THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1845.

The Pro and Con of Anti-Rent.

One of the commonest mistakes is that of making up an opinion from a view of one side only of a controversy, when in fact it is certain that there are always two sides, and it is *not* certain that there are simply the right side and the wrong. If there were, an examination of both would be advisable before arriving at a peremptory, irreversible decision; but human affairs, and especially human controversies, often present a tangled skein of right and wrong, good and evil, which patience, discernment and impartiality are requisite to unravel. Let us try and see whether we can or cannot set forth both sides of this Anti-Rent controversy. And first we will sum up the positions of the Landlords, the 'up-Renters,'—the side of 'Law and Order.'

The Landlords claim to be the rightful and legal owners of a large portion of the soil of this State, in tracts of 1,000 to 100,000 acres respectively. These Lands were granted to their ancestors by the then sovereign power, or purchased at a later day of those to whom it had been granted, or on whom the sovereignty had devolved. If the consideration was small, so was the value of the land when granted; if it were but a 'pepper-corn' an acre, or a stipulation to locate so many settlers upon it, that cannot invalidate the grant. It has descended from the original grantee to the present holder in each case, with no question as to title except such as arose among the heirs of some of the deceased landlords. Tenants have paid when they could, or been released from payment on a plea of inability—nothing else. The present holder has perhaps but a fourth of his father's patrimony, and being educated with a view to his probable position, has no way of living but as a landlord, and an income of thousands a year is as virtually necessary to him as one of two hundred is to a laboring man. Perhaps the estate came to him charged with heavy debts incurred by his father in forbearing to press his tenants for their rent, and these he must provide for from the estate, his only source of income. Probably his father was eminently charitable and philanthropic, and the son desires and is expected to be no less so. The family mansion always has been famed for its hospitality; how can he deprive it of that character? He has a family who require education and an outfit in the world, and a thousand demands on his means which the poor never dream of. Suppose he wished to give the land to the tenants, he could not honestly do it. But the Law says it is his; his sense of justice says it is his; his idea of duty to his children constrains him to assert his rights, which the whole power of the State stands ready to enforce. The rent is very moderate, and no higher than when the land was worth not half so much. The tenants have always been treated with kindness and forbearance by his family. Who can blame him if he regards their present resistance (often by lawless and violent means) of his demands, not merely dishonest but ungrateful? Who can reasonably expect him to surrender all he has.

—Now let us step over to the Anti-Rent platform, and look at the difficulty from *that* side:

On the side of some ridge or mountain, in the most rugged and sterile of the inhabited portions of our State, lives a poor farmer, (not merely a poor man,) in the house built by his father and on the farm which he inherited from his father—such farm having been first taken on a perpetual lease when entirely wild by some ancestor of the family. We will suppose it to consist of 160 acres, at an annual rent of twenty cents an acre or thirty-two dollars.—Cheap enough, will be the general exclamation.—But we have to consider that only one half of it—perhaps much less—has yet been redeemed from the primitive wilderness, and that by the toil of the tenant family alone—not a penny of the expense falling on the landlord. Very often, more than half of it is so rocky, so mountainous, so cut up with ravines, or so sterile, that it would not pay for clearing, which costs on an average $12 per acre. Of the cleared portion, one-half is a miserable sort of bush-pasture, yielding very little. The tenant knows nothing of improvements in Agriculture, sneers at 'book-farming,' and tills just as his grandfather did, except where the grandfather's system of tillage has worn out the soil, and even white beans and buckwheat have refused longer to grow. All the yearly product of this farm will yield less than $300 worth, of which two-thirds is directly consumed in the family; the rest is pretty much mortgaged to the neighboring 'storekeepers' before it is harvested. Such is a fair picture of one-half the farms and farming in the Patroon district, which is naturally a little worse cultivated than the average of the State. Ten bushels of corn to the acre, and poor stuff at that; about as many of rye; a few poor cattle, and some potatoes which it will cost half they are worth to send to market, are the farmer's products. He calls the farm his own, as did his father before him, looking on the rent merely as a disagreeable incumbrance or formality, like one of the whimsicalities by which land is held in England under feudal tenures.

