THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1845.

WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,

DUDLEY SELDEN.

☞ **General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.**—An adjourned Meeting of this Committee will be held at NATIONAL HALL, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock P. M. By order,

THEO. E. TOMLINSON, Chairman.

B. F. SUMMERBELL, JOHN D. LINDEN, } Secretaries. m20

☞ We have made room on our First Page for a part only of our European Correspondence received by the Cambria. We hope to give more in our next.

☞ For the LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON see the letter of our correspondent, received by the Morning Mail, and which will be found under its appropriate head.

☞ Mr. SELDEN'S SPEECH has thrown the Native camp into convulsions. For months, the Corporation functionaries and emissaries, backed by the Harper journals which still take the name of Whig in vain, have been coaxing and pleading for Whig votes. 'Why *should n't* you all vote for Harper and the rest of us?—you know there is only a *nominal* difference between us—why let the Loco-Focos triumph for a *name?*' It was in vain that the Whig party has repeatedly and formally disclaimed Nativism—our volunteer cousins, (wanting to use us,) insist on sticking to us like burrs. But Mr. Selden, following the lead of the Whig General Committee, has deliberately and fearlessly declared to them that the Whig party *does not* sympathize with Nativism—that we are utterly at variance, and so must remain. Now let those who are bent on an anti-Immigrant, anti-Catholic crusade come out openly for Harper, and not work for him in a skulking, underhand fashion, while pretending to support the Whig candidates. The Whigs of this city have definitively taken ground in hostility to the Native movement. Let each voter choose his side and manfully avow it. There can be no union nor compromise between Whiggery and Nativism. Thousands of inflexible Whigs, defrauded once too often, imperatively forbid the banns. There is no concord between the two parties—there can be nothing but antagonism, until, in a fair struggle, one goes to the wall. The Whigs may temporarily be beaten, but they will stand or fall on their own principles and neither be beaten nor betrayed in another camp than their own.

—We hope to publish a complete report of Mr. Selden's Speech to-morrow.

What will Mexico do?

As the time approaches for hearing what reception Mexico gives to the news of the triumph of Annexation in Congress, the most reckless of the conspirators begin to speak dubiously on the subject. A little while ago, Annexation was represented by them as a perfectly safe and peaceful proceeding: Mexico as caring nothing about it and not daring to utter her hostility if she even ventured to feel any. *England* was represented as the only dissatisfied power—and an't we Yankees able and willing to flog the British at any time and for any cause whatever? Of course we are; so Hurrah for Texas!—But suddenly the tune is changed. Though it is known that England is most anxious (for her own sake, doubtless,) to avoid all collision with us though she urges a reference of our Oregon difference to any impartial arbiter we my choose, and is doing her best to soften the wrath of Mexico and prevent an outbreak, still the Annexationists begin to admit that we are likely to have trouble with Mexico. Thus *The Sun* of yesterday has the following:

"MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of this City, which has some opportunities of knowing, is of opinion that Mexico, as soon as she hears of the passage of the Annexation Resolutions, will issue a decree confiscating all American vessels in the Mexican waters, and all the property of American citizens in Mexico.

"We believe in no such result; but if even it should happen, *there is money enough in the City of Mexico to indemnify such losses.*"

Here is a fair specimen of Annexation logic and morality. 'True, Mexico may confiscate the property of our citizens within her reach; but can't we plunder the Churches and dwellings of her capital in return?' Yes, sir, we may (and may not.) But if we could, how many human beings must we butcher to reach that 'money enough in the City of Mexico?' How many thousand ankles must be shattered with grape-shot? How many new-made widows and orphans must be driven out by night from their burning dwellings to fall the victims of exposure, or lust, or famine? How much human blood must purchase for us each ounce of the Mexican gold? And remember that this blood will not all be Mexican.

We hope Mexico will not resort to such measures as the *Courrier des Etats Unis* anticipates, but it is nevertheless true that *we have made war upon her.* Mexico and the present masters of Texas are engaged in deadly war, and we, by annexing Texas, voluntarily engage in that war as a principal. Texas is merged in the Union, and her war is the war of the Union. We bind ourselves to finish it, and to beat back any Mexican force which shall attempt to prosecute the war. Nay, more: we are now, according to the claim of Texas and the Map published by Congress, the lawful owners of the province and city of Santa Fé, which have been integral portions of Mexico for more than two hundred years, and have never seen the waving of a flag as a symbol of authority other than the Spanish and Mexican banners. This province, if the Texas claim of the Rio del Norte as our boundary be persisted in, we must attack and subjugate by force of arms, even should Mexico desire to be at peace with us. We must drive out her authorities and her laws, and compel her people to become citizens of the United States. Is this consistent with peace and friendship? And even should we offer to abate something of the modest Texan claim to a full third of her Territory, leaving her Santa Fé and the whole region of the Rio del Norte, how shall she put faith in our Treaty stipulations? The very next shoal of demagogues who seek to excite and pervert our people in order to win an election may insist that the Rio del Norte is our proper boundary under the Treaty of 1803, and that our Government *had no right to cede any Territory: ergo,* we will 'reannex' all of Mexico lying this side of the del Norte. Will they not have a National precedent and sanction for their course? We affirm it as our positive conviction, founded on careful observation at Washington and elsewhere, that the master-spirits in the Annexation game *do not mean to stop at the Rio del Norte;* but expect to find or make a speedy pretext for 'reannexing' Durango, Sonora, California, and so on. Unless the American People intepose a veto on aggression and robbery, we apprehend the doom of Mexico is sealed, and that there will not long be 'money enough' in her Churches and Palaces.

