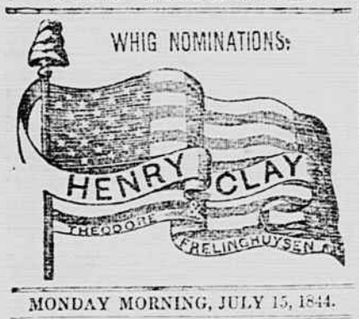
THE TRIBUNE.



MONDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1844.

☞ **In Democratic Whig General Committee**, July 2, 1844.—*Resolved*, That the Democratic Whig Electors of the City and County of New-York, be requested to assemble in their respective Wards, on Monday Evening, the 15th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing five persons to represent them in a County Convention, to select thirteen Delegates to the City and County to the State Convention at Syracuse.

Resolved, That the said County Convention be requested to meet on Monday Evening the 22d instant, at 6 o'clock, at the Broadway House.

The following are designated as the places of meeting for the several Wards:

1st Ward,	Thresher's Broad-street Hotel.	
2d	"	Jones's Second Ward Hotel.
3d	"	North River Coffee House.
4th	"	Shakspeare Hotel.
5th	"	Marion House.
6th	"	National Hall.
7th	"	At such place as Ward Committee designate.
8th	"	Howard House.
9th	"	Kentucky Hall.
10th	"	At such place as Ward Committee designate.
11th	"	Manhattan Hall.
12th	"	At such place as Ward Committee designate.
13th	"	No. 5 Sheriff street.
14th	"	Broadway House.
15th	"	Constitution Hall.
16th	"	7th Avenue and 19th-street.
17th	"	Henry Clay House.

By order, N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Chairman.
JOSEPH P. PIERSON, J. H. HOBART HAWS, } Secretaries. jy11 4t

☞ **Protection and Free Trade**—an elementary exposition of the Tariff Question, showing *why* and *how* Protection increases the rewards of Industry and conduces to National Prosperity, by H. GREELEY—is now for sale at this office. A neat and close pamphlet of 16 pages. The respective positions of Messrs. CLAY and POLK in regard to the Tariff are clearly shown. The several objections and cavils of opponents to Protection are fairly met and disposed of. Price $15 per thousand copies.

Louisiana Election.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS—Second District.

Parishes.	*Whig.* 1841. Thibodaux.	*Loco.* Labranche.	*Whig.* '43. White.	*Loco.* Labranche.
Ascension	209	235	92	139
Assumption	213	299	83	204
Jefferson	3 maj		165	193
Orleans, 2d Munic	170 "		466	355
Do. Algiers	9	39	5	52
Lafourche Inter.	353	120	226	120
St. Charles	17 maj.		64	54
St. James	279	237	140	132
St. John Baptist	62 maj.		35	96
Terrebonne	251	62	107	132
Total	1566	965	1433	1482

Whig majority 601, Last year, 49 Loco.
Whig gain in one District 650.

RESULTS—*so far as ascertained.* CONGRESS:
1st Dist. JOHN SLIDELL, Loco, elected—no. op.
IId. B. G. THIBODAUX, Whig gain, 601 maj.
IIId. JOHN B. DAWSON, Loco, reelected—no op.
IVth. Not heard from; strong hopes of Judge LOUIS BORDELON, Whig.

☞ The 1st District the Whigs might not have carried on a Summer vote, when so many citizens are away, at least until the Elliott controversy is settled. The IIId we should have had, but the Whig Candidate, Gen. PHILEMON THOMAS, declined on account of his great age (over 80;) when it was too late to rally on another.

Legislature and Convention.

Besides Members of Congress, the People of Louisiana vote at this time for Members of the Legislature and of a Convention to revise the State Constitution. The result, so far as heard, is as follows:

PARISH OF ASCENSION.
Senate..*Kenner, W. 246 Welham, Loco, ...189
House..*Landry, W. 234 Minor, do.....209
Convention.—*Kenner, W. and *Trist, Loco.

ASSUMPTION.
Senate.—*Allen, W. 237; Nicolas, Loco, 195.
House.—*Le Blanc, W. 339; *Torrillion, L. 229; Martin, L. 209.
Convention.—*Pugh, *Bourg and *Taylor, Whigs.

LAFOURCHE INTERIEUR.
Senate.—*Allen, Whig, 333; Nicolas, Loco, 131.
House.—*Bush, *Cole, *Le Blanc, Whigs.
Convention.—*Pugh, *Beatty, *Aubert, *Guion, W.

TERREBONNE.
Senate.—Allen, Whig, 252; Nicolas, Loco, 72.
House.—*Caruthers, Loco; no other candidate.
Convention.—*Winder, Loco.

☞ The three last named Counties form a Senatorial District, returning Allen to the Senate by 414, and Pugh as Senatorial Delegate to the Convention, by 515.

