THE TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1845.

WHIG NOMINATION:

FOR MAYOR,

DUDLEY SELDEN.

☞ The Office of the TRIBUNE is temporarily located at No. 30 Ann street. We expect to be in our new Buildings in Nassau, opposite the City Hall by the first day of May next. Letters from the country, however, require only to be addressed to "GREELEY & MCELRATH, NEW YORK." The street or number need not be endorsed.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily Tribune must be left at the Publishing Office, No. 30 Ann-street, before 10 o'clock in the evening. For rates see first page.

☞ **General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.**—A Regular Meeting of this Committee will be held at NATIONAL HALL, on Friday, the 7th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M. By order

THEO. E. TOMLINSON, Chairman.
B. F. SUMMERBELL, } Secretaries.
JOHN D. LINDEN, } mz6

The New Cabinet.

We are not surprised at learning that Mr. Polk's selection of a Cabinet has given displeasure to many strong interests among those who contributed to his election. Mr. CALHOUN's friends are displeased that their Chief is bowed out without a compliment, and that no man of his State or school has a place in the Cabinet. Ex-Gov. MARCY does not represent the heart of the party in this State, and is a bygone politician. This selection will give Mr. Polk no strength here except with the Tyler office-holders, while it is a direct rebuff to the Van Buren and Wright dynasty. The selection of CAVE JOHNSON as Postmaster General is most unfortunate.—With a President from a State no larger than Tennessee, it could hardly be expected that a Cabinet Minister should be taken there too. But we would have gladly welcomed to this post a friend of Cheap Postage, even from Texas. Cave is the deadly enemy of this Reform, and one of the blindest and bitterest partisans ever in Congress.

Mr. BUCHANAN for Secretary of State is a creditable selection. He will fill the station with dignity and ability, though he means to make all possible capital for the succession out of Texas and Oregon, by showing the roarers how he dare bully Great Britain. Mr. BANCROFT, though a Scholar rather than a Statesman, will, we trust, discharge his duties acceptably. It is just twelve years since he apostalized from the Whig party because he could not get a nomination for Congress, and his promotion in the Loco-Foco ranks has been rapid.

Mr. WALKER we consider the weakest man in the Cabinet, yet he has the second post. But he has flooded the North with exaggerated statements of the vast amount of Northern Manufactures for which annexed Texas would afford a market, and now he will flood the whole country with Reports, showing, after his fashion, that the Protective System should be broken down, and Foreign fabrics allowed to inundate the whole land under low Revenue duties. His Texas letter was the basis of his dizzy fortune.

The composition of this Cabinet renders certain the exclusion of both Calhoun and Van Buren from the fostering regard of the new Administration.—Whatever design there may be in it looks to the re-election of Polk or the designation of Buchanan as his successor.

From The Sun of yesterday.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.—The New-York Tribune of yesterday invites us to the discussion of the Texas question *de novo*, giving us a catechism nearly as long as the Westminster abridgement. When we opened the discussion in 1842, in advance of the politicians of all parties, the Tribune was one of the very first to notice our movement, taking grounds against it; and if the Tribune, within the past two years and eight months, has not refuted all our arguments to the satisfaction of its readers, it is not our fault. A renewal of the discussion could not interest the public, and would be a useless waste of paper. What object the Tribune can have in wishing it, we cannot conceive.

☞ 'Call you *this* backing your friends?' It was but the day before that The Sun made a dead set at us on this very Texas Question, accusing us, not very mincingly, of disloyalty to our Country and all manner of evil, in denouncing the Annexation of Texas as wrong—and an offence against the Law of Nations. That same morning we copied, almost *verbatim*, the Sun's leader of the preceding day, summing up the reasons for Annexation, to which we replied. *Our* readers saw both sides of the question: dare The Sun accord the same opportunity to its readers? Neighbor! Your refusal to discuss this Texas Question with us, the day after you had made it the basis of a volunteer attack upon us, puts you in an awkward fix. If such discussion between us be utterly useless, and wasteful to-day, why did you dip into it yesterday?

But you peremptorily decline any controversy with us. Very well: Now will you be so good as to tell your own readers, in your own way, on what grounds you asserted that Texas (in 1819) was surrendered by our Government *after it had been several years in our* POSSESSION—and surrendered for a base and treasonable purpose? You made these assertions in the broadest terms: Will you deign to attempt backing them by some shadow of proof? You see that they are pronounced very flagrant and very wicked falsehoods: if they are not so, it must be very easy to place their truth beyond controversy. We surely did not *possess* Texas for *several years* without making some mark of it on the page of history—some trace of it in the records of cotemporary events. Why won't you confound us anti-Annexationists by some decisive quotation from Niles' Register or some other chronicle of our Country's history? Do not attempt to juggle away from this topic: the eye of the public is upon you!

City Election.