For the present, however, we apprehend greater evil from Mexican mobs than from the Mexican Government. We fear the indignation of the ignorant and barbarous populace of the Mexican Cities will burst in fury on the heads of our defenceless countrymen residing there, to the destruction of their property and their lives. From the Government, we would rather expect a declaration of non-intercourse with us, and perhaps an order that immigrants from the United States should take the oath of allegiance or leave the Country. The fate of Texas will compel Mexico to look sharp after California.

PROPER TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—In both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature on Wednesday, appropriate resolutions were adopted in relation to the death of the lamented Senator BATES, in which the strongest testimony was borne to his private and public worth. After adopting these resolutions the two Houses adjourned. The Speaker of the House, S. H. Walley, Jr., is the son-in-law of the late Senator.

☞ Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, who for sixteen years has filled with distinguished ability the office of President of Harvard University, offered his resignation of that post on the 19th inst. to take effect at the close of the Academic

But suppose

What depends on our Charter Election.

The *Express*, in the absence of any report (save a mean-souled caricature in the Herald) of the few remarks which the Editor of this paper was fairly compelled to make at the Whig Meeting on Tuesday evening, sees fit to misrepresent their purport as follows:

"If we could see and feel as the Editor of the Tribune does, that the next Presidential election *depended upon the fact whether Mr. Selden or Mr. Harper was Mayor of this City*, we should sadly deplore our calamity; but the result of our Mayoralty, as we apprehend, is, as to that event, as unimportant a fact as who is to be the king of the Mosquito country, or who shall rule over the Ashantees. The country has nothing to do with our municipal affairs. The municipality is a concern of our own; and well would it be if we could keep the Government of the City independent of party."

Now we never thought and never said that the next Presidential Election depends in any degree upon the election of Mr. Selden as Mayor. What we *did* say, however, was this, that if Harper is reelected, Nativism will be jumped upon as a hobby by spavined and broken-winded politicians all over the Country, a National organization effected and a Native candidate for President nominated—the palpable effect of which will be to divide and defeat the Whigs in 1848. We are as a party less perfectly drilled than our opponents, more easily led off on new issues, and therefore whatever new party arises draws off hundreds from us to dozens from our opponents. Thus it has been with Anti-Masonry, Abolition, Nativism, and will be to the end of the chapter. But if Harper is defeated now, Nativism will be arrested and die out, its organization will be dissolved or become no longer formidable, and we shall have a fair straightforward contest in 1848 between the principles and measures of the Whigs on the one side and the Loco-Focos on the other. In such a contest we shall feel great confidence of a Whig triumph, such as we should have had in 1844 but for the mischief made by third parties.

It is therefore in our view of vital importance to the restoration of Whig ascendency, or to a renewed struggle with any fair chance for it, that the Natives be thoroughly beaten in our Charter Election. It is idle to talk of this contest as 'unimportant.' The Express made this very blunder a year ago, plunged into Harperism all over, and, though it protested that it meant nothing thereby but clean streets and City Reform, helped to drive thousands of Whig voters over to Loco-Focoism.—The whole country regards a New-York Election with lively interest—not merely the result but the *principles* maintained and triumphant. If the Whigs of this City dabble in Nativism, the Adopted Citizens of the whole Country are alarmed and repelled from us. We are quite willing—nay, anxious,—to separate our Municipal concerns entirely from party politics, but that can never be done by favoring Nativism.

The Arnolds of the Press, is the very appropriate appellation given by the New-York Sun to the Whig papers which are literally inviting the hostilities of Mexico against this country, since the Annexation of Texas. But such betrayers generally meet a fitting reward in the contempt and execration of all honest men. And like the Arnolds of old, they will fail in accomplishing the objects for which they are prostituting their talents. Their efforts meet with no response among the American people, in whose hearts love of country glows with as bright a fire as in the days of Madison and Tompkins.