ST. JAMES.
Senate..*Kenner, W..271 Welham, Loco....236
House..*Winchester .230 Parent.....219
"Gaudet, ...279 Bourgeois 234
Convention.....*Kenner, (Senatorial,) *Roman, *Winchester, Whigs.

ST. JOHN BAPTISTE.
House..*Boudousquie, Whig. *Convention*..*do.

ST. CHARLES.
Senate..*Garcia, W. *House*..*Brou, W. *Convention*..*Amant, W.

JEFFERSON.
Senate..Doubtful: probably *Livaudais, Loco.
House..*Laizer, W. [Returns not complete.]
Convention..*Conrad, W. and *Preston, Lo, (Sen.)

☞ TERREBONNE, which contains at least five Whigs to one Loco, has chosen Caruthers, Loco, to the House, simply because no Whig would stand as a candidate! It would be hard if this should lose the House, though we think it cannot.

IIId Congressional District.

POINT COUPEE.
House.—*Van Winkle, Whig, (gain,) 143. Chiz, Loco, 117.
Convention.—*Porche and *Ledoux, Locos.

☞ Vote last year 29 Whig to 101 Loco.

ST. TAMMANY.
Senate.—*Gen. Daniel Edwards, Whig, gain, beating T. G. Davidson, Loco incumbent; 140 votes
House.—Whigs lose a Delegate by 16. *Strother, Loco.
Convention.—*M. G. Penn, (Senatorial) Loco, by 17. *Currier, Loco.

☞ Last year, vote 52 Whig to 154 Loco.

IBERVILLE.
House..Hebert, W., beaten 21 by Welch, Ind.
Convention..*Z. Labauve, Whig, by *one* majority.
Do. Senat. T. W. Chinn, W. 55 behind Buhler, L.

☞ West Baton Rouge is the balance of the District, and is expected to give Chinn 70 or 80 majority, and elect him.

☞ Vote 165 Whig to 216 Loco last year.

LIVINGSTON.
House..*Watterson, W. g'n. *Convention*, *McRae, L.
☞ Vote last year 39 Whig, 150 Loco.

ST. HELENA.
House..*Day, Loco. *Convention*, *Burton, Loco.
☞ Last year, 111 Whig, 175 Loco.

WASHINGTON.
House..*Bickham, L. *Convention*, *Bromfield, L.
☞ Last year, 113 Whig, 170 Loco.

EAST FELICIANA.
House..*Perkins, W. 239. Flaker, Loco, (not opposed,) 410.
Convention..*Saunders, W. *Dunn, *Scott, Locos.
☞ Last year Whig 212, Loco 243.

CARROLL.
Vote close, but Locos expected to have it by a dozen votes. This is part of a doubtful District.
☞ Last year 70 Whig, 117 Loco.

PLAQUEMINE.
Senate...*Leonard, Lo. *House*..*Wadsworth, do.
☞ Last year, Whig 36; Loco 310.

ST. BERNARD.
House..*Whig Delegate. *Convention*, *do.
* Elected.

RECAPITULATION.

SENATE.—The election of Gen. Edwards secures a Whig majority. It will probably stand 10 to 7.

HOUSE.—*Whig*—Orleans 7, St. Bernard 1, Ascension 1, Assumption 1, Jefferson 1, Lafourche Interior 3, St. James 2, St. Charles 1, St. John Baptist 1, Point Coupee 1, East Feliciana 1, Livingston 1—Total so far, 21.

Loco-Foco—Orleans 3, Plaquemine 1, St. Tammany 1, Assumption 1, Terrebonne 1, East Feliciana 1, St. Helena 1, Washington 1—10. Iberville (doubtful) 1.

BURGLARY.—The Broker's Office of Mr. J. Thompson, 52 Wall-street, was recently entered, probably by means of false keys, and an attempt made to open the vault, but to no purpose, it being secured by one of Day & Newell's locks, which had recently been placed on the door.

Clay, Polk and the Tariff.

That the *Albany Argus* and kindred prints should struggle to defeat the principles and measures of the Whigs by defaming the personal character of Mr. Clay, is not surprising in the present desperate condition of their party. We are prepared for any amount of calumny, any recklessness of malignity. But that the Argus should seriously attempt to convince the public that Messrs. CLAY and POLK stand on the same ground with regard to the Tariff, is a stretch of audacity which certainly is not honest and can by no probability be politic. If there is one thing which the People of this Union do generally know, it is that Henry Clay is a prominent, steadfast friend of the Protective Policy, while James K. Polk has been all his life opposed to it. Surely a thousand dexterous glosses cannot confuse the public mind on this point. And yet the Argus of Saturday ventures to say that

"*The Whigs dare not present their great leader in the position in which he has placed himself*, by his public congress and his recent avowals of opinion on the Tariff. They know that he and Gov. POLK occupy the same ground on this subject—and all their efforts to conceal the fact, by garbling and falsifying language, will only serve to fasten it more firmly in the minds of those upon whom it is designed to operate—and to increase distrust of the men and the party whose chief reliance is thus shown to be fraud and imposition."

