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THE TRIBUNE.

Literary Notices.

Thulia, a Poem. By Dr. J. C. PALMER of the United States Navy. New-York: S. Colman.

This work is a poetical celebration of the adventures of one of the vessels attached to the Exploring Expedition—the Flying Fish, formerly a New-York Pilot Boat—but fitted up for the Southern Cruise and designated in the Poem of Doctor PALMER by the more euphonious and no less appropriate name of "Thulia."

"Sweet lady! by whose early care, My frail and tender bud was nursed; And mid whose bower of golden hair My petals into fragrance burst;

"Green as my leaves thy blooming youth— Pure as my breath thy holy vow; Immaculate thy virgin truth As the white blossom on thy brow;

"The limpid dews from heaven that wept Upon me in the summer air, While under my stem they sweetly crept, Were not so sparkling as the tear That in thy sunny eyelid shone.

"And when those modest blushes stooped To nestle in a lover's breast, My tiny leaflets also drooped, And with thy roses were caressed;

"So, in a faithful heart, we heard The echo of his plighted word."

There is an appendix to the work, presenting a prose narrative of the cruise of the Flying Fish, which gives a thrilling account of the fearful perils which that Southern Expedition involved.

"The next day (10th) was spent at the pumps, for the sea topped over the schooner and threatened to engulf her. Every seam leaked. Every stitch of clothes was wet; and every bed inundated. The men had to swathe their feet in blankets lest they should freeze; and as the driving sleet fell upon their garments, it congealed there and encased them with ice.

"They had now made the second rendezvous, lat. 64 degrees S., long. 90 degrees W.; but as there was no sign of the Peacock, Mr. WALKER thought it his duty to take advantage of a fair wind and proceed on his course.

"The schooner had become involved, by drifting, at an imperceptible rate, within the barrier, while the passage behind her was gradually closed by ice returning from the north.

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR. WHOLE NO. 524.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

VOL. II. NO. 212. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1842.

THE BURNING OF THE GEN. PRATT.

The destruction of this steamer by fire is confirmed. She had on board at the time about twenty cabin and about five hundred deck passengers.

THE HATTEN DIFFICULTY.

A letter from Havana in the New-Orleans Bee gives the following explanation of the capture, by a Haytian vessel, of two Spanish ships, laden with flour—in consequence of which, as we stated yesterday, the Governor of Cuba has fitted out a squadron to make reprisals.

THE NEGROES.

The negroes declare that they were driven to this act of piracy by famine, and that they were perishing of hunger, as the late earthquake had destroyed every thing they possessed.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FREE WEST.

Private Correspondence of the Tribune. WILLIAM P. O. Erie Co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1842.

I have for the last ten years been a subscriber to the N. Y. Mercury and universally paid in advance, and have now paid to Oct. 1843.

I am disposed to bolster up the doings of one John Tyler. Such a paper I will not take, nor any which will countenance the acts of so treacherous and ungrateful a wretch as that same John Tyler has proved himself to be.

You may think, from the result of our late Election, the Whigs of Erie County have nearly all turned Loco-Foco, Tyler, or something else; but it is not the case; the stuff is still here—and we want papers that are Whig, whose editors will stand to the rack, fodder or no fodder, (as the saying is); that will show to the People what Cap. Tyler has professed to be, and what he now actually is.

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We learn from the St. Louis papers that Henry Johnson has been found guilty of participating in the murder of Major Floyd, perpetrated some months ago near St. Louis.

An Abolition Convention in Utica—Going the whole Hog—The Church (as it is) assailed—Riots, Disorder, &c. &c.

[We beg leave beforehand to assure the Supreme Court of this State that we publish the following letter without malice (other than "legal") toward any one, and certainly with no idea of endorsing either the acts spoken of, or the writer's view of them. The letter is so rich, however, that we cannot monopolize the enjoyment of it. Ed. Tribune.]

H. G.—We had one of the tallest Abolition Conventions at Utica last week that ever came off in these diggings. It lasted three days—I attended two days. We had Lloyd Garrison and Abby Kelley and other heavy artillery on hand, and the way they "put in the scientific ticks" ag'in the "peculiar institution" and its northern aiders and abettors was a caution to all "man-stealers."