☞ The Whigs of the NINTH WARD hold their Meeting to respond to the nomination of MERCH and DODGE for Alderman and Assistant at Kentucky Hall this evening. Friends of the Good Cause and a Good Ticket! let the rally be as noble in numbers as unconquerable in spirit! The Old Ninth will do wonders this Spring.

☞ The EIGHTH WARD has an excellent Whig Ticket, headed by GEDNEY and PRICK, which we hope will receive a generous support. The Eighth is a Ward rarely deficient in spirit and energy, and the Whigs mean to do their utmost this Spring. Their Resolutions, in our last, are among the best ever put forth by a Ward Meeting.

☞ The THIRTEENTH WARD Whigs have kept up their organization and their efforts uninterruptedly since their the Fall Election. Their Reading and Committee Room of 1844 is still open, and will be kept open. We hope to announce a Ticket for this Ward which will dissipate the last hope of Nativism.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—The Whigs of this Ward just nominated their old favorite, EDWARD D. WEST, for Alderman, but he felt constrained to decline, in a spirited and manly letter. They then nominated A. W. BRADFORD for Alderman and GEO. W. ALLERTON for Assistant, and will hold their ratifying meeting on Friday evening. We trust it will be of a character to remind them of the better days of that Ward, before the mildew of Nativism had blighted its Whig strength. Come to the meeting!

☞ The Whigs are still importuned to vote for HARPER because, as is alleged, SELDEN *cannot be elected!* Tell that to the marines! The praters of Mr. Selden's unpopularity are precisely those who meant to vote for Harper from the beginning. We say, if any anti-Polk Mayor is chosen, it will be DUDLEY SELDEN. The Whigs will carry two Wards for every one carried by the Natives. See if they do not!

☞ The destruction of the RIVER and HARBOR bill, appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the Navigation of the Hudson, $240,000 for that of the Ohio, &c. &c. by a pocket veto, was one of the last acts of John Tyler! Hurrah for the glorious *Democratic* principle of empowering one man to destroy the labors of three hundred!

☞ The POSTAGE REFORM bill is *signed*, and is a law—no mistake. So huzza for Low Postage—by-and by.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.—More than 150,000 yards of coarse woolen cloths have been sent to Canada, from Western New-York, during the present winter. [Eve. Mirror.

☞ We ask the public to consider the fact above stated in connexion with the notorious truth that Canada is amply supplied with all descriptions of British Manufactures at lower rates of duty (if any) than those charged on *our* productions sent to the same market. Now answer this:

Is *it true*, CAN *it* BE *true, that our people are paying fifty or a hundred per cent. more for their Cloths because of our Tariff, when we send just such Cloths into Canada, and there sell them in competition with the rival fabrics of the nation which manufactures most and cheapest of any in the world, and which enjoys advantages over us in entering that market?*

—Will the Globe or Evening Post answer?

The Whig Spirit in Saratoga.

The following extract from a devoted Whig in the interior of Saratoga County, well accords with similar expressions from other parts of the State:

CORINTH, Feb. 20, 1845.

At the Presidential Election, this town gave ten more Whig majority than ever before; and notwithstanding the unexpected national result, we in this part of the country feel strong, resolute and determined to maintain our ground against all the assaults of Loco-Focoism, Abolitionism and Nativism, come in what shape they may. Beaten, but not discouraged, we confidently look forward to the final triumph of Whig principles. We believe that they are founded on "truth," which "is mighty and must prevail." I think Saratoga can be safely set down as a genuine Whig County. The course pursued by the Loco-Focos in relation to Samuel Young, has caused much disaffection in their ranks in this County. The course of Chesselden Ellis, our Loco-Foco Representative in Congress, will also help the Whigs much here.

We are beginning now to make calculations on Town Meetings in this County; and it is my opinion that the Whigs will more than hold their own. In this town we shall achieve the unprecedented result (in this region) of electing every man on the Whig ticket. H.

Music in New-York.

The Philharmonic Society, gave us, last Saturday evening, Beethoven's Heroic Symphony, composed with the image of Napoleon in his mind, at the time when the world expected to find in him a true hero. That hope was disappointed; and the Funeral March, which forms the second part of this Symphony, while it adequately expresses the greatness of a *genius*, like Napoleon's, must wait for a hero in greatness of *purpose* worthy its majestic sorrow.

Next Saturday evening we understand that the German Society, at a Concert to be given in aid of the poor among their countrymen, will perform Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. This is esteemed one of the most admirable works of this great artist, and is one the knowledge of which must form an era in the life of any mind, which is at all awakened to intelligence of the nobler flights of thought.

