditures will bring upon him a brood of wasps in the shape of "hirelings and underlings," as Amos Kendall was accustomed to speak of his fellow office holders in subordinate capacities, whose sting will be fully as vindictive as Bank stockholders.

Storm on the Upper Lakes.—The steamer B. Hill at Buffalo brings to the advertiser news of the storm on the Upper Lakes. The storm was very severe on Lake Michigan and the schr Bancroft was known to be ashore at the north of the St. Joseph's river.

Steamboat Disaster.—The Mobile Tribune, of the 24th ult., states that the steamboat Medora, Captain Callier, struck a snag, on the 22d ult. about four miles above McGrew's shoals, and sunk almost immediately. She was freighted with staves and nine bales of cotton.

Mrs. Parlin, who lectured in Tammany Hall some weeks since, under the auspices of Slamm and his Power Mug associates, has petitioned for a divorce from her husband. The Providence Chronicle stated the fact some days since, and the Plebeian and Providence Express very ferociously pronounced it "a gross tissue of falsehood and malignity;" but the Chronicle publishes the petition of the amiable lady and thus rather casts a shade over the veracity of the Dorr organs.

Dreadful Disaster.—A melancholy accident happened a day or two ago on the sugar plantation of Mr. G. RINER, of the parish of St. Charles.—In consequence of some neglect on the part of the negro engineer, the boiler of the sugar house exploded, tearing up the timbers and destroying the building in which they stood. Five negro hands were killed upon the spot; a sixth died a few hours after the accident. Three or four others escaped with only a few inconsiderable wounds and bruises.

Death by Lock-Jaw.—Merrick, a son of Mr. Merrick Houghton, of Amherst, a lad of about 14 years of age, died of this distressing malady on Tuesday evening, the 23d ult. Some three or four weeks previous, the lad received a wound on the leg, inflicted by the larch on a gate which swung together as he was passing through on horseback. The injury was supposed to be no more than an ordinary flesh wound, which would soon heal. The leg was opened, after the decease of the boy, and a piece of his pantaloons was found buried in the wound, which was probably the cause of the fatal termination of the injury.

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GREAT FIRE IN OSWEGO.—The Oswego Herald of Thursday states that a very destructive fire broke out the day before in the flour mill of Fitzhugh & Co. and raged for a long time—consuming a great amount of valuable property. The following particulars are from the Oswego Herald:—The fire swept with fearful rapidity over blocks Nos. 45 and 63, lying between First-street and the river, consuming all the buildings on them and four dwellings, and a number of out-buildings on the adjoining block, fronting on the east side of First-street.

On block 45 were five buildings, the flouring mill and warehouses occupied by H. Fitzhugh & Co. and owned by Gerrit Smith. They were all burnt down, with their contents, consisting of wheat, flour and merchandise. The books and papers of Messrs. Fitzhugh & Co. were mostly lost. The buildings were insured, we understand, to the amount of \$15,000, the contents were partially insured.

The buildings burnt on block 63 were the four story warehouse owned by Luther Wright, the flouring mill of Truman Wilman, a two story warehouse of Luther Wright, the flouring mill occupied by the same gentleman, and owned by the Commercial Bank; the plaster mill, machine shop and lumber yard of Ebenezer Ames. Most of the flour in the mills of Messrs. Wilman and Wright was rolled out. Mr. Wilman was insured to the amount of \$15,000 and Mr. Wright \$13,000.

Of the dwellings burnt, fronting on First street, two were owned by Jesse Bennett, one by Simon Bates, and occupied by J. B. Johnson, and one by Col. T. S. Morgan, who was insured at the North Western Insurance Office. A blacksmith shop, belonging to Philander Rathbun, adjoining these buildings on the corner of First and Seneca streets, was burnt, with a number of small buildings in the rear.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Gout, or Inflammation of the stomach, all proceed from the same cause, being an acidity of the stomach, eructation of wind, distress after eating, oppression of the precordia, headache and nausea, continuing for several days, or a week, or other peculiar symptoms known only to the sufferer. For these and other kindred diseases, a new remedy has dawned upon the world, having for its object the relief of suffering humanity.

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