But the rent is no abstraction. Every year must see it paid, though frosts kill, crops fail or cattle die. If not paid in season, the agent is after him, then the sheriff,—the latter may lawfully be sent first. If he finds that he absolutely cannot pay, he makes a journey to the landlord, states his case, and is generally excused. But that only postpones the evil day, he has two rents to pay next year, with a diminished chance for forbearance. Sickness, death, or any mischance becomes the pretext for a petition of forbearance; the habit of not paying grows inveterate if indulged; and many a tenant is now indebted for twenty years' rent, which all he has in the world would not satisfy. Very probably an indulgent landlord is in the long run an injury to his tenants, and unbending severity is ultimate mercy.

But these difficulties and the need of resisting them wake new thoughts in the tenant's mind. At home, he is the equal of the best around him; when he approaches the landlord or agent to supplicate forbearance, he feels himself an inferior being. He is a slave addressing a master, who has power to work him deadly injury. He sees a state of luxury and enjoyment (as it seems) which has no example in his neighborhood. Fair children, richly dressed, devote their hours to pleasure, while his are doomed to embrowning toil; those have every facility for obtaining that knowledge which is power, while his must be content with the rudimentary instruction obtained by casual attendance at the district school. He returns home, and has ample opportunity for cogitation—indeed, he *must* think. In the long nights of winter he ponders on his difficulties and perplexities, calculates the gross amount of rent which his ancestors and he have paid, and the question will force itself upon him—"*For what* 'should I pay this rent? To what end are some 'men landlords and others tenants? Was it right 'in the government to give this landlord's ancestors all the earth hereabouts and mine none? 'Had they any rightful *power* to fence up 'the God-created elements against the use of those 'who should need them? Why the earth more 'than the water or the air? And if the grant was 'wrong at first, how can it have been made right 'since? No! the rent is a venerable fraud—an 'impudent juggle of rulers to enrich their pampered 'favorites at the expense of the toiling masses 'God made the earth; my ancestors have cleared 'and defended it against Foreign foes this portion of 'it—every man has a right to live somewhere—I 'here where I was born. This farm is no more than 'the fair share of my family—our labor has made it 'what it is, paid the taxes, made the roads, &c. 'The rent is the great curse of our community—'drains it of every dollar in cash, whereof none is 'disbursed among us—afflicts it with litigation and 'servility—*down with the rent!*"

—Such, so far as we can understand the not very clear or definite statements on that side, is the substance and spirit of the ultra Anti Renters; there are many who take far lower ground, complaining of the hardship and pernicious consequences of some of the conditions of a part of the leases; the want of clear title in certain landlords, at least to the extent of their claims, &c. &c. But the above represents fairly the position of those who object totally to Landlordism, and mean to see the end of it—of course, through the modification or overthrow of existing laws.

We cannot doubt that much of the Political theorizing of our day—our Fourth of July gatherings, Orations, &c. have contributed essentially to fan into a flame the long inflammable material at the bottom of this Anti-Rent excitement. The reference to the glorious deeds of our ancestors in resisting Law and Order in defence of Human Rights—the pregnant language of the Declaration of Independence about 'all men being created free and equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights,' are listened to and commented on by the unknown Gracchi of a rural neighborhood, who argue, 'If life and the pursuit of happiness are inalienable rights, they include space to labor and live on, without which life could not be preserved nor happiness obtained; wherefore, the laws which give some men a thousand times as much land as they can use and thus deprive millions of any at all, are invalid, being contrary to the fundamental principles of our Government." The Abolitionists were the pioneers in this school of logic, but they are finding many as daring followers. Our Democratic oratory not merely, but gravest speculation, has a similar bearing. Witness Mr. Hurlbut's Essays on Human Rights and their Political Guaranties, (Chap. I.) where the doctrine is broadly maintained that Man surrenders *no* natural rights to Social and Political institutions, but on the contrary maintains and secures them all. For instance, (p. 23-24:)