Such is the bold charge of the Argus: Let us give the grounds on which it is based; The Argus gives two extracts, the one from Mr. Clay's Letter to Mr. Bronson of Georgia, the other from Mr. Polk's recent letter to Mr. Kane of Pennsylvania. Here they are:

MR. CLAY.	MR. POLK.
"The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the United States, in respect to a Tariff, may be strictly stated. In conformity with the principle announced in the *Compromise Act*, I think that whatever revenue is necessary to an economical and wise administration of the General Government, ought to be derived from duties, imposed on foreign imports. And I believe that so adjusted a Tariff of those duties, such a discrimination ought to be made, as will *incidentally* afford reasonable protection to our National interests."—*Letter to Mr. Bronson of Ga. Sept. 13, 1843.*	"I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue, such a one as will replenish sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government, *economically* administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue Tariff, I have heretofore stated that, in my judgment, such moderate *discriminating* duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford *reasonable incidental protection* to our home industry. I am opposed to a Tariff for protection *merely*, and not for revenue.—*Letter to Hon. Rome C. Ritchie, Philadelphia, June 19th, '44.*

It is a pity that we cannot get into print a copy of *Mr. Kane's letter to Gov. Polk*, which called forth this letter from Polk to Kane—it would doubtless throw much light on the real meaning of the answer. But let it go that Messrs. Clay and Polk are both opposed to *Prohibitory Duties*, to a *High Tariff* expressly for *Protection*, and as much more of this as you please.—When you have got through with all this, does not every man know that Mr. Clay supports the *present* Tariff, as just such a moderate, discriminating, incidentally Protecting Tariff as he wants, and insists on diminishing the Revenue by distributing the Land Proceeds to the States, leaving the Tariff undisturbed, while Mr. Polk, on the other hand, is deadly hostile to the present Tariff, as too high, too Protective, not exclusively contemplating Revenue, and demands that the Land Proceeds shall be retained for Federal use and the Tariff cut down to 20 per cent.? All this the Argus knows full well, and, happily, THE COUNTRY knows it too. Idle is the attempt to jockey the People out of their conviction on this point.

But the Argus says that Mr. Clay's approval of the present Tariff in that letter to Dr. Bronson was not so hearty and unconditional as the Whig papers, by quotation and elision, have made it.—Very good: We will copy the whole passage as given by the Argus, and compare it with Mr. Polk's published views on the same point:

Mr. Clay on the present Tariff.	*Mr. Polk on do.*
"After my return to Congress in 1831, my efforts were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the act of '28. The act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified them; and the act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act, still further reduced and modified them. The act which passed at the Extra Session of '41, which I supported, was confined to the free articles. I had resigned my seat in the Senate when that act of '42 passed. *Generally, the duties which it imposes are lower than those in the act of 1832.* And without intending to express my opinion upon every item of this last Tariff, I would say that I think the provisions, in the main, are wise and proper. *If there be any excesses or defects in it, of which I have not the means here of judging, they ought to be corrected.*"—*Letter to Mr. Bronson as above.*	"I am on record in the Tariff Act of the late Congress. I am in favor of REPEALING that act, and restoring the compromise Tariff of March 2 1833. *Reply to Citizens of Syracuse, May 15, 1844.* "I had steadily, during the period I was a Representative in Congress, been opposed to a PROTECTIVE POLICY, as my recorded votes and published speeches prove. Since I retired from Congress, I had held the same opinions. In the discharge of my official duties, I had avowed my opposition to the Tariff Act of the late Whig Congress, as being highly *Protective* in its character, and not designed by its authors as a revenue measure. I had avowed my opinion in my public speeches that the interests of the country and especially of the producers and consumers of the United States, require its REPEAL."—*Letter of Mr. Polk to the people of Tennessee, while a candidate for Governor.*

Here, then, are the views respectively of the two candidates on the subject of the present Tariff. Is there any doubt—*can* there be any—as to which of them is favorable to Protection and which hostile?—which for sustaining the present Tariff and which for destroying it? What friend or adversary of Protection does not know that Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk are antipodes on these questions, however Mr. Polk may be constrained to mystify his views in a letter to Pennsylvania since he became a candidate?

'But Mr Clay says' (as any ardent advocate of it in the main might say) 'there *may* be excesses or defects in the present Tariff,' cavils the Argus. 'He is not explicit and decisive.' Very well, sir: then you shall have a declaration that *cannot* be caviled at. Here is a letter from Mr. Clay to a friend in Pittsburgh, Pa. just published: Let us see what flaws you can pick in *this*:

"ASHLAND, 27th June, 1844.