☞ It is the *Albany Argus* that copies the malignant meanness of the *neutral* Sun as above—that same Argus which, one little year ago, resisted Annexation, and significantly asked in regard to it, '*Do the People wish War?*' But accident has thrown the Argus into a different position, involved it in a different web of party necessity, and now it is most flippant and reckless in abusing those who call wrong wrong, after it has become convenient to the Argus to pronounce it right. We fearlessly invite the judgment of 'honest men' as to which of us is the 'betrayer' in this instance, whose conduct merits 'contempt and execration.'

☞ The *Morning News* is figuring to show that the Senators who voted *for* Annexation represented more People than those who voted against it. Well they might! when those from NEW-YORK, OHIO, MARYLAND and CONNECTICUT represented PEOPLE who had just declared emphatically *against* Annexation. New-York gave 10,000 majority against it (aside from the anti-Texas Loco-Focos, who were notoriously numerous;) Ohio 14,000; Connecticut nearly 5,000, and Maryland 3,500. These States have together *Four Millions and a Half* of People, and gave over *Thirty Thousand majority* against Texas. Yet their Senators, with two exceptions, voted for Annexation, and their People are counted on that side by the News!

INDIANS AND SLAVERY.—The Tribune says very exultingly—"Slavery will not bear contact with an Indian tribe. The moment it reaches the neighborhood the Slaves begin to escape and enjoy the wild freedom of the Savage." This is very poetic and very untrue. The Indians are rank slaveholders and will buy or steal them—the Cherokees owned them in Georgia, and the Seminole chiefs in the Florida war found their slaves very useful as spies. [Sun.

Now, Mr. Sun, we have given your paragraph entire. Will you just let your readers know that the essential facts stated by us—namely, that Slaves are apt to escape from White masters to an Indian tribe, and that Slavery therefore exacts the removal or extermination of Indians from its neighborhood—are demonstrable from official documents? That some Indians hold Slaves is true, but that in no manner affects what we have stated above. The Seminoles held Slaves, and yet many Slaves escaped to them from plantations, and the Slaveholders instigated hostilities to break up this refuge. Such was the origin of our late unjust, inhuman, and most wasteful Florida War.

RAILWAYS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND CANALS OF NEW-YORK.—The railways of Massachusetts which have been in operation for one or more years have cost $23,000,000, and yielded a neat revenue of 6½ per cent, on that amount. The Canals of New-York yielded last year 6 per cent. on their cost. Here, however, the similarity ends. The railways of Massachusetts would sell to morrow for more than they cost; the Canals of New-York would not bring half cost; even the Erie Canal would not command the twenty millions of dollars laid out on it. The railways of Massachusetts are used throughout the year for the transportation of both passengers and freight, the Canals of New-York are navigable during seven months of the year for the transportation of freight. [Railroad Journal.

There is no fairness in the above comparison, though the Railroad Journal has a habit of making such. The Massachusetts Railroads spoken of are nearly or quite *completed;* the New-York Canals are *incomplete*, and nearly one-one-half their entire cost has been expended on work not yet finished, and so not producing a dollar of Revenue. We will turn out the *completed* New-York Canals to produce Revenue with the Railroads of any State or Nation in the world.

☞ THE ADDRESS OF THE CENTRAL CLAY COMMITTEE TO HENRY CLAY (published in The Tribune of March 4th) has been prepared for presentation in a form worthy of its object, and of the parties concerned. It has been handsomely transcribed on several large sheets of parchment by JOHN FOWLER, Jun. of the Tenth Ward, and has received the signatures of FIFTY working members of the Committee. The first page is elegantly ornamented by a tasteful design, executed by Mr. Winterton, a distinguished teacher of penmanship, who, as well as Mr. Fowler, freely gave his services to the Committee. The design occupies half of the first page with an eagle on the wing, bearing in his beak a scroll with the title —"Address of the New-York Clay Clubs"—and in his talons the American ensign displaying the stars and stripes half draping the horizontal staff; and gracefully following the wavy lower margin of the flag is the noble declaration of Mr. CLAY, in his great speech against the outrages of British aggression preceding the last war—"*The colors which float from the mast are the credentials of our seamen.*" Arching over the eagle's head is displayed the manly and virtuous sentiment—"I HAD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT?"

The sheets of parchment are bound together by a neat silver band or plate riveted to the edges; and the whole then rolled up is enclosed in a beautiful cylindrical case of solid silver, made by WILLIAM ADAMS, Esq. well known to our citizens for his admirable work as a silversmith, and also distinguished as the President of the Whig Board of Assistant Aldermen in 1842-3, and now the Whig candidate for Alderman in the Fifth Ward.