"It has been a favorite doctrine that the individual substantially bargains with Society upon becoming a member of it, by surrendering a portion of his natural rights, for certain acquired rights or advantages which the laws of Government may confer. * * * This is the apology of tyranny for its usurpation of human rights. * * * Let us close the door to this tyranny. Let us prove that Nature confers all rights, and that the only business of the law is to protect them. * * * *There is fraud or force defeating the great law of Nature in every case of a surrender of human rights under human government.*"

'Agreed,' says an Anti-Renter; 'In a state of nature every man has a right to an equitable portion 'of the soil, from which to procure his subsistence. 'He has a manifest right to take any portion which 'no other person has occupied or improved. Now, 'if he surrenders none of his rights in the formation 'of Society and Government, by what swindle 'what trick, is a majority of the Race deprived of 'any land at all except at the pleasure of and by 'purchase from others?'—How is this to be answered by those who hold to the abstract Democratic doctrine yet condemn Anti-Rentism?

The Commercial Advertiser very properly recommends that competent lecturers be sent into the Anti-Rent districts, to set forth the right of the case and expose the fallacies and misrepresentations of the Anti-Rent orators. There is a great deal more sense in this than in declaring the disturbed counties in a state of insurrection, and filling them with troops. We believe that, even yet, the people of all parties would far sooner assemble to hear the matter reasoned out than to join in fighting it out. The peaceful resort is far the cheaper; why not have it fairly tried? The fighting could be done afterward, if there were need of it.

—Looking over the whole ground, we do not see how the Anti-Renters can succeed in obtaining titles to their lands otherwise than by paying the landlords for them; but they can render the collection of rent very slow and difficult, and in many instances make it cost more than it is worth. But we hope an early and reasonable adjustment will yet be effected, by which the Landlords shall receive a fair compensation for their interests and the Tenants shall become the owners of their homesteads.—Should other counsels prevail, we believe all parties will be sufferers—that while the Landlords will receive less, the Tenants will fare worse than under such adjustment. They may be put down, yet in their fall they will make themselves felt in the future legislation and policy of the State. And those who are urging on the most stringent coercive measures, in the expectation that the *spirit* which underlies Anti-Rentism will be for ever put down by such a course, do greatly misapprehend the Age in which they live and the tendencies of Opinion. It was at the taking of the Bastile, if we rightly remember, that the dull Louis XVI. aroused to some glimmering idea of things as they were by the thunders of cannon and the tidings of the rabble victory, exclaimed, 'Why this is a *revolt!*' 'No, Sire,' replied the Minister in attendance; 'It is a REVOLUTION!' If the Anti-Rent movement be indeed a *rebellion*, as it has been termed, let it not be pushed into a Revolution.

☞ The XIth number of 'Labor in New-York'—being *our* article on the Shoemaker—is in type, but crowded out to-day.

☞ For a Paris Letter; An interesting account of the Tragedy at Andes; Phonography, No. V.; &c. &c. see First Page.

—Babe the Pirate; Sales at the Stock Exchange; List of Letters at the New-York Post Office &c.; on the Fourth Page.

Vermont Election.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

MIDDLEBURY, Addison Co. Sept. 3d, 1845.

FRIEND GREELEY:—From appearances in this quarter all is right; Bridport, Bristol, Cornwall, Ferrisburgh, Hancock, Leicester, Middlebury, Newhaven, Panton, Ripion, Salisbury, Shoreham, Vergennes, Waltham, in Addison County, have alle lected Whig Representatives, and Weybridge no choice; Weybridge and Bristol Loco last year. In Chittenden Co. Burlington, Shelburne, Charlotte and Rochester Whig, and I have yet to learn the election of the first Loco Representative in the State.

A test vote in this town is on Governor and Treasurer, being 291 Whig, 177 Loco, 53 Abolition; being the largest Whig majority over Loco-Focoism for 10 years past, except in 1840 and '44, and only 3 less than last year.