There was a fellow named Stephen S. Foster, from your granite State of N. H. They call him the (modern) "martyr Stephen," 'cause as how he has been mobbed several times down East, for his exceeding boldness of utterance—he called John Tyler "a pirate" in the course of his remarks, and was interrupted by some genteel puppy in the crowd calling out "That's a lie!"

Abby and other leading speakers, in the course of the debate, had promised that the Pro-Slavery Clergy should be "skinned from head to heel" before the Convention rose. But so protracted were some of the discussions, especially upon the proposition to form a Central N. Y. Anti-Slavery Society (which was strenuously opposed by the Utica priests and Levites, on the ground that such an organization, if now formed, would go forth to the world with the no-government, no-Sabbath, no-religion order attributed to Garrison and his friends—and therefore it was best to defer it), that Thursday evening arrived and the clergy hadn't got their "skinning" yet, though the Convention had been in session three days.

The Maryland State Colonization Society has held another meeting, prior to the embarkation of a lot of emigrants for Cape Palmas. Dr. M. Gill, a young colonist of fine talents, and who has been some twelve years in Africa, addressed the meeting, and was followed by ex-Governor Pinney. The following touching incident was related at the meeting, which is worth publishing at the North.

The Rev. Amos Herring, a colonist from Liberia, who is reputed a pious and most worthy colored minister, in the employ of the Methodist Missionary Society, being on a visit to the United States, took passage a few days since in the rail road line from New-York to Philadelphia, on his way to this city, with a view to sail in the vessel about to depart from this port for Africa, on his return to his missionary labors. The day was extremely cold on account of the snow-storm, and he was not permitted to ride in the cars with the gentlemen who were "not guilty of a skin colored like his own," but was thrust into the "negro car," where there was no stove. The result was that he suffered an attack of pleurisy on the passage, which has confined him to his bed ever since, and his life is supposed to be in imminent hazard.

Dr. Goheen, the late Mission Physician from Africa, being casually in the city, on his way to Virginia, visited him yesterday with Dr. McGill, and knowing the worth of Mr. Herring by personal acquaintance during his long sojourn at Monrovia, he manifested a becoming interest in his case, and expressed great anxiety as to the probable fatal termination of his disease.

What a sad commentary does this instance afford of the cruelty of that prejudice, which the colored people are doomed to suffer in this "white man's country." Surely this prejudice ought to relax towards a free citizen of our American Colony in Liberia, a man who is a gentleman in his appearance and deportment, and with a Christian Missionary of exemplary character and usefulness. Humanity will mourn in this estimable man should be a sacrifice to this unreasonable and inhuman prejudice. Nor can I believe, that if Mr. Herring had been permitted by the conductor to take a seat with the other passengers and been protected from the cold, that any gentleman would have objected, be he from the North or the South. The fault is not with the passengers, but with the "rule" by which the conductor is governed, and the life of this useful man will, I fear, be the forfeit. Ten years ago no such rule would have been enforced in the North, and it is probably only another of the fruits of the misguided Abolitionists of the North, which has unhappily embittered prejudice where it existed before, and created it where it was not. At all events, it furnishes the nominal free colored people of this country another exemplification of the reasons which should urge them to flee from this prejudice to the "city of refuge" opened for them in Liberia, where, according to the testimony of Dr. McGill, they will secure the rights of free citizenship in their fatherland, and find in every man a brother. Mr. Herring, though now dangerously ill, expresses great anxiety to return in the vessel about to sail, and says that he would go back to Africa in her if he was only able to "crawl on board."

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Politics in Indiana.

Correspondence of The Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Ia. Dec. 2, 1842.

You will see by the date of this that I am on the ground and do not intend to disappoint you relative to correspondence from Indianapolis. This will be merely an introductory epistle, giving you a bird's-eye view of the state of matters and parties here, leaving definite and accomplished results to be noted in succeeding letters.

Next Monday the Legislature convenes. Parties stand exactly as follows: Senate 30 Whigs, 20 Locos. House 46 Whigs, 54 Locos, and the seat of one of the Whigs contested; thus giving the Whig party two majority on joint ballot. But if the strong Loco-Foco majority in the House should, in defiance of law, reason and justice, by main party strength, oust the Whig whose seat is contested, and who is as fairly entitled to it as any member elect, it would narrow the matter down to a tie. Col. Casey (Loco-Foco), who pretended to have been elected in the Vanderburgh and Posey Senate District last August and thereupon claimed the seat of Senator Pitcher, (Whig) has at last concluded that he had "better let it be," and resigned to the Governor. His Excellency has not ordered a new election for the simple reason that Col. Casey had no seat to resign. The Colonel's magnanimity, therefore, has turned out to be all moonshine.