The scroll thus worthily ornamented and enclosed is to be conveyed to the hands of HENRY CLAY by Hon. WILLIS GREEN, Representative in Congress from Kentucky, an intimate friend of our great Chief, and long associated with him in public life. Mr. Green is now in this City and will probably start to-morrow for ASHLAND.

ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.—The proprietors of this paper offer their establishment for sale—terms to be made easy—possession to be given on the first of May or sooner.

Dr. Smith Cutter.

We notice in our Assembly proceedings that Mr. *David E. Wheeler*, elected as a Native by Whig votes, but known to every body in the House as a rank Loco-Foco 'and nothing else,' has introduced a bill to forgive the defalcation of Dr. Smith Cutter, formerly Health Commissioner at this port.—That defalcation was reported at about $39,000, and in our humble judgment was of a character which would have sent one thousand simple, retail rascals to the Penitentiary. We trust the Legislature will not pass the bill without carefully examining the documents in the case (especially Mr. Samuel Stevens's Report No. 240 of 1840) and taking the opinion of Mr. Comptroller Flagg in the premises. It strikes us if this bill pass it will be a crying injustice not to take the doors of the two State Prisons off their hinges.

A Rich Development.

In the Assembly on Wednesday, Mr. T. H. OAKLEY, a Native Member from this City, was making a Speech on the Constitutional Amendments, wherein he argued for the necessity of some greater guards to the purity of the Ballot Box. Says the Evening Journal:

In the course of his remarks he alluded to the practice of *colonizing* votes, and described a scene which he had witnessed, of sixty men brought into one room in a particular Ward, for the purpose of voting in that Ward, brought from New-Jersey and other places.

Mr. T. R. LEE (Loco of Westchester) rose, and enquired of Mr. O. to *which party he* (Mr. O.) had belonged when he witnessed this scene?

Mr. OAKLEY. *To the Democratic party.*

There was a burst of laughter all over the House, and Mr. LEE did not pursue his enquiries.

THE TRIBUNE AND HENRY JOHNSON.—The N. Y. Tribune, in its remarks upon the vote of the Senate on the Texas resolutions, states that Hon. HENRY JOHNSON was elected by Loco-Focos over his Whig predecessor, Conrad, by the aid of five Whigs, and thus felt under obligations to them.—This is wrong from beginning to end. Mr. Johnson was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Alexander Porter, and received the entire Whig vote of the Legislature. His opponent was a Loco-Foco—Hon. Joseph Walker, then a State Senator. [N. O. Bee.

☞ We stand corrected. It was Hon. Alex. Porter, the predecessor of Mr. Johnson, who run out Mr. Conrad by the help of the Loco-Foco minority of the Legislature. Mr. Porter soon died, and Mr. Johnson was elected in his stead.

A VACANCY TO BE FILLED.—Of course the Legislature of Massachusetts will at its present session fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate occasioned by the death of Hon. ISAAC C. BATES. We perceive that some of the Boston papers are already agitating the subject. The Atlas says that among the distinguished men who have been thought of are the following:—Hon. JOHN DAVIS, of Worcester; Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord; Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, of Salem; Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, of Worcester; Hon. MYRON LAWRENCE, of Belchertown; Hon. LINUS CHILD, of Southbridge, and Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE and Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Boston. The Atlas prefers Gov. Davis, while a correspondent of that paper urges very forcibly the claims of Mr. Hoar. The Chronicle names JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and Hon. CHARLES ALLEN of Worcester as best qualified for the post. We are content to leave the selection in the hands of an intelligent Whig Legislature.

☞ FRIEND HUMPHREY has been nominated for reelection as Mayor by the Whigs of Albany. He is an able and excellent man, and we trust will be elected triumphantly. The Natives offered him their nomination, which he peremptorily declined.

NASHVILLE BANNER.—DONALD MACLEOD, who has conducted this valuable Whig journal in a very acceptable manner for nearly two years, has retired from the post. His successor is Gen. WASHINGTON BARROW, under whose management the character of the paper will be fully sustained.

☞ The memorandum furnished us of the Commencement of the University Medical College, led us into one mistake. The six *honorary* degrees of M. D. were not conferred, but the nominations were made of them to the Council, and, in the usual time, they will no doubt be confirmed.

☞ The *Catskill Messenger*, published in a capital Whig town, though the County is rather dark at present, is offered for sale. A good Whig Editor and Printer, who would like a home on our noble Hudson, would find a good one at Catskill. (Address William Bryan.)