From local causes, and the Temperance law of last year, Gov. Slade, who is a strong Temperance advocate, runs below the Whig ticket in some towns, and may fail of an election by the people.—The Locos and Rum Whigs ran a mongrel ticket for Senators in this County, one of each party, but they will fall far short of an election. Split tickets were used in many towns in this County.

	GOVERNOR, 1845.				GOVERNOR, 1844.		
	Slade.	Kell.	Shaft.	W. Scat.	Slade.	Kell.	Shaft.
Middlebury	225	177	51	58	228	181	53
Bridport	109	48	—	43	196	33	1
Cornwall	79	10	26	15	134	5	33
Vergennes	95	51	15	—	134	71	28
Burlington	407	301	17	—	451	371	16
Total	915	587	109	116	1213	661	131

Yours, L. D.

P. S.—Starksboro, Loco Representative. Lincoln, J. W. Pope, Whig gain. Brandon, E. N. Briggs, Whig. No choice last year.

WINDSOR CO.

	1845.			1844.		
	Slade.	Kellogg.	Shaft.	Slade.	Kellogg.	Shaft.
Woodstock	363	127	36	443	155	20
Pomfret	127	114	—	196	119	1
Barnard	149	199	10	206	217	2
Total	639	440	46	845	491	23

Whig Representatives are elected in Hartford, Hartland, Reading and Woodstock; and Locos are elected in Barnard and Royalton; Bridgewater no choice—last year Whig.

WINDHAM CO.

	1845.				1844.	
	Slade.	Kellogg.	Shafter.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
Brattleboro'	267	119	33	332	136	35
Brookline	19	33	16	21	34	4
Dummerston	129	82	6	120	81	
Grafton	125	73	3	113	67	3
Newfane	166	128	26	119	97	6
Putney	146	85	7	205	81	4
Stratton	28	32	11	35	36	
Townshend	129	61	48	179	58	25
Wardsborough	93	75	33	87	60	40
Wilmington	70	95	95	91	96	72
10 Towns	1112	783	278	1302	746	189

In Windham Co. 10 Whig and 6 Loco Representatives are elected. No choice in 3 Towns.

Gen. Kellogg, the Loco-Foco candidate for Governor, is elected to the Legislature in Rockingham.

HATS.—Mr. Weed and N. P. Willis, if we mistake not, concur in the opinion that New-York beats London, in the beauty and finish of her articles of gentlemen's apparel, especially Hats. We were reminded of this by a Hat just sent us by KNOX, Practical Hatter, 110 Fulton-st. which seems all that could be desired in grace, lightness, ease and flexibility. If any of our friends are in doubt whether to purchase a Hat now or wait awhile, we think their doubts will be dispelled by a call at Mr. Knox's store.

☞ The last accounts from *Judge Story* state that he was better, and strong hopes of his speedy recovery are entertained.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. *Patrick Henry* declines the Whig nomination as candidate for Governor. The Whigs will probably have no candidate.

From the New-York Express.

Again it is notorious that the editor of the Albany Evening Journal (and of course Gov. Seward, too,) never did believe, that Mr. Clay *could* be elected President, and did not hesitate to declare so.

☞ Three weeks before the last Presidential Election we met the editor of the N. Y. Express in the Philadelphia Cars. We then frankly expressed to him our apprehensions that Mr. CLAY's Alabama letter had destroyed us in this State. The editor of the Express not only concurred fully in this opinion, but said that he considered Mr. CLAY's election hopeless unless an immediate effort was made to carry Virginia. The editor of the Express agreed with us perfectly and distinctly, both in regard to the paralizing effect of Mr. CLAY's Letter, and the extreme danger of Mr. CLAY's defeat. It is not necessary for our present purpose to repeat what the Editor then said of those with whom he now associated, and even outstripping, in abuse of Gov. SEWARD.

We leave our readers to form their own estimate of the character of a paper that assails us for entertaining apprehensions before the Election, in which its Editor then participated. It is scarcely a week since the Express denounced us for opposing the nomination of Mr. CLAY in 1840, though the Edress itself was then even more active than the Evening Journal against Mr. C.'s nomination.