Yet thought is a poor and little word to use in speaking on such a subject. In this sympathy is expressed all that poets have predicted, or men collectively known of life. Imagination has never soared to a sublimer hight, nor passion known a deeper throb. Music is poured along in floods and tides, and the pauses seem grand enough to prepare us to see the gates opened to new realms of being. With heart-breaking pathos voices chide and plead from the depths of sorrow; but, high over all, a conquering Genius waves serenely his wide wings, and speedily modulates the sorrowful notes into triumphal concords. May the musicians be worthy the office of expressing such music; may the audience be silent, even, bold demand to such degree of forbearance as not to crackle paper; may all young ladies and gentlemen have concluded their whispers at Friday's ball, and content themselves with inoffensive glances; and may the room be permitted an occasional breath of fresh air. Perhaps it is too much to ask for such a combination of favoring circumstances; but should any star bring them, it is not the poor in purse alone that would bless that occasion, and all who are present will envy the most oppressed man who was born in the land that boasts such a Liberator as Beethoven.

To-Day's Outside.

First Page.—New-York Historical Society; Trinity Church; Conscientious Prisoner; News Items.

Last Page.—' The Whisperwind'—a Poem; Commercial and Money Matters; Marine Journal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'*Vindex*' of Albany is informed that, while we thank him for his favor, we think harm rather than good would result from its publication.

'*A Commuter*,' who writes concerning the Williamsburgh Ferries, is informed that we must have his *name* before publishing his article.

'*Benjamin Arnold*' writes us a very caustic letter from Poughkeepsie, complaining that the Seduction bill now before the Legislature is unequal and unjust in that it provides no penalties for *females* offending against its spirit. He favors us with a long dissertation on female wiles, backed by citations of mother Eve, Lot's daughters, Potiphar's wife, etc. As Mr. A. appears to consider his danger imminent, we hope the Legislature will take his case into consideration and provide adequate penalties, for any daughter of Eve who shall be guilty of enticing him from the path of rectitude. We do not know any other men who labor under similar apprehensions with Mr. A., but if there are any, let them be protected, by all means.

'*Ehen!*' is too sweeping in his condemnation of the evil times on which we have fallen. We have hopes that the clouds thickening around us will yet be dispelled.

☞ We are again indebted to Hon. B. B. FRENCH, Clerk of the House, for a valuable Congressional Document.

☞ Thanks to Hon. Messrs. H. FISH, E. J. MORRIS, and W. HUNT, for Congressional Documents.

☞ JOSEPH S. CABOT, Esq. (Whig) was elected Mayor of Salem, Mass., on Tuesday. The Loco-Focos and the Birneyites very appropriately and lovingly coalesced, but both were soundly beaten. Cabot received 922 votes; Innes (Loco and Birney) 520; scattering 82.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, March 4.

SENATE.—Among the petitions was one by Mr. Deyo, in relation to the chartered rights of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company; and one by Mr. Folsom, from the Peace Society of the City of New-York, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Texas resolutions.

Mr. Wright reported a bill for the equal distribution of the income of the Literature Fund, but without an expression of opinion on the part of a majority of the Committee. Much of the day was occupied in the debate on the final passage of the bill to pay the Hudson Guard, which finally passed.

The Court for the Correction of Errors also held a regular session, and the questions of the time and place of holding the summer term were discussed. A resolution, offered by Mr. Lott, to devote two days of the week to the general orders, was adopted, after an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. Porter to introduce afternoon sessions as a substitute.

The bill to abolish Courts of Special Sessions and reduce Town and County expenses, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Barlow spoke until the hour of adjournment, in explanation and support of the bill.

IN THE HOUSE, owing to the continued absence of the Speaker, and of the Speaker pro tem. Mr. T. R. Lee of Westchester was appointed Speaker ad interim. A large number of petitions were presented, many of them on the subject of discriminating tolls, and the New-York and Erie Railroad. A question of reference, on a petition presented by Mr. J. Brooks of Orange, asking for radical changes in the Common School System, drew out much debate, the contest being on the reference to the Standing or a Select Committee. The result was the reference to the Standing Committee by a large vote. A one-hour rule, reported by Mr. Niven from the Committee on Rules, was the next subject of discussion, and incidentally the point of order raised by Mr. C. F. Crosby, whether, changing the rule, it did not require one day's notice. After much conversation, the Speaker ruled that the matter must lie over. The residue of the day was spent on resolutions—the special order being postponed for that purpose. A great variety were offered—among them several to procure afternoon sessions for the purpose of considering particular business. The result was the ordering of an afternoon session on Monday to consider the license question. Two days in each week were also assigned for the consideration of the general orders. An effort was also made by Mr. Whitney to instruct the Committee on Colleges, &c. to report on the subjects before them, which was cut off by a motion to adjourn, which prevailed. [Argus.

☞ The boy Perry, who recently murdered Captain Timmons, was hung this day, in the rear of the jail yard. A large number was present to witness the execution. [Sav. Georgian Feb. 28.

The Meeting to discuss the Abolition of Capital Punishment last Evening.

DR. HAZLITT in the Chair.