As to United States Senator, the prospect is decidedly the most favorable for the Whigs, as you will see by the above statement of parties. The Loco-Focos are asserting, however, that there are two or three impracticable Whigs who will not go with the bulk of the party. This is denied by their friends, and justly too. I think. The Loco-Foco Senator from Wayne, Judge Hoover, will vote with the Whigs on the election of Senator, in accordance with the wishes of his constituents who are Whig by 1,500 majority. Who the Whig candidate will be I cannot say. The general opinion seems to be favorable to Hon. O. H. SMITH, the present Senator; but the Whig members themselves will, of course, in good time, decide this question. The Loco-Foco candidate is Gen. T. A. Howard. He is opposed to a Bank, a Tariff for Protection, the Land Bill, &c.; but has a peculiar and inimitable system of finance of his own, which he developed in a letter as follows: "I was in favor of Treasury Notes, and voted in favor of issuing them when I was in the last Congress. I am yet of opinion that they furnish a valuable circulation, and be a valuable medium in the transactions of society. I refer to their denomination. They should be reduced so far as to enter into the smaller dealings." This most deleterious scheme which is to convert the Treasury Department into a Government Bank, and its Secretary into a peddler of shill-pasters from sixpence up to a thousand dollars, does not seem to go down very smoothly with the Indiana Democracy. Not a single leading man of that party has dared to take upon himself the responsibility of endorsing it, and but one Loco-Foco press in the State has republished it. It has depended for circulation and general publicity entirely upon the Whig press, and they very unkindly, have made the General's pecuniary financial system an object of ridicule. Yet the party go for him, for every Loco-Foco member was nominated, on a pledge to go for "Howard and Democracy," the Treasury Note letter not having then been published by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. You will recollect that Mr. Woodbury, in his Treasury Report of '37, broached the same doctrine.

On the 9th of January next the Locos hold their State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant. Either Mr. Palmer, ex-Treasurer of State, or Mr. Whitcomb, ex-Commissioner of the Land Office, stand I think the best chance for the nomination for the first office. The Lieutenant will be either Mr. Kennedy, M. C. or Mr. Chamberlain, ex-Senator. The Whigs hold their State Convention January 17th. Gov. BIGGER, the present excellent incumbent, and one of the most popular Governors Indiana has ever had, will be renominated by acclamation. Mr. JOHN H. BRADLEY, member of the last and present Legislature from La Porte County, and a valuable legislator, will very probably be the nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

A definite step in relation to the State Debt will be taken this session. What that step will be I cannot say. You and your readers, however, can rest assured that it will not be Repudiation.—That the Legislature this winter may repudiate those bonds of the State fraudulently obtained from her agents which are yet in the hands of the original owners is not only possible but probable; but that they will repudiate any bonds which are in the hands of innocent third parties is impossible. I shall keep you correctly advised as to the movements in this matter.

The State will be distracted somehow, I guess, and fairly too; for the state of parties in the two houses will effectually prevent any cheating on either side.

You will probably see in to-day's Journal an obituary article announcing the death of Dr. Kennedy, Loco Senator elect from Shelby County.—This is a mistake. He has been dangerously ill, and all yesterday every one here believed that he was dead, a rumor to that effect having arrived in town from his County. This afternoon we have authorized information that he is yet alive but still dangerous, and will not be here at the opening of the session.

Gen. Howard is in town awaiting his fate. The most of the Indiana Delegation to Congress left a few days since.

The North-West Coast.—Some apprehension exists that a settled design is entertained by Great Britain of disputing our claim to the territory beyond the Rocky Mountains and the whole Pacific coast in that quarter. A letter to the Editor of the Globe from an officer of the United States ship Dale, belonging to the Pacific Squadron, dated "Bay of Panama, Sept. 23, 1842," contains the following paragraph:

We sailed from Callao 7th instant, in company with the frigate United States, (Commodore Jones's flag-ship), and sloop-of-war Cyane; but we separated from them, and bore up for this port on the seventh day out. Just previously to our departure, two British ships-of-war, (the razez Dublin, and sloop-of-war Champlain) sailed thence on secret service! Of course, this mysterious movement of Admiral Thomas elicited a thousand conjectures as to his destination; the most probable of which seemed to be, that he was bound for the northwest coast of Mexico, where, it is surmised, a British station is to be located, in accordance with a secret convention between the Mexican and English Governments! And it is among the *on dit* in the squadron, that the frigate, the Cyane, and the Dale, are to rendezvous as soon as practicable at Monterey, to keep an eye upon John Bull's movements in that quarter.