Dear Sir: I have received your favor, stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of Protection at the North, and for Free Trade at the South; and you desire an expression of my opinion, under my own hand, for the purpose of correcting this misrepresentation. I am afraid that you will find the effort vain to correct misrepresentations of me. Those who choose to understand my opinions can have no difficulty in clearly comprehending them. I have repeatedly expressed them as late as this spring, and several times in answer to letters from Pennsylvania. My opinions, such as they are, have been recently quite as freely expressed at the South as I ever uttered them at the North. *I have every where maintained that in adjusting a Tariff for Revenue, discriminations ought to be made for Protection*; THAT THE TARIFF OF 1842 HAS OPERATED MOST BENEFICIALLY, and that I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL. These opinions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston in South Carolina, North Carolina and in Virginia. Your friend and ob't serv't,
H. CLAY.

MR. FRED. J. COPE."

Can there be any thing more thorough than this? Can there be any thing more fundamentally adverse to the sentiments so constantly and ostentatiously avowed by Mr. Polk up to the time that he became a candidate for President? We appeal to the good sense of the Country.

But are these explicit declarations on both sides at all necessary to show that the fate of the Tariff is involved in the result of the pending Presidential contest? Who that has eyes could not see it, although no line from either Clay or Polk had ever been published? Look at the indications in Congress and all over the Country. Where do you find a bitter Free Trader who is not for Polk against Clay? Do they dare assert that the Whigs are anti-Tariff at the South? Let the vote of every Whig in both Houses from that region (as well as from all others) to *sustain* the Tariff, be their answer. Only one man elected as a Whig voted against it, and he promptly seceded from among us, and came out for Polk and Dallas, making the Tariff question a prominent reason of his change. So of the changes of Mr. Verplanck in this State and Gen. Crabb in Alabama, who go over to Polk because they are Free Trade men and Protection is now one of the issues between the parties. See, too, how eagerly South Carolina responds to the nomination of Polk, declaring Clay unsound with regard to Slavery, hostile to the Annexation of Texas, and committed to Protection, while Mr. Polk's sentiments on all these questions are "*Southern* [i. e. South Carolinian] *to the back bone.*" In view of these, and ten thousand facts like them, is it possible that the Argus and its tenders can deceive the People into the belief that the maintenance of the Tariff is not one of the issues involved in the Presidential contest?

Murder in Hoboken.

On Saturday morning the body of a German about 30 years old, named A. G. A. Martin, of 42 Dey-st. was discovered in West Hoboken, in a thicket, hidden under large stones, at the bottom of the high cliff near the path leading from Vauxhall Garden on the Hill to the Mountain. The body contained three frightful wounds of a knife or dagger near the left shoulder, two stabs on the left breast, and a pistol-shot wound on the left breast just below the nipple. The deceased, it appears, arrived in this country but about two weeks since from the village of Heide in Holstein, Lower Saxony, Denmark, and had brought with him several trunks of valuable clothing, merchandize, &c. and was supposed to have considerable money in his possession as well as a valuable gold watch and heavy chain that he usually carried about him. Upon farther enquiry it was discovered that a young German, acquainted with deceased, called at the boarding house of deceased on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock to inquire for him, and being told that he was not in the house, departed. He called again at about 7 o'clock in the evening, and received the same answer, and again at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

These facts being made known to the Coroner, the body was taken to Hoboken Village, and the young man above alluded to arrested by officers McGrath and Stanton of this city.

The first discoverer of this murder appears to have been Mr. A. Stout, of Brooklyn, who was out gunning in Hoboken on Friday evening and heard two pistol-shots as he was returning home and when in the vicinity of the spot where the body was found. Not thinking the circumstance unusual, however, he passed on and shortly after was startled by something resembling a groan.—Supposing it to be the cry of a wounded bird, he did not stop to make farther inquiry, but returned home. During the night, however, while thinking over the matter, he determined to make a search in the morning, which, in company with a couple of friends, he proceeded to do, with the result above stated.

FARTHER PARTICULARS.—We are indebted for the following to the Editors of the *True Sun*:

We understand that the person who has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder, is a German of the name of Meggars, who has been for some time past in the employ of a large drug house in this city, as clerk. The deceased spoke very little English, and has only been in this city about three weeks.

On examining his baggage, no trace of his money, or any receipt or acknowledgement for it, can be found, although, from the methodical arrangement which appeared to be a prevailing habit with Martin, it was to be presumed some memorandum of it would have been in existence. The opinion is that this money was the object of the murderer, from the fact that one pocket was found turned inside out. It is supposed that it was kept in a wallet, with the papers of the deceased, which wallet was known to be on his person. In his vest pocket was found a small strip of paper, with the name and address of the person with whom Martin boarded in Dey street; and to this fact is attributed the early identity of the body and the arrest of Meggar—he having been immediately named as a person much in the company of the deceased since his residence here.