A gentleman, (Mr. Dickerson,) desired to know how the question stood? The reply of the Rev. Mr. Ballou was, that those who are in favor of the gallows should take the affirmative. This was questioned—the law having established the system, the friends of abolition should take the affirmative.—Rev. Mr. Ballou thought these meetings were simply for the purpose of obtaining information on this subject, without a rigid adherence to argumentative rules. Mr. Dickerson did not object—he would take the affirmative.

There is a disadvantage in discussing the subject, because most of the audience are in favor of abolition. The principle contended for is this: That society has a right to demand the highest security for their persons and property, so long as no injustice is done to individuals. It was attempted to show by divine law, that he who had taken the life of another, should forfeit his own life under such circumstances. Does the safety of society demand capital punishment? On the other hand it has been been contended that the welfare of society is not the first thing to be considered, but the reformation of the offender. If this can be established our side of the question fails. It is the welfare of society that we believe of primary importance, and not that of the individual. Therefore, the best punishment is that which can most completely reform the offender. The second ground was, (quoting Paley,) the prevention of crime; this is the true reason for punishment, if we take the view that the reformation of the individual is the main thing, then we assert that the individual is more worth than society. The truth is, that the interests of society are primary, and the prevention of crime is the sole object of punishment. The State Prison would be useless if the reformation of the criminal was the main point. So long as Death is the King of Terrors, so long will capital punishment be the best preventive of crime. The Scripture arguments were next adduced; if these do not hold good, the ground will be yielded. The gentleman entered at length into this view of the subject.

The Rev. Mr. Ballou said, in support of the doctrine of the Abolition of Capital Punishment, that he should prefer to speak to an audience who did not agree with him; he desired to convince those who heard him of the truth of his view of the question. The gentleman on the other side of the question had said that the Divine Being had maintained the doctrine of Eternal Punishment. He could meet him upon that. He did not wish to bring this into the discussion. He regretted that any thing sectarian had been brought into this question. Divine and human penalties may be disconnected. The Clergy are often introduced in this matter, as being in favor of the Gallows. The Clergy of the Sect to which he belonged did not go for it; nor the Unitarians; nor the Quakers.—What is the object of Punishment? He had not laid down the position that the welfare of the individual was supreme. The ground he took was, that where the good of Society was not inconsistent with the good of the Punished, then we should look at the latter. The Death-Penalty will not best answer the prevention of crime, supposing that to be the end of Punishment. The Magistrate has but little to do with the good of the Punished, but the Legislature has much to do;—has to redeem the criminal if possible. He thought this could be done. We can preserve the safety of Society, and also benefit the criminal. He thought men were often driven to the commission of crime by Society. To show that the Gallows did not prevent murder, he brought up the two cases—one in Worcester, the other in Troy—where murders were again committed almost at the foot of the gallows. Men defy the Death-Penalty, but that does not show that they would break over the highest penalty. The Reverend Gentleman then took up the Scripture argument. Poetry had dubbed Death the 'King of Terrors.' But there are things worse than death,—the violation of truth, the loss of character, the failure in duty, are all worse than death.

How is it with the bad man? Does he never commit suicide—life is worse to him than death. Then comes the *Noachic* dispensation—"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." What the divine Being enjoined upon Noah and his seed, is not, therefore, authority. The last dispensation is what he considered binding—the duties laid down by Christ. If the law of love sustains the stringing up of men, till they are dead, dead, dead, then he would give up the question.—Christ's message was one of salvation, not of destruction. Hanging a man is the worst use he can be put to. The murderer is guilty, but there can be a worse evil inflicted upon society than murder. He referred to the Philadelphia case, as a murder where society did not consider it so great a crime as in the case of Crowninshield: yet the death-penalty would cut them both off alike. The murderers are of different degrees in crime, but if you have but one punishment—hanging—there can be no distinction between them.

Rev. Mr. Turbell continued the discussion. He went for the law and the testimony. If abolishing the gallows will abolish murder, down with it. To try it as an expediency is a very different matter; hundreds might be sacrificed. Let us be careful how we contend against law and the Divine authority. The gentleman had leaped from the Mosaic to the Christian dispensation, to the law of love; but Christ came to fulfil the law, not to destroy it. Is it expedient, is it for the good of society to do away with the gallows? If we do away with one part of the Decalogue, so we may with all. He then examined the Scripture argument.

The audience was large, and apparently much interested in the discussion.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—Last evening about half after nine, a singular celestial phenomenon was observed by many of our citizens. A few white clouds were passing over the sky, very near to the earth, the light from the Shops and Streets was reflected in these so as to give them a pink, or rosy tint, somewhat softer than that produced by the burning of houses, but very distinct. Many persons stopped to notice this unusual appearance, and many were impressed with the idea that there must be a fire somewhere.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the brig Republic, Capt. Smith, from Port-au-Prince 21st ultimo, we learn a Revolution is premeditated among the natives very shortly. Ex-President Rivera Herard is daily expected from Jamaica. The Rivera party is gaining strength throughout the Island.