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following order, adopted in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts on Wednesday, will show the stand which that State has determined to take in respect to the matters in controversy between her and South Carolina:

"*Ordered*, That the Committee to whom was referred the message of the Governor upon the subject of the treatment of the Hon. Samuel Hoar, in South Carolina, be directed to report to the Legislature resolves to the following effect, viz:

That Massachussett's is restrained from further present action in behalf of her citizens imprisoned in South Carolina solely on account of their color, and from the exercise of her own powers to protect the commerce of her citizens, by her unwillingness to do the slightest violence to the Constitution of the United States, the protection of which she is claiming for her own citizens in the premises;

That South Carolina having, by her constituted authorities, interfered to prevent access to the Courts of the United States within her territory, it becomes the duty of the General Government to afford to the citizens of our Commonwealth, while in another State, all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States;

And that Massachusetts now demands, and will continue to demand, that the General Government make such change in the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, or such provisions by law, as will enable any citizens of Massachusetts, who may hereafter be imprisoned in any other State solely on account of his color, to urge his claim to liberty and protection in the Courts of the United States; and that our Senators and Representatives be requested to lose no opportunity of urging this subject upon the consideration of Congress."

To-Day's Outside.

First Page—Foreign Correspondence of the Tribune—Letters from France and Ireland; New Publications; News Items.

Last Page—The World—a Poem; An Enraged Elephant; Murder of C. R. Thompson; Unexpected Competition; Female Heroism; City Intelligence; Commercial and Money Matters; Marine Journal.

☞ The *Congregational Journal* must try again. In attempting to correct two blunders which we pointed out, it has committed a third. The gentleman to whom it alludes as having been the Editor of the Dial never sustained any such relation to that publication. Blunders like this are not of much consequence in themselves, but there is a class of papers that are in the habit of talking very sagaciously about certain matters respecting which they really know very little, and whose philosophy is generally as inaccurate as their facts.

☞ THE SKANEATELES COMMUNITY, located in Onondaga, have petitioned the Legislature for an act of Incorporation. This is rather a retreat from the ground of utter negation of all Government assumed by this Community at the outset, which we are gratified to see, as a proof that the lessons of experience are not lost on the members. We hear also that they are outgrowing some other vagaries which contributed to give them an unenviable notoriety in the outset of their enterprise. Although we dissent from their fundamental principle, (Community of Property,) we do hope the Legislature will evince its justice and superiority to idle prejudice by granting them a Charter. Let every sincere effort to improve the condition of the Laboring Mass, or (better still) to show they may improve it for themselves, have a fair trial. Experience will test them, and show what of good each contains. Associations and Communities are springing up in different parts of the State. The laws of New-York are very unfavorable to their success. The statutes make no provision by which these bodies can vest their property in trustees for the mutual benefit of the parties interested. They must necessarily be subjected to great inconvenience, many embarrassments, and perhaps to interminable litigation. The body is liable to be involved for the unauthorized acts of the individual members comprising it. They need a Corporate existence. They have for their object the elevation of the depressed and toil-worn; let the Representatives of the People throw no obstacles in their way. If Banking, Manufacturing, and other bodies, whose primary object is private gain, may secure the aid of the Legislature, shall not these efforts of expansive benevolence be afforded the same facilities, to enable them to employ advantageously and recompense equitably the industry of their hardy members?

MR. PRESCOTT, THE HISTORIAN.—We have much pleasure in announcing that, on the 1st of February, Mr. Prescott was elected a *corresponding member of the Institute of France*, under the division of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, and in the section of General History. The honor is certainly one sufficiently marked, since it was never before, we believe, conferred on any native of New England, except Franklin. He was chosen to succeed Don Martin Fernandez de Navarrette, Secretary of the Spanish Academy of History, a venerable and admirable man, who died last year at Madrid at a very advanced age, leaving behind him none in Europe with an equal knowledge of Spanish history. [Boston Daily Advertiser.

New Publications.

THE BEAUTIES OF AMERICAN HISTORY, is the title of a neat compilation of 252 pages 18mo. just published by A. V. Blake, 77 Fulton st. It must deeply interest young readers.

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE, as Displayed in the Life and Writings of St. PAUL: By the Author of 'Christian Experience,' has just been published in a neat 18mo. of 418 pages. It is a work for the devout, but the otherwise may profit by it.

THE COMIC BLACKSTONE, (from 'Punch,') Part 2, has just been issued by Burgess, Stringer & Co. Price 12½ cents. There is not only fun in it but philosophy for those who can read understandingly.

HOOD, DICKENS and BULWER are happily combined in a 25-cent volume just issued by Burgess, Stringer & Co. There are stories by Hood and Dickens, and a Dramatic Sketch by Bulwer. Well worth the money.

THE COTTON LORD: By MRS. STONE, is a new British novel just reprinted by H. G. Daggers, 30 Ann street.