Yesterday the lodgings of Meggar were searched, and in his trunk was found a shirt, the bosom of which had the appearance of having been grasped in a struggle, also a pair of pantaloons bearing evident marks of having been washed in parts, and smelling of marsh mud. Eighty dollars were found in the trunk. The examination will be continued to-day.

A Man Murdered by a Female.

Much excitement prevailed yesterday in consequence of a man named John Emery dying in the Watch-house in Franklin st. from blows said to have been inflicted by Sarah Smith. The Coroner held an inquest on the body at the old Alms House, it having been removed from the City Prison Watch-house to the Dead House in the Park. He was about 55 years of age, born in New Hampshire, resided at No. 159 Leonard street, and was a gatherer of rags by occupation. The evidence was as follows—Dr. Middleton Goldsmith made a Post Mortem examination of the body seen after it was removed to the Dead House, described the nature of the wounds, &c. apparent on the person of the deceased, which were by a severe blow over the right eye, fracturing the floor or table of the brain and causing extravasation of blood. The blow might have been given and the injury received by a blunt pointed instrument pushed upwards. The external blows collected from the temple to the right ear, the blow might have been given by a hammer, the extravasation of blood produced death. The injury might have been occasioned by a fall.

JULIA SMITH deposed that she lived in the same house with the deceased, who occupied the basement; accused was with him yesterday morning (Saturday); they were both on the stairs fighting; it was about day light. Deceased accused her of breaking in—accused said he brought her there; deceased was going into the basement; they had a tussle and she threatened him; heard a noise for 10 minutes and then all was still below; witness did not see deceased afterwards till last night, when accused informed witness at 11 o'clock that he was dying, and voluntarily said she did not strike him with the hammer; she obtained some liquor for him to drink, and said he had been lying all day on the floor stupid. She came up twice in ten minutes. When witness went down the deceased was lying on the floor, his eye was bruised and his hand hurt. Witness did not observe any bruises when she saw deceased in the morning.—Deceased said, a woman, on being asked who had done the blood was running from his eye, and some spots of blood on some rags. Accused was not intoxicated, but think the liquor she had procured for deceased; accused said the hammer was used by deceased to pound her with.

DR. JAMES WARREN testified that he saw deceased on Saturday night at No. 159 Leonard-street; he was laboring under evident symptoms of depression of the brain; right eye much swollen; saw him about 1 o'clock in the watch-house; sent for another physician; he was cupped, and cold applications made; saw the hammer found in the room; there was a gray hair attached to it, and apparently some blood, by which it was cemented to the hammer, the end of which would correspond with the blow on the side of the eye; there must have been two blows, one over the eye; the side of the hammer would have produced it; his hand was apparently scalded; he died about 5 o'clock this morning.

W. H. KNAPP testified that he was a police officer; went down in the basement No. 159 Leonard-street; saw the female prisoner (accused) in the house; the deceased had been previously arrested by the watch; the accused on accompanying witness from the Prison to the Alms House acknowledged she had struck deceased with the hammer, but that he had first struck her with a whip handle, which whip was found in the basement.

The evidence here closed. Verdict—That the deceased came to his death by blows inflicted by Sarah Smith.

The accused is a poor miserable looking creature and apparently half witted—she sat by, but seemed to take little interest in what was going forward. She was remanded to prison for trial.

South Carolina and Texas.

Gen. QUATTLEBUM, Brigadier of the Charleston brigade of South Carolina Militia, has been reviewing and addressing his brigade on the importance of Texas to the South and her institutions, until the Charleston Mercury states that they are all zealous for Texas or Disunion as the alternative. The 43d Regiment has

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the annexation of Texas to our country is a matter of paramount importance to the Southern and South-Western states of this Confederacy, and that *it would be more for the interest of these States that they should stand out of the Union, with Texas, than in it without her.*

This is the tone of the Texans at the South.

OHIO.—There was a great and glorious gathering of the Whigs of Old Ashtabula at Jefferson on the 4th. at which some eight thousand of the Whigs of that region were present. We shall try to give some account of their proceedings in our Evening Edition. Letters were received from Cassius M. Clay, Millard Fillmore, Elisha Whittlesey, &c. We shall endeavor to make room at least for the excellent letter of C. M. Clay.

TYLER MOVEMENTS.—We hear that great preparations are making for the tremendous Tyler demonstration to come off here on Thursday. The 'discontented papers' have all been smoothed out and laid straight, and several awful chasms have been filled up as well as the nature of the case would admit. Vespasian Ellis, the great gun of Tylerism in the West, has 'happened in' from Missouri, and Thomas Dunn English, the new Editor of the *Aurora*, is to be on hand. What a lucky thing it is to live in the midst of such great times!