A GENERAL ANSWER.—Several persons having inquired at this office, says the Boston Post, whether the gentleman who advertises certain chemical compounds in the various papers in New-York and this city, under the name of GOURAUD, is the same who proposes to deliver a course of lectures on Mnemotechny before our citizens—we answer that Professor Francis Fauvel Gouraud is a gentleman devoted to scientific pursuits, and is in no way connected, either by relationship or business, with Dr. Felix Gouraud, of New-York. The latter is a *Trust*-worthy and enterprising individual, widely known for his skill and ingenuity in advertising;" of the former, it is enough to say, that he is himself, and "nobody else."

☞ The friends of ROBERT MORRIS (not Robert *H* by considerable, but a veteran Whig and Song-Writer of the Ninth Ward, who is fast sinking in the downhill of life,) will give him a *Benefit Concert* some night next week, when we bespeak for him the attendance of all who regard Merit in misfortune.

☞ Dr. PIKE, the Mesmerist, will give any body a chance to see lots of inveterate Teeth drawn without pain at his Lecture this evening. See Card.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Those who are in want of these articles will find an advertisement in this paper worthy their attention.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—By a notice in another column, it will be seen that this question is to be discussed *pro* and *con* by two Clergymen, this evening, at the Broadway House. Admission six cents.

☞ THE WESTERN TRADE.—By an advertisement in this day's paper it will be seen that *Bingham's Line* for the transportation of merchandise to Pittsburg, *via* Philadelphia, has commenced its regular operations for the season. Mr. TYSON, 10 West-street, is the New-York Agent.

ELECTIONS.—The Annual Election in New-Hampshire is to take place on the 11th inst. Four Members of Congress and a Governor are to be chosen. JOHN H. STEELE, the present Governor, is the Democratic candidate for reelection.

In Rhode Island the Annual Election comes off on the 2d of April, and is for Governor and two Members of Congress. JAMES FENNER, the present incumbent, is the Law and Order candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair.

The Election in Connecticut for Governor and four Members of Congress will be held on the 7th of April.

In Virginia, on the 17th of April, fifteen Members of Congress and the Legislature are to be chosen.

☞ Charles King, Esq. of the Courier & Enquirer, has been appointed by the New-Jersey State Historical Society, to deliver an Historical Oration at the quarterly meeting to be held in Newark in May next.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Things in Washington.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1845.

The day of Tylerism is over, and the new Administration has entered upon the discharge of its duties. The closing scene of Tylerism was curious. He started with a veto and died upon a veto. Nearly the last time the yeas and nays were called in the House, they were called on the passage of a bill which he had vetoed, but which, nevertheless, passed by more than two-thirds of both Houses. Were the veto power still to be met in this way, it would not be so dangerous, but there is a pocket-veto which is still more mean if not more dangerous. By this, probably, the Harbor Bill has been lost, though of great importance to the country. In place of returning it with objections, he pockets it and then it dies, when the Legislative power cannot come to its assistance. Yet such are the usurpations now defended as Democratic doctrine.

President Polk must soon show his hand on some of the Tyler appointments, which may serve as an index of his future course. Yesterday the commissions of the following office-holders expired—the Senate having failed to act upon them.

JOEL W. WHITE, Consul to Liverpool,
H. C. ATWOOD, Surveyor, New York,
Mr. SEYDAM, Naval Agent, New York,
GEORGE ROBERTS, Naval Officer, Boston,
THOMAS COOPER, Surveyor, Philadelphia,
Mr. POND, Marshall, Northern District New York,
R. R. HINMAN, Collector, New Haven,
BENNING MANN, Marshall, Connecticut,

and others whom I do not now recollect.

They cannot hold office after the 3d of March, unless Mr. Polk renominates them, and his conduct in these cases will serve to show what others, who have already been confirmed, may expect.

An express started for New-York to-day, with copies of the President's Address for the newspapers. I had engaged one to be sent to you from the 'Constitution' office, but the parcels from that office were too late for the express train. I suppose, however, that you received your copy from the Globe office in good time. The arrangements for the accommodation of the Press were wretched, compared with other occasions. No notice was given here how or when any copies might be had or sent. When Tyler's last Message was delivered, the Madisonian did the business in the proper style.

The day was in keeping with all the melancholy events of the campaign—up till to-day for several days past the weather had been like summer.—Never was there so dreary a day as this—mud and rain, and consequent consumption and death, will make it long remembered. You never saw such a spectacle as the procession. The Empire Club were out and formed an important feature—Jewell and Rynders were the great men of the day. Another distinguished part of the procession was a white man painted like an Indian with a ring in his nose and drunk. He was galloping about on horseback through the crowd, and I have no doubt that many people must have formed his acquaintance by being rode down by him in the street.