[Alb. Eve. Journal.

☞ The Editor of the Express denies the truth of Mr. Weed's statement above with regard to his concurrence in the opinion that Mr. Clay's Alabama letter had lost us the State. We give currency to his denial, as that those who choose to believe him rather than Mr. Weed may do so. Waving all questions of veracity, it seems to us far more probable that he should forget having made such a remark than that another should believe he had heard him make it when such was not the fact.

—But on another point, justice seems to require a remark. Mr. Weed has said, and said truly, that but for Mr. Clay's Alabama letters on Texas this State would have given him her vote. But it is fair to add that Mr. Clay was apparently driven into writing those letters. The Texas Question was started by Tyler, Walker & Co. in part with a view to his destruction. The Birney Abolitionists seized hold of it with the same intent. It was nothing to them that Mr. Clay was opposed to Annexation—he must be opposed to it on account of *Slavery*. We said then, and we still believe, that this was an unreasonable requisition. But two letters were written—one by Gov. Seward to Vermont, the other by Cassius M. Clay to this State—in which Mr. Clay was referred to as at heart hostile to Slavery, or to Annexation because of Slavery. We know that both these letters were impelled by a firm belief of their truth and by a desire to promote Mr. Clay's Election. But we know also that nothing is so jealous or so sensitive as a wrong, and that these letters were seized upon and harped upon by the Polk and Texas orators and journals of the South to alarm and excite the whole Slaveholding interest against Mr. Clay, who was thereupon compelled to state, as he did in his Alabama letters, that *his* opinions on Annexation were not controlled by the question of Slavery. These letters, unfortunate at best, were in turn seized on by the Birney organs here, and were the means of losing us this State. The Polk and Birney electioneerers hunted in couples, and were sure that any thing said by Mr. Clay on Texas could be turned to their joint account, whichever might have the handling of it. It was therefore most desirable that Mr. Clay should not be called out, after his admirable Raleigh letter, and to that end nothing should have been volunteered from our side regarding his opinions beyond what was authorized by that letter.

☞ *The Express*, without provocation, opened a deadly warfare upon us. We published one of its leading articles against us, and dared it to let its readers see both sides for themselves, as we did. It *declined*—saying it had not room to do so, though it found plenty of room to quote largely from "Young America" and other papers, to show what *we* meant. In yesterday's Express we have the following piece of effrontery:

"The 'TRIBUNE' copies from the Albany Evening Journal that paper's attacks upon the Express, without, however, letting its readers see a word of our replies. The Albany dictators of the Tribune would not allow that."

The peculiar *modesty* of this paragraph will be better appreciated when we state, that the article from the Evening Journal was published in our paper (Evening edition) *before* it appeared in the Express, and when we, of course, could not anticipate its answer. The Journal's article was no attack at all, but a simple defence of Gov. Seward from aspersions alike wanton and most unfounded.

Gov. Seward and the Express.

From the New-York Express.

Seward's Abolition speeches in the Western counties not having been reported, it is very easy to be valorous in a denial of what he then and there said; but eminent and well judging gentlemen from those counties have assured us, that a large majority of his speeches were of a character, that did Mr. Clay more harm than good, and which seemed to be intended to harm him, in his there, weakest point, the subject of Slavery, Slaveholding, Texas, Annexation, &c. &c.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Gov. SEWARD's speeches in Western New-York *were* reported. They were eloquent, powerful appeals to the heads and hearts of the people, producing, as they were intended, zealous and united action. Every sentence and sentiment in those Speeches contradict the malignant calumny of the New-York Express. Let the Express, therefore, if it dare, refer its readers to the speeches which it so falsely misrepresents.

What effect these speeches had in the counties where they were made, and what effect Gov. Seward and his friends had in the counties where the Hunters' Lodges were, we shall, if necessary, show hereafter.