☞ Diehl, the Pittsburgh homicide, has been sentenced to twelve years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

History of the Riots in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Sun* contains in an Extra the examinations of several of the magistrates, &c. connected with the earliest attempts to suppress the late Riots. They tell the story with some variations—though the principal facts, elicited thus far, seem to be these: A quantity of muskets were taken into St. Philip's Church on Friday, July 5th, in consequence, as is alleged by the Priest, Mr. Dunn, of his having received a letter stating that the Church would be burned on the 4th, 5th, or 12th of July. The news having spread that a quantity of arms had gone into the Church, a mob collected in the evening, and the Sheriff and several Aldermen being present, they acceded to the demand of the mob that the arms should be removed. Twelve or thirteen muskets were then handed out in presence of the mob, who being still dissatisfied, a committee of twenty was appointed by the Sheriff, who searched the Church, and found inside eight armed men, besides the Priest and his brother, and thirty-nine muskets, nine pistols, two swords, seven single and two double-barreled guns, together with a keg of powder and a quantity of cartridges. Mr. Dunn (brother of the Priest) then stated that, for fear any wrong impressions might go abroad against the Sheriff, himself and his brother, he would say that he told the Sheriff the number of men and arms that were in the Church, and would say farther, that they had been on the premises since the 8th or 10th of June, having been obtained by an order from Governor Porter; and that he, William H. Dunn, held a commission from General Hubbell, constituting him a Captain of a company of men to defend the Church. He also said that on the evening of the 4th of July, he had 150 men in the house, drilling them. The Sheriff said he knew of the arms being in the Church, having been told by the Priest and Mr. Wm. H. Dunn.

At about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning the City Guards arrived and took possession of the Church, when the Committee left. During the day on Saturday an immense crowd gathered in front of the Church; but thus far none of the witnesses seem to know anything of what transpired until Sunday morning, when the mob, to the number of five or six thousand, had collected and planted a cannon against the Church, demanding the release of Mr. Naylor. It will be recollected that Mr. Naylor had been imprisoned by order of Mr. Cadwallader for throwing himself between the military and the mob, on Saturday, and declaring that if the mob were fired upon he would be the first victim.

The incidents of Sunday—the release of Mr. Naylor by the triumphant mob—the scuffle with the military, and their firing at length into the mob, killing and wounding several—are all fresh in the recollection of our readers. The statements of the witnesses do not differ essentially from those made in our advices at the time. Some of the witnesses are evidently testifying under strong prejudice and excitement. Alderman McKinley, for instance, makes the following statement:

The crowd dispersed when Mr. Naylor left, (Sunday evening.) When the military came down in the evening, I was standing on the Church steps.—They came down at a furious rate, sweeping every thing before them; heard some harsh language used by the officers. Some one said 'clear out you sons of t——s;' I remained at the Church; there appeared to be no one inside at the time; the doors were open, and persons had been going in and out most of the afternoon without any one interfering. After the military left in the morning we took charge of the Church. I was present when some prisoners were brought in, and I asked General Cadwallader what should be done with them; he replied, *I will take no more, I will put all to death.* I said if you are going to put the citizens to death, you had better hoist the bloody flag at once. I had got hoge before the firing of the cannon commenced; I did not see the citizens resist: two cannon were fired after I went down again; I did not see any persons with pistols or muskets.

All the witnesses agree in testifying that the military not coming into the district of Southwark is regarded as a triumph of the mob, and that no hostile organization or belligerent spirit exists among the people at present. None of the witnesses believe that there is any intention to renew the riots.

We have given these facts, as they appear from the reported examinations and the certified statement of the Committee of Twenty. It is not our intention at present to add remark or commentary of any sort.

☞ Hon. R. M. SAUNDERS recently started on a tour through North Carolina, speaking for Polk and Dallas. His first appointment was in Wake County, but there H. W. Miller was ready for him and he came up missing. His next was in Pitt County, and there he met one Edward Stanly, and had a discussion of five hours with him. At the close, Gen. Saunders said he had come down to Pitt to do the people some good—to brush the dust out of their eyes—but his friend *Stanly knushed it all back again and a little more*, and he must leave them as he found them. He then said he had intended to come to Washington, but his chief object was to see Mr. Stanly, and as he had met him in Greenville, he had concluded not to go any farther down. Mr. Stanly urged him to come, said the people were anxious to hear him—that measures had been taken to get the people, of both parties, to the promised discussion, and that they would be greatly disappointed if he declined to fulfil his appointment. The General replied, that he wanted to see his friends in Edgecombe—and that *the water in Washington always affected him unpleasantly!* He would not come, and on leaving the Court-House, started for Edgecombe, where he could cut his swells unmolested. Mr. Stanly intended to meet him in Williamston, Martin County, *but he declined going there too.* There is nothing like following up these chaps.