The city is full of the most desperate characters. It is impossible to go through the streets without being insulted by some drunken loafer. This is not the worst of it either. Ladies, who pretend to be respectable, are waiving their handkerchiefs from their richly-curtained windows, in answer to the maniac yells of these fellows. The glass is falling from the windows in pieces from the concussion of the discharge of the Empire Club cannon.

The Cabinet stands as I informed you in my last,—Buchanan, Walker, Bancroft, Marcy, Cave Johnson, and J. W. Jones. The last, for Attorney General, is supposed correct, though rumors are afloat that Judge Mason or R. M. Saunders may get it in place of Jones. Yours,

RICHELIEU.

ADDRESS TO THE SENATE,

DELIVERED BY
THE HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
On taking the Oath of Office, March 4, 1845.

SENATORS: In directing the Vice-President to preside at the deliberations of this body, the Constitution of our country assigns to him a sphere of duty alike eminent and grateful. Without any of the cares of real power, with none of the responsibilities of legislation, except in rare conjunctures, he is associated with the dignified Delegates of Republican Sovereignties; he is posted by the entire American People in your confederated council, partly, it would seem, as an organ of freedom's fundamental principle of order, and partly, perhaps, as a mere symbol of that more popular and "more perfect Union," on which depend the blessings of our peace, independence, and liberty. His mission, tranquil and unimposing, is yet noble in its origin and objects, and happy as well as proud in its relations to you.

No one, gentlemen, can appreciate more highly or recognise more deferentially than does the incumbent of this chair the powers, privileges, and rules or forms of the Senate of the United States. To maintain these unimpaired and unrelaxed he feels to be an official duty, seconded in impressive obligation only to his constitutional allegiance. To their exercise the Republic owes incalculable good, and through them has been gradually achieved a wide-spread fame for wisdom, justice moderation, and efficiency, unsurpassed by any assemblage of statesmen in former or present times. A calm and well-adjusted system of action in this chamber, carefully devised and steadily pursued by those who have preceded us in it, has indeed largely contributed to the undoubted success of our great political experiment. Instability, haste, procrastination, discourtesy, and indecision, habitually discountenanced and banished, leave in undisturbed supremacy here the powers of enlightened reason and the vigor of practical patriotism. Our country reaps thence solid and substantial advantages in her policy, institutions, prospects, and renown.

The Citizen whom it has pleased a people to elevate by their suffrages from the pursuits of private and domestic life may best evince his grateful sense of the honor thus conferred by devoting his faculties, moral and intellectual, resolutely to their service. This I shall do; yet with a diffidence unavoidable to one conscious that almost every step in his appointed path is to him new and untried, and sensible how dangerous a contrast must occur in the transfer of powers from practised to unpractised hands. In observing, however, upon this floor a number of those experienced and skilful statesmen on whom the nation justly look with pride and reliance, I am assured that there can be but little danger of public disvantage from inadvertencies or mistakes, which their counsel may readily avert or rectify. And thus, gentlemen, while aiming, frankly and impartially, to exercise the functions of an unaccustomed station in the spirit of the Institution, for the enlarged and lasting purposes of a revered country, and with sincere good will toward's all, I may cherish the encouraging hope of being able, with the assent of an indulgent Providence, at once to perform my duty and to attract your confidence.

THE SENATE.—The Senate of the United States met yesterday in Extra Session, being convoked, as is usual, by the late President, to hold counsel with his successor after his induction into office.

All the new Senators Elect were present and were sworn in; after which the Vice President, being also sworn into office, took the Chair of the Senate, relinquished to him by Mr. Mangum, who has so long filled it with the general approbation.

[National Intelligencer.

Proceedings of the Inauguration of President Polk.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1845.

The advent of day was announced by a National salute from Capitol Hill—the aspect of the weather was unpromising, but the streets and avenues were soon thronged with persons of all sexes and classes, wending their way to the Railroad depot to welcome the noble and patriotic corps of Independent Blues, from Baltimore; the 'Savage Guards,' from Savage Factory, as well as friends from every neighborhood and section of the country; hundreds of others were seen, with hasty step, proceeding to the steamboat wharf to receive visiters by the 'Boston' and other steamers, as also the fine company of 'Fairfax Dragoons,' who would enter the city in that direction. All business was suspended—the National banner waved from all the public buildings, and many private residences were decorated with beautiful emblems of various kinds.

At 8 o'clock, A. M. the signal guns summoned the troops and various associations to repair to their respective stations, and by 9 o'clock all appeared to be in marching order, when, the second signal being given, the whole proceeded to the place of general formation.