NEW STEAMBOAT.—Smith & Dimon, successors to Henry Eckford, are building steamboat at the foot of Forsth-street, the length of which on deck is 325 feet, and breadth of beam 35 feet. She is one of the most perfect models ever built by them. Her timbers are all double, with their sizes enlarged where the weight of the machinery comes. The engine is being built by Stillman, Allen & Co. of the Novelty Works, and will be 750 to 800 horse power, 72 inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke. It is to be polished and finished in a superior style to the ordinary engines. The shafts are of wrought iron, each weighing 19,500 lbs. and are 18 inches diameter. The bead-plate for the engine is a beautiful casting in one solid piece, weighing 18,500 lbs. The water wheels are to be 34 feet in diameter. She is to be finished about the 1st of July and is to be in point of finish, workmanship and speed, at least 2 years ahead of the times. She is to be fitted up in a similar style to the Knickerbocker, with all of improvements that the inventive genius of the age has produced.

NEW PROPELLER.—We have been shown the model of a new Propeller, invented and patented by Mr. E. G. Gardiner of this City. It consists of an Archimedean Screw or two threads in a submerged cylinder inside and near the bottom of the vessel. The water is admitted in front of the Screw in the after part of the vessel, each side of the keel, and forced out each side of the sternpost. The whole takes but little room, and strengthens rather than weakens the vessel, being entirely below the water line. The object of placing the screw inside of a cylinder is to obviate the waste of power occasioned by the lateral motion of the water. This Propeller has been warmly approved by those mechanics who have examined it. It may be seen at 16 John-st. up stairs.

☞ Dr. EUEN, of Ulster Co., an able and earnest advocate of Temperance, who has been struck totally blind, and thus rendered destitute, will lecture *This Evening* at Lyceum Hall, Broadway and Lispenard-street, assisted by Mr. Offen of this City and Mr. Ware of Boston. Dr. E. appeals to the benevolent to thus aid him to buy a very expensive medicine by which he hopes to restore the sight of one of his eyes; and we hope hundreds who cannot attend will buy a ticket. Price 25 cents.

☞ THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY give a Concert this evening at the Brooklyn Institute.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—The Youth's Cold Water Army give a Festival this evening in the Lecture Room, corner of Hudson and Canal streets. Dr. ELLIOTT will both speak and sing, and in the latter particular will have able assistance. See advertisement.

For the Tribune.

Clothing for the Poor, &c.—The undersigned takes pleasure in replying as requested, "through the Tribune," to the Communication, from "Many friends of the Association," who desire to be informed where Clothing, &c., for the poor may be sent. Depots have been provided for this humane object in all the Wards, but it may suffice here to name a few, viz: *H. Whittle'sy*, 38 Catharine street; *A. Camp*, 47 Franklin street; *D. Terry*, 63 Vestry street; *J. B. Horton*, 3 Sheriff street; *N. Gray*, 36 Jones street; *E.A. Fraser*, 120 Orchard street; and *Isaac Orchard*, 11 Bedford street.—Donations of Cast off Clothing, Provisions, &c., sent to either of the above places will be promptly and carefully distributed. Contributions are now much needed. Further information may be obtained of R. M. HARTLEY, corner Grand and Elm streets.

Progress of the War in Delaware.

Extract from a Letter, dated

DELIH, Monday night—12 o'clock.

The danger is now far greater than has been heretofore anticipated. Large assemblies of disguised persons have been discovered last evening and to-day in squads within a few miles of our village, and from the best information I can gather it is feared we shall be attacked before morning. Our whole village are on duty to-night, poorly armed, including as many others from the adjoining towns as the Sheriff has been able to collect, in all about 300, about one half of whom have arms while the others are drilling with *pitchforks!*—It is very certain that we are threatened with an attack; whether it will be made to-night or at some future time God only knows. It is very certain we need more help than the Sheriff is able to command. We have no assistance from the Southeastern side of the river, most of the militia in that quarter being Anti-Renters. A large collection of Indians were seen in Bovina last night and this morning—another collection of about 300 were seen in Kortright this afternoon. In another neighborhood in the western part of the town there was great commotion, and persons seen leaving their homes taking small bundles with them. A messenger on whom we can depend brings us this news, and there can be no doubt of its truth. One thing is certain, these collections cannot be for any good motive, and the threats we hear made from all quarters induce us to believe that we are to be visited by them. New outrages are constantly committed. I understand that Deputy Sheriff Griffen of Middletown had his horse shot from under him a day or two since.

I cannot close without informing you of a sad accident which occurred in the Court-House to-day. During the examination of the prisoners, Mr. Erastus Rodgers, of the town of Walton, while sitting on the casement of one of the windows in the court-room, let his rifle slip from the bench on which it was resting, and the cock striking the edge of the bench produced a discharge, the ball entering his body on the left side in front, and passing upwards lodged in the left shoulder. It was thought the wound was fatal. The physicians, however, entertain some hopes that he may survive. We are all soldiers to-night, and I have no time to add more. [Eve. Journal.