☞ Mr. BURTON, a gentlemanly actor, manages the Arch-street Theatre in Philadelphia, and has been trying to abolish the abominations of the Third-Tier. By the announcement in Thursday's Philadelphia papers, we regret to see that he has been obliged to back out from his good resolution. The bill of the evening closes as follows: To conclude with

SOLD TO THE DEVIL.

The Third Tier will be opened as is usual in all other Theatres.

We hope the old gentleman (to wit, Nicholas) will *pay* 'as usual in all other theatres.'

VISIT OF THE 'TIGERS' TO NEW-YORK.—We don't usually pay any very great attention to the military displays going on under our window; but being attracted by a strain of unusually gay and animating martial music, two or three evenings ago, we looked out and allowed ourselves for some time to be gratified by one of the most beautiful and scientific military exhibitions ever witnessed. The actors in this were the celebrated 'Tigers' of Boston, who have been on a very agreeable visit to our City, as the guests of that most admirable company, the New-York Light Guard, Capt. Vincent. A finer set of men than compose these two companies probably never were assembled; and the precision and grace with which they performed their evolutions struck every beholder with admiration. Capt. Park, of the 'Tigers' and Capt. Vincent of the Light Guard may well be proud of their respective Companies—as they in turn of their accomplished Commanders.

THE WESTERN RIVERS.—On the 3d inst. the Mississippi at St. Louis continued to fall slowly. The Missouri had fallen about six feet, and the other streams in that region were rapidly shrinking to its usual dimensions.

Late from Mexico.

The U. S. ship Vincennes, Captain F. Buchanan, arrived at Pensacola on the 4th instant from a cruize on the coast of Texas and Mexico. She is said to have brought important dispatches from Commodore Conner, Commander-in-chief of the "Home Squadron," and Mr. Green, our Charge d'Affairs at Mexico, which were immediately forwarded to Washington by mail. The V. sailed from Vera Cruz on the 25th June, and left at anchor off that port the U. S. Frigate Potomac, Captain Newall. Flag ship of the Home Squadron; and the U. S. Brig Somers, Com. Gerry—also the U. S. Revenue Cutter Woodbury, Capt. Foster.

Papers to the 20th June were received by the Vincennes from the city of Mexico. They contain Santa Anna's letter to his Minister of Foreign relations, written after the interview which he had with Mr. G. L. Thompson, the recent special agent of the United States to Mexico; also a long correspondence between M. Bocanegra, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, and Mr. Green, our Charge d'Affairs, on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The views and intentions of Mexico relative to Texas may be inferred rfm Santa Anna's letter of which the following is an extract:

"The President of the United States, in my opinion, has not acted very properly in treating of the Annexation of Texas with its actual possessors, since the majority of these, being not a portion of the American community, although with the name of Texans, have no right to enter into Treaty of a Territory which does not belong to them. That Mexico being resolved to sustain her rights without exception, if it be because she considers them unquestionable, thinks the proposition made on the part of the Americans to be indisputable, and renounces all idea of ceding her territory. That Mexico's resolved union to undertake vigorously the campaign against Texas, for which she holds in readiness a large army with all the necessary resources, where the peace she had hitherto enjoyed, and the general prosperity of the country, have enabled her to obtain. That if she has not proceeded to open the campaign during the present year it is because she has been awaiting the result of the armistice agreed upon, in order to treat of the termination of the difficulty with Texas. That if the United States insist in good faith to arrest the disorder which exists therein much to their prejudice, their best plan is to induce Texas to recognize the sovereignty of Mexico, deposed as she is to make every concession which situation, religion, customs &c. may require, but that in no manner will she consent to dismember her territory; rather than do so she will carry the war to any extreme to which may be necessary to sustain her rights; and that as nations do not die, the right of reconquering that territory shall remain to our children and our grandchildren. That this is the opinion of the Government and of the Mexicans."

The Mexican Congress have refused to grant Santa Ana the additional 30,000 men and $4,000,000 which he required for the invasion of Texas. Mexico, it is stated, has now a force of 36,000 men. Congress has intimated to the President that he can take from this body the number asked for, provided he calls into active service a corresponding number of the 'national militia;' and that it will allow him $1,000,000, if he can raise that amount of money *without forcing a loan.* This proposition does not suit the views of Santa Ana, and unless he can carry out his original plan, the invasion of Texas, it is thought, will be abandoned—at least for the present.

The Mexican Government had not paid the May instalment of the indemnity due the United States. It amounts to $140,000.