We will anticipate the Express in this respect. Gov. SEWARD and SETH C. HAWLEY, Esq. of Buffalo, as true a Whig and as devoted a friend of Mr. CLAY as lives, traversed the counties here referred to, animating the zeal, renewing the efforts, and strengthening the confidence of every Whig. In Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence and Jefferson, where Messrs. SEWARD and HAWLEY were received with enthusiasm, they rendered service which entitles them to the gratitude instead of the *abuse* of the Whig Press.

The cause, however, of the disastrous result in those border Counties ought to be known. A large number of Canadian Refugees reside in those Counties, most of whom, in 1840, were Whigs. Messrs. SEWARD and HAWLEY were followed through those Counties by D. B. GAFFNEY and Dr. O'CALLAGHAN, (the latter gentleman a Refugee himself, driven into the field against us by "Native American" indignity and insult) developing and characterising the organization, proscription and intolerance of the Native American Party. The course of the New-York Express, &c. enabled them to identify that persecuting faction with the Whig Party. This produced the disastrous result in the Northern frontier Counties, and was, as we have before stated, one of the causes of our defeat in this State.

ONE NAG ENTERED FOR 1848.—Mr. Van Buren has made a jump to show how easily he can clear all obstacles on the course in the great Hurdle-Race to come off in 1848. This turning corners, so easily deserves backers.

LINDENWALD, Sept. 2, 1845.

DEAR SIR—I have had the honor to receive your friendly letter, conveying to me, by its direction, the proceedings of a spontaneous meeting of the Democracy of the 10th and 13th Wards of the city of New-York.

The just discrimination and patriotic ardor by which those proceedings are distinguished, do honor to the meeting, and are in harmony with the invaluable principles and past lives of those who composed it. I have read them with great satisfaction, and do not, in the least, doubt that they speak also the sentiment of the Democracy of the whole city.

Without a more particular notice of the contents of the Resolutions, in respect to all of which my sentiments are well understood, I will content myself with a single remark upon one only of the points they embrace. It is well known that the preliminary steps taken by the late Administration for the annexation of Texas, did not, under the then existing circumstances, meet with the approbation of portions of the Democratic party. Yet you are, in my judgment, quite right in assuming that that measure has been so far consummated under the sanction of the constituted authorities of both Governments, as to render all farther agitation of the question, or obstacles to its amicable completion by the citizens of either country, unwise and highly inexpedient. To refrain from such a course is not only in honorable consistency with the justice and sincerity of the dissenting opinions to which I have alluded, but, under the circumstances, the performance of a solemn duty on the part of those who held them. It can scarcely be necessary to enlarge upon the extent to which the imperative nature of that duty would be increased, should our country be involved in a war with Mexico in consequence of the adoption of authorized measures to carry into full and fair effect the compact of Annexation. That no such consequences may follow is, for many reasons, so be most earnestly desired. But if the result be otherwise, I cannot permit myself to doubt that the Administration will, as it ought, be supported in the prosecution of such a war by the hearts and hands of the whole people. I am, dear sir, very respectfully and truly yours,

M. VAN BUREN.

Mr. JOHN D. KELLOGG.

THE NATIVES.—Capt. Henry A. Thompson, recently nominated by the Native Americans, as a candidate for Congress in the 4th District, Maryland, has declined the nomination. At a meeting of their Convention held Wednesday night, John McKim Duncan, Esq. was nominated to fill his place.

City Items.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

William Bartlett, Henry Colter and John Porter were arrested yesterday for conspiring to defraud Messrs. Johnson, White and Jones, of 80 Pearl-st, and Warren Beman and Company, of property to the amount of several thousand dollars. Sutton, Bartlett and Moore were established at No. 14 Wall-st, as Brokers, and promising to discount all paper received from merchants by them recommended to confidence as trustworthy, they succeeded in effecting sales at the hands of the above firms to Colter, Porter, and another person not yet arrested, who got $12,000 worth of boots and shoes. The details, which we suppress at present lest their publication may defeat the ends of justice, reveal a most astonishing series of frauds perpetrated for a year past.

P. S. Mr. Porter called upon us last evening and stated that he had been discharged by the magistrate, as