THE TROUBLES IN DELAWARE COUNTY.—We understand that the authorities of Delaware County have applied to the Governor for aid to preserve the peace and maintain the supremacy of the law in that County. We also learn that the Governor has complied with the application so far as to send 250 muskets and a supply of ammunition to the Sheriff. The arms, &c. were despatched this morning, under an escort of eight men, detailed from the Republican Artillery. We presume that some further steps will be taken by the Executive, but are not advised as to what they are likely to be. [Eve. Jour. of Wednesday.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

DELHI, March 18.

* * * Every thing that can be used as a weapon of defence is in demand, even to hoe scythes and pitchforks; the water is kept by the ladies to defend themselves, as their husbands have all been ordered out. You may laugh when I tell you that my weapon is a long toasting-fork, and Mrs. H. has a pitchfork, which now stands in the corner of the room.

Our Church, Academy and Court-House are turned into barracks, to accommodate citizen soldiers, and a company has been formed called the "pitch-fork company," for want of arms.

Our Pastor, who was warned out, is now sitting (as I am informed by my husband) in the basement of the Church, shouldering a pitch-fork, in company with many others.

Two pieces of cannon are placed in front of the Public Square, one pointing up and the other down the main street, both heavily loaded with spikes, for want of cannister or grape-shot.

DREADFUL HOMICIDE.—On Monday (St. Patrick's Day) at Hanover, in Plymouth county, about a dozen of the laborers on the Abington railroad repaired to a liquor store kept by Seth Perry, drank freely, and became noisy. Perry at last refused them more rum and ordered them from his premises. A man by the name of Enos Bates was present, who, being pretty well intoxicated himself, undertook to aid in removing the party from the house.—Perry stepped to a place over the chamber floor, and took down three guns. Bates and one of the Irishmen, named James Stapleton, were engaged in a scuffle just without the door. Perry aimed, fired, and shot Stapleton through the heart, and he died instantly. That discharge was quickly followed by another; the bullet striking Patrick Stapleton, brother of James, upon the breast bone, glanced into his side; he ran about two rods, and fell dead. A third shot was fired; the bullet struck an Irishman named Dowlar in his face, demolished his jaw-bone, and passed into the cheek. He subsequently died of his wounds. Great excitement was occasioned in Hanover in consequence. By midnight a warrant had been issued by Joshua Smith, Esq. and Perry was arrested and taken to the town house, which was filled to overflowing. The examination resulted in his commitment for the murder of these men, and he is now in Plymouth jail to await his trial. [Bost. Post.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire last night proceeded from a house in Orleans-street, near the Bel-Air market. The fire caught in the cupboard and communicated thence to the stairway, the smoke and flames ascending to the second story where Mr. Kersey, who occupied the dwelling, his three children and a young girl, named Caroline Wills, were sleeping. The stairway being on fire they were unable to get down. The children were therefore thrown out of the window and caught by persons in the street.—Miss Wills, being much alarmed, jumped out of the second story window on the pavement, a distance of twenty feet, and was so badly injured by the fall, that fears were entertained for her recovery. She fortunately broke no limbs, but suffered severely from the concussion. The children were very little hurt. Mr. K. also escaped with but little injury. This was truly a critical situation to be placed in. The strong probability is, that if the fire had taken place a short time later, the whole of the family would have perished in the flames. By the timely arrival and prompt action of the firemen the flames were subdued before the building was very seriously burnt. [Balt. Pat. Wednesday.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Things in Washington.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1 45—*Midnight.*

Mr. PRENTISS, of Otsego County, who was nominated as Marshal of the Northern District of New-York, was to-day rejected by the Senate. The subject of his betting on elections, and his conduct about the money when deposited, may have operated secretly against him.

Mr. SHALER was also rejected as Consul to Hong Kong in China. I know not what the reasons for this rejection were. He has probably been too often before the Senate on other occasions.

Lieut. SCHOMBERG's restoration to his former rank, by President Tyler, after several years' absence, was to-day set aside by the Senate on the ground of unconstitutionality.

The nomination of a Mr. HARRIS as Collector at Providence, Rhode Island, called down a perfect storm of execration on the Administration. He was withdrawn and T. F. CARPENTER (I believe that's the name) was nominated and confirmed.

Mr. JOSELYN was confirmed as Post-Master at Newport, R. I.

S. S. SOUTHWORTH, now of the New-York Custom-House, was to-day appointed Consul to Japan. I believe this is a new office. Mr. Zadock Pratt wanted to have it made a full mission.