The procession was soon arranged, and then it proceeded down Pennsylvania avenue, presenting a most magnificent display, in the following order:—

Chief Marshal—Gen. John M. McCalla, of Kentucky.
Aids to the Chief Marshal—Gen. Wm. P. Sanderson, of Ohio; Col. James C. Zabriskie, of New-Jersey; and Major A. T. Hillyer, of New-York.
Fairfax Dragoons, Capt. Wilcoxen.
Potomac Dragoons, Lieutenant Romford.
Independent Blues, of Baltimore, Capt. Watson, with their splendid band, under direction of Capt. Dennis.
Savage Guards, Captain Williams, from Savage Factory, Md.
Washington Light Infantry, Lieut. McKean.
National Blues, Capt. Tucker.
Mechanical Riflemen, Lieutenant McClelland; Independent Greys, Lieutenant Pickell; Union Guards, Capt Cathcart; Morgan Riflemen, Lieutenant Goddard. The entire Military department under command of Captain John Mason, as Brigadier General.

The appearance of this fine body of brave volunteers, as they were arrayed in line in front of Coleman's Hotel, on Pennsylvania Avenue, awaiting the embarkation of the President elect in his carriage, could not be surpassed by the volunteers of our own or any other country. Their beautiful uniforms, bright arms, and soldier-like deportment, strengthened the confidence of every citizen, that with such soldiers, the Republic need never fear a foreign foe.

Then followed a little band of veteran soldiers of the Revolution; with hoary locks, and steps apparently unfettered by age, they seem to rejoice in another occasion to evince their ardent and undying attachment to the institutions of their country.

The Reverend Clergy of the District, and several from neighboring cities, of all denominations, appeared next in order.

The President elect, and his honored predecessor, John Tyler, seated in an open barouche, followed, attracting general attention from the multitude, and frequent bursts of exhustiasm, as the carriage proceeded.

I did not notice the venerable John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, but understood that, as usual, he was in his place during the ceremonies at the Capitol.

The members of President Tyler's Cabinet appeared next in line, and received many indications of the people's regard.

I noticed next the Justices of the Supreme Court, who exhibited all the dignity and solemnity appropriate to their highly important stations.

Then, the Diplomatic Corps, composed of the honored representatives of almost every nation in the universe. Their various costumes were exceedingly rich and superb, and made the eye of many a gay lady assume additional brilliancy.

Members of the 28th Congress and ex-members of Congress, (The Empire Club of New-York, part in blue trowsers and red flannel shirts—bearing their splendid banner—and little cannon, next followed, and were escorted by the members of the "Baltimore Democratic National Convention of 1844."

The remainder of the procession was composed of citizens of the District, followed by a large cavalcade of horsemen.

At the time the head of the procession reached the Capitol, the rain commenced to fall, and it continued throughout the ceremony of inauguration. When the procession had all entered the Capitol yard the crowd was immense, and when the President elect took his station on the platform the air was rent with cheers and shouts by the enthusiastic multitude.

At ten minutes before twelve o'clock he commenced the delivery of his inaugural address, which was finished in half an hour, when the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney.

After the other ceremonies were completed, the President was escorted to the Executive mansion under a military salute, and the assemblage dispersed to make arrangements for the balls and other festivities to come off this evening.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5—P. M.

The Inauguration Address of President Polk is generally viewed as a "small potato" affair.

The conduct of John Tyler in withholding his signature from the *Harbor and River Bill*, is in keeping with his past conduct. The indignation here is loud, and justly too. By this Bill, had it been honestly treated, $100,000 was appropriated for the Delaware Breakwater, $15,000 for New Castle, and $10,000 for Port Penn Pier.

Business, throughout the city and district, is becoming quite animated. The commercial transactions this week, thus far, have been large, and every thing indicates a prosperous Spring Trade. Our hotels are filling up with merchants from the West and Southwest, who purchase generally for cash, and to a fair extent. The stock of goods on hand, particularly cotton and woollen of American manufacture, is varied and extensive; and every spirit of accommodation manifested by our merchants towards buyers.

There is no change to speak of consequence in the rates of Domestic and Foreign Exchanges. "Relief" Notes are quoted at 2½ a 3½ per cent. discount.

From Harrisburgh, the only item of interest is from the Committee on Banks, who report against allowing the issue of notes of a less denomination than five dollars—a bill to produce the payment of the Southern Insurance Company, located at the corner of Second and Spruce streets, and who appear to do business pretty much as they please. In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to create a new County, to be called "Blair," was again defeated for the second time. Much interest has been manifested in this matter, and it is probable the thing will succeed yet. The vote in the present case was 15 to 15.

A meeting of "Anti-Renters is announced to come off tonight, by handbill, at Calvert Hall.

The rumors of removals and appointments in this City are daily becoming more numerous. The present Post Master, James Hoy, Jr. still remains in the belief that he will hold fast! This, I positively assert by authority, will not be—his removal is determined upon, and his successor already known to the leaders of the party here. The Custom House is wanted, as I have before said, by the notorious Henry Horn, who, as General Jackson once said, "can't lie." For the Mint, there are several applicants.