FIRE AT FLUSHING.—The barn and out-buildings, together with a large quantity of hay, belonging to Walter Farrington, Esq. were destroyed by fire on Monday evening last. Insurance only \$500.

TRIAL OF ALEXANDER.

The charge of Judge BARTON at Philadelphia, in the case of Alexander, indicted for the murder of Lougee, is thus summed up by the correspondent of the Union:

The learned Judge said, that in relation to the defence of insanity, set forth by the prisoner, the ground of proof rested with the defendant; and that if the jury were convinced beyond a doubt, a reasonable doubt, that such was the case, that they must acquit the prisoner; but if they were not satisfied as to that, and they thought that the crime was committed in the act of self-defence, then their verdict should be accordingly; that though the indictment contained only one count for murder, still it laid within the province of the jury to say whether it was murder in the first degree, the second degree, or manslaughter; to the latter of which crimes the charge of the learned Judge decidedly inclined—that if they thought the prisoner entered the store or office of Lougee with the intent to rob, then the prisoner was guilty of murder in the first degree; but that if they had a reasonable doubt upon his going there to steal, that doubt was the property of the prisoner, and they must acquit him of that charge, and go to the consideration of the charge of manslaughter—which is "the unlawful killing of another without malice either expressed or implied."

The learned Judge referred at great length and with much indignation to the conduct of officer Bramble, and the habit of officers' going into the cells of prisoners after they had been arrested, and when they were laboring under the effects of the excitement the deed they had committed had produced; and by any means, directly or indirectly, obtaining confessions from them. He spoke at great length in relation to the law of manslaughter, but left most of the facts of the case, after a full and careful recapitulation of the evidence, to the jury—a matter which some of your New York judges would do well to imitate. The charge occupied nearly two hours in the delivery, and it was one of the most able, well-written charges I have ever heard.

Two brothers-in-law named Frank McDaniel and Joseph Adherkin had an affray at Dresden, Tennessee, on the 19th ult., in which the latter was almost instantaneously killed by a stab with a pit saw file. McDaniel was immediately taken into custody. Both parties were drunk.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, December 13.

VICK CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—Before Vice-Chancellor McCoun. DECISIONS.—Cyrus W. Field vs. Jared W. Bell and others.—The complainant, some time since, filed a bill setting forth that he held to Mr. Bell for the purpose of printing the newspaper called the New Era, a quantity of paper, the value of which was \$1,000, for which Bell gave him \$500, drawn by John Gerred, 3 of which were payable to Gerred's own order, and endorsed by him, and 2 in favor of Mr. Bell. Mr. B. assigned to Gerred for his security a claim he held against the corporation for printing, which claim Gerred made over to complainant. Bell subsequently sold the New Era, and claims against the corporation, to Parker Godwin, Wm. C. Bryant and Jm. G. Boggs, payments for which were to be made in notes. These notes, to the extent of \$824, Bell promised to give the complainant, and take up four of the notes of Gerred, but after such refusal to do so, and an injunction was prayed for, and granted, distraining Godwin & Co. from giving the notes to Bell. Motion is now made that the injunction be dissolved. Motion granted, costs to abide the event.

Ruth Gildersteel vs. Samuel Gildersteel.—Application on the part of the wife, for an order compelling the husband to allow alimony, and also furnish her with her own maintenance, and to pay her a bill of divorce on the ground of infidelity. The husband owned a house in Delancy-st. He is an industrious carman, and member of the city watch. He presented evidence of an excellent character, while that of his wife is decidedly the reverse. The Court stated that she was wrong in filing the bill, instead of being the complainant she could be proceeded against as a defendant for gross neglect of duty. Application denied.