LATEST FROM THE MORMON COUNTRY.—It is now asserted in some quarters that the Smiths were murdered by the disaffected Mormon faction, whose press had been burnt and themselves expelled from Nauvoo. This is a rather plausible supposition, and may turn out to be true.—We are inclined to think, however, from the ferocity manifested by the Warsaw Signal, which claims to be the peculiarly Anti-Mormon organ there, that the story we already have is quite as likely to be the right one as any other. That paper, not satisfied with the murders of defenceless Mormons already perpetrated, clamors for the removal of the whole Mormon tribe from Illinois, and threatens loudly in case this is not complied with. On the other hand, the Mormons exhibit a moderation quite equal to the violence of their foes. On the 1st inst. they held a general public meeting at which a series of resolutions adopted by the Nauvoo Common Council were unanimously reponded to. Among these resolutions we find the following:

Resolved, For the purpose of securing peace and promoting the welfare of the County of Hancock and surrounding country, we will willingly sustain the laws and the Governor of the State, so long as he and they sustain us in our constitutional rights.

Resolved further, to secure the peace, friendship and happiness of the people, and allay the excitement that now exists, we will repudiate private revenge on the assassins of Generals Joseph and Hyrum Smith by any of the Latter Day Saints; that instead of "an appeal to arms" we appeal to the majesty of the laws, and will be content with whatever judgment it shall award; and should the law fail, we leave the matter with God!

Another of the Resolutions declares that they entertain no design whatever of making an attack upon the citizens of other towns in the neighborhood, and invites the citizens of those towns as friends and neighbors to use the Saviour's Golden Rule, 'to do unto others as they would have others do unto them.'

From the above it will be clearly seen that no acts of violence are to be apprehended from the Mormons, and that if such acts occur they must proceed from the citizens.

The Proclamation of Gov. Ford, to which we have already alluded, gives general satisfaction to the Mormons. The great and irreparable mischief is that the intriguing, vote-trapping spirit of Loco-Focoism in the first place invested Joe Smith and his agents with such extraordinary powers, both civil and military, as were conferred by the Charter of Nauvoo. This was clearly enough done for the purpose of securing the four or five thousand Mormon votes—and this end has been regularly accomplished. The bloody termination, however, of this Loco-Foco transaction is such, one would suppose, as to frighten both Mormons and Loco-Focos into an honester disposition. The following items are from the St. Louis *New Era* of the 3d instant:

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Osprey for the following up river news. The Osprey left Nauvoo yesterday morning about 11 o'clock; all was quiet and orderly then; she brought down the deputation from Gov. Ford, Messrs. Jonas and Fellows, to Quincy, who reported to the Governor every thing quiet. On the trip the Osprey stopped at Warsaw, and waited there until these gentlemen addressed the people; great excitement prevails, and manifestations of the most bitter feelings are still visible at that place. The inhabitants of Warsaw seem determined that either they or the Mormons must leave the country; and it is said that they have addressed the Governor, through the deputation, to that effect. This is about all that had transpired of importance up to the time of the Osprey's leaving.

Elder Adams came down to-day from Nauvoo, on board the Osprey. We learn that his object is to visit several of the Elders of the Mormon Church who are residing in the Eastern States, for the purpose of consulting them as to a reorganization of the Church. He will call, we presume, upon Sidney Rigdon first, who is now in the vicicinity of Pittsburgh, and then proceed to New-York and Massachusetts, where the largest portion of the twelve are said to be located.

The following is an extract from the Address of Gov. Ford:

The pledge of security to the Smiths was not given upon my individual responsibility. Before I gave it, I obtained a pledge of honor, by a unanimous vote from the officers and men under my command, to sustain me in performing it. If the assassination of the Smiths was committed by any portion of these, they have added treachery to murder, and have done all they could do to disgrace the State, and sully the public honor.

On the morning of the day the deed was committed, we had proposed to march the army under my command to Nauvoo. It was so discovered in the evening before, that nothing but the utter destruction of the city would satisfy a portion of the troops; and that if we marched into the city, pretexts would not be wanting for commencing hostilities. The Mormons had done every thing required, or which ought to have been required of them. Offensive operations on our part would have been impolitic, in the present critical season of the year, the harvest and the crops. For these reasons I decided, in a council of officers, to disband the army, except three companies, two of which were retained as a guard for the jail. With the other company I marched into Nauvoo, to address the inhabitants there, and tell them what they might expect in case they designedly or imprudently provoked a war. I performed this duty, as I think, plainly and emphatically, and then set out to return to Carthage. When I had marched about three miles, a messenger informed me of the occurrences at Carthage. I hastened on to that place. The guard, it is said, did their duty, but were overpowered. Many of the inhabitants of Carthage had fled with their families. Others were preparing to go. I apprehended danger to the settlements, from the sudden fury and passion of the Mormons, and sanctioned their movements in this respect.

FROM HAYTI.—The schooner Charlotte, Capt. Best, arrived yesterday in 11 days from Cape Haytien. Mr. G. F. Usher, U. S. Consul, came passenger in her and gives us the following intelligence: There was no change in the position of affairs in the Island. It was quiet and no disturbances anticipated for the present. President Gurrierre had declared his intention to recall, (as soon as he could get affairs in order,) all those who had left the Island during the rebellion.

A Voice