There is some rare fun with the newly appointed Consuls and Charges. Being generally rough, uneducated, political brawlers, they know nothing of the geography or language of the countries to which they are to be sent. A story is told of Mr. Jewett of Maine, who has been appointed Chargeto Peru, (the residence of the Consul being at Lima.) A friend asked him how he would like his residence at Lima. "Lima!" said he, "Lima! I'm not going to Lima—I am going to Peru." The Minister to England, when appointed, will probably say that he is not going to London but to England. St. James would puzzle them exceedingly. I may have something to tell you about the claimant for the mission to England hereafter that will make you laugh.

The trial of Capt. Sangster, for assault and battery on John Quincy Adams during the last Session of Congress, was brought before the Criminal Court, Judge Dunlop, to-day. Mr. Adams appeared in Court, and stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Sangster, apologising for his conduct. Mr. Adams said that, as far as he was personally concerned, the explanation was sufficient. The Judge, however, sentenced him to 30 days' imprisonment and a fine of $100. A petition was got up asking for Executive clemency, which Mr. Adams concurred in by his sign manual. It is supposed that the sentence may be commuted or remitted to-morrow.

I understand that Gov. Thomas has been indicted by the Grand Jury now in session in this city, for libel, contained in his late *exposé* of his matrimonial difficulties.

The Senate to-day confirmed a good many nominations of minor importance to your readers to those above alluded to. They will be published officially in a few days.

The Senate will adjourn to-morrow, and I doubt whether there will be quorum present to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Senators Johnson of Md. Huntington of Conn. and Pearce of Md. departed for home to-day. Senator Simmons of R. I. and others leave in the morning.

The Resolutions on Texas, which have been debated in secret session in the Senate, will probably appear in to-morrow's Intelligencer, to which I refer you.

Among the recent arrivals at Coleman's I notice that of G. R. Giddon, the celebrated lecturer on Egyptian Hieroglyphics. He departed this evening for Richmond, from which he will return in a few days. He intends to sail for Europe some time in May next to lecture on Egypt there.

Yours, RICHELIEU.

Texas—Farther action of the Senate.

The following are the proceedings of the Senate to which our correspondent refers:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, March 10, 1845.

Mr. BERRIEN submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That in executing the authority conferred by the Joint Resolution of Congress entitled "A Joint Resolution for the Annexation of Texas to the United States," the President of the United States will best conform to the provisions of the Constitution by resorting to the treaty-making power, for the purpose of accomplishing the objects of that resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to lay before the President of the United States a copy of this resolution.

MARCH 11, 1845.—Mr. McDuffie moved to lay the above resolution on the table, which passed in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Cass, Dickinson, DIX, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Huger, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Woodbury—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Mangum, Morehead, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—20.

☞ We understand that the Members of the Diplomatic Corps waited upon the President of the United States yesterday in a body, and, through their Senior, the Minister of Russia, made an Address to him, on the occasion of his accession to the Presidency, expressive of the friendly sentiments entertained towards the United States by the Sovereigns and Governments whom they represent, and of their earnest desire to continue to maintain the existing friendly and peaceful relations between this country and theirs; to which Address the President made a fitting reply, reciprocating these sentiments on his part as the Chief Magistrate of his own country. [Nat. Intel. yesterday.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20—P. M.

The advices by the Cambria are most favorable, and, since their receipt, about 500 bales of Cotton have *publicly* changed hands at an advance of nearly ½ per cent. while an offer for 800 bales was made at ¼, and refused.

There is now but little prospect of definite action relative to the August interest.

From Harrisburg there is nothing of importance. The bill granting permission to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct their road through a portion of our State, has passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 14.

The Erie Railroad Company will receive the same privilege.

STOCKS are all up to-day. State 5s have advanced to 75¾, Reading Railroad to 25½; and Girard Bank to 9¼, with sales at 10 in the street.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO GEN. LESLIE COOMBS, OF KENTUCKY.—The untiring exertions of General Leslie Coombs in the Whig cause during the late Presidential campaign, justly entitles him to the grateful remembrance and respect of the party whose cause he so nobly advocated. Kings County, which nobly withstood the corrupting influence of Loco-Focoism, and proudly maintained her position among the best and brightest portions of our country, owes something to the exertions of General Coombs—and the Whigs of the County have adopted a graceful as well as substantial means of testifying their regard for this old friend of Henry Clay. A number of the Whigs of this City and County raised a subscription for the purpose of purchasing a silver pitcher to be presented to General Coombs. The pitcher is completed, and can be seen at the store of Mr. E. W. Davis, at the corner of Hicks and Fulton streets. It will remain there for a few days for inspection. The pitcher is of solid silver, of classic form and exceedingly chaste in design. It weighs thirty-seven ounces, is fifteen and a half inches high and seven in diameter at the largest part. It bears the following inscription:

From the
Whigs of Kings County, New-York,
to
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