Barbara J. Carroll vs. Christian H. Sands, and others.—Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Faber, and others, loaned \$100,000 on property No. 3 Perry-street, and Mr. Sands bought it at the sale under foreclosure. He claimed the rent of Mr. Brown the tenant, and threatened a suit of ejectment. The plaintiff filed a bill stating that the property had belonged to the estate of her father, Matthew Carroll, which estate should be sold to satisfy the mortgage, and that she was entitled to the rent of \$20,000. It was not so divided, but this property was sold to her brother by the executor in 1839, and mortgaged by him. She denied the validity of the transaction, and asked, and obtained, injunction restraining defendant from proceeding against Mr. Brown.

The defendants still went on, and obtained judgment in an ejectment suit. Motion is now made to dissolve injunction, which is denied. Also on the part of complainant for attachment against defendant and their attorney in violation of the injunction by proceeding with the suit. Granted in the sum of \$250 each, and they vacate judgement and pay costs. Motion for leave to file a supplementary bill denied.

John Rankin vs. Francis Price and others.—Ordered that the subject be referred to Master Wheeler to examine the parties, and report whether \$1044 paid to Geo. P. Oakley on a sale of mortgaged premises, belonged to Francis or to Robert M. Price, rather to be made within 20 days.

Susan Ann De Roe vs. Ann Fay and others.—A claim against the solicitor for moneys in his hands, received from the sale of store and lot 120 West-street. Ordered, that Mr. Sears, the solicitor, pay the money in his hands into Court's care.

John Forbes vs. Andrew Mercer, Jr.—The Master's decision is affirmed to abide the event.

Common Pleas.—F. W. Frankkie vs. James Gemmill.—Action to recover damages for injuries done to a building in Broadway in excavating for cellar adjoining the case has been on for some days. It appears that the damage was done by a tenant of plaintiff interfering and stopping the work, and by a heavy rain-storm washing away the sand. The defendant took all reasonable care. Verdict for defendant.

Cheap Publications.

THE LAST OF THE BARONS, By BELWEE, will probably be published the latter part of the present week. Agents can be supplied at this Office on the same terms as from the Publishers.

- ALISON'S SPLENDID HISTORY OF EUROPE IN 46 Numbers. The first No. is ready... 25 cents. THE TWO ADMIRALS, a Tale by Cooper... 25 cents. OLIVER TWIST, by Dickens... 50 cents. RODRICK RANDOM, by Cooper... 25 cents. WING AND WING, (Cooper's last)... 25 cents. LIEBIG'S ANIMAL CHEMISTRY... 25 cents. LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY... 25 cents. DICKEN'S AMERICAN NOTES... 12 cents. PAULINE, a Tale of Normandy... 12 cents. WESTERN CAPTIVE, or Times of Tecumseh... 12 cents. UNITED IRISHMEN, THE LIVES OF... 12 cents. LIFE AND TIMES OF LOUIS PHILIPPE... 25 cents. MORLEY ERNSTIN... 18 cents. LIFE OF HENRY CLAY... 64 cents. PHANTOM SHIP, or Tales of the Sea, by Marry... 12 cents. THE BACHELOR AND OTHER TALES, by the late Samuel L. Knapp... 25 cents. THE NEIGHBORS, a Tale of Every-day Life... 25 cents. LETTERS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS... 25 cents. RACZY, GLOPEDIA, (Sarmata) No. 1... 25 cents. SARGENT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Jan. No. 25... 25 cents. DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES, by URE, in 5 parts of 300 pages each—first part... 12 cents. HANDY ANDY—16 numbers now ready, each... 12 cents. HECTOR O'HALLORAN and His Man, Anthony... 12 cents. O'Tool's 7 numbers now ready, each... 12 cents. THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII... 25 cents. RINGLET, THE LAST OF THE... 25 cents. PELHAM, DISOWNED, AND OTHERS OF BULWER'S, EACH... 25 cents. SELF-DEVOTION, or Katherine Randolph... 25 cents. NABOB AT HOME, or The Return to England... 25 cents.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR FURUNCLES ON THE FACE, BRUISES, BUBLES, CHARBONS, &c. &c. OR OF ALL HEAD ENLARGEMENTS OF THE BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYMPLECTIC SYMPTOMS, SCALDING OF THE LIPS, OR OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR FURUNCLES ON THE FACE, BRUISES, BUBLES, CHARBONS, &c. &c. OR OF ALL HEAD ENLARGEMENTS OF THE BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYMPLECTIC SYMPTOMS, SCALDING OF THE LIPS, OR OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR FURUNCLES ON THE FACE, BRUISES, BUBLES, CHARBONS, &c. &c. 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