The brig Orion, Captain Hortiager, arrived this afternoon from Porto Cabello, with dates to the 12th ult. No essential change in markets. Capt. H. reports having seen a brig on fire on the 23d ult. at 10 P. M. in lat. 25.33 North, and lon. 71.10 West. Could ascertain no particulars, having burnt to the waters' edge.

The brig R. F. Loper, Captain North, has also arrived from Pernambuco, with dates to the 24 February. She brings no news of particular interest. Experienced severe weather, having been on the coast seven days. Lost sails, &c.

About 4 o'clock this morning, the new brick Public School house at Ninth and Camac streets was set on fire by some incendiary, and burnt to the ground. Loss $700, part insured.

STOCKS.—Pennsylvania Fives have declined ½ to-day. Reading Railroad shares advanced ¼. The transactions were light.

First Board.—5 Northern Bank, Kentucky, 37; 150 Wilmington Railroad, various ways, 21¼; $200 State Fives, 73¼; $500 do 73; 33 Schuylkill Navigation 30½; $5000 Lehigh Sixes, 40; Western Bank 40; 100 Reading Railroad 25.

Second Board—$3875 Lehigh Sixes, 40; 75 Wilmington Railroad 21¼; 107 Girard Bank 3½; 10 Reading Railroad, 25¼; $4000 Reading Bonds 67.

SHIP NEWS—3 P. M.—*Cleared this Afternoon*—Bark Fairmount, (new) Rue, Barbadoes; schrs Baltimore, Treadway, West Indies; American Eagle, Lambard, Savannah; Boston, Collins, Boston; Eliza Ann, Francis, New-York; America, Somers, Providence; Hero, Emerson, Baltimore. Steamer Baltimore, Green, do.

Arrived—Brig Orion, Hortinger, from Porto Cabello; R F Loper, North, from Pernambuco; Elliot, Baker, Boston; Acoro, Howes, do. Schrs. Warren, Cobb, Curacoa; John Jay, Nickerson, Providence; Joseph Brown, Mayo, NYork; Fame, Crowell, Boston; Star, Hackett, NYork; Francis A Seward, Ross, do; James P. Lodland, Clark, Laguayra; John Gilpin, (Br) Port Spain, Trinidad; Cleopatra, Burrows, New-Haven; C C Zabriskie, Grant, New-York; Minerva, Burnett, Egg Harbor.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 6, 51, 96, 19, 23, 78, 82, 4, 8, 20, 12, 1, 10, 62, 64, 88.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY.

County Court.

Judge ULSHOEFFER in the Chair.

Trial on the Impeachment of Justice Haskell, continued.

FIFTH DAY.

Enoch E. Camp sworn.—Knows Keollard; saw him for the first time in March, 1844, in the City Prison. He told me he had been taken up by the City watchmen, drunk. He looked sick, and I thought it would be a mercy to get him out. I got a discharge for him; as he was going I said—You are in a most distressed condition; here is a shilling; go and get yourself shaved. I did not see him again till he was the second time arrested. I had received no order from him, and no remuneration. The second time I saw him in the Police Office; he called me by name. I had heard a person was arrested with $500. I asked him if he wanted my services; he said he wanted some one; I told him he could have my services. He was placed in a cell. I went and spoke to him as counsel. [Witness here asked if the conversation between himself and Keollard must be disclosed. It was deemed unnecessary.] I told him to give me the money for the person to whom it belonged. He finally agreed to do what I considered right, so that he might get discharged. I spoke to Justice Haskell, who refused to discharge him, saying that there had not been time to obtain testimony. I again saw the man and told him I could do nothing till he gave me an order to get the money in my possession. He assented, and told me to draw an order. I did so, and went to his cell for him to sign it. He said he was nervous from the effect of drink, and could not write. I told him I would write his name, and would call in a witness, when he could make his mark, which would answer the same purpose. Mr. Johnson, one of the keepers, came to the door, and was about entering as Keollard put his cross to the order. I asked Johnson to witness it, which he did in Keollard's presence. I took the order and left, telling Keollard I would soon be enabled to have him discharged. I handed the order to one of the Clerks or Justices at the Police office. A short time after I saw Justice Haskell. I told him I had an order for the money, and wished the man to be discharged—that they could not hold him.—He replied that he would see about it and let me know.—I afterwards heard Officer McGrath objecting to Keollard's discharge. He said that he had been concerned in stealing $2,500. I told McGrath if he had any charge to make, we were ready to meet it, and asked him how long he wanted. He said till to-morrow. I afterwards said to Mr. McGrath, that I had an order for the money, and I doubted if Keollard could be convicted, as the two accomplices had been discharged, and the money found on them ($1500) given up to Garvey. He said he thought if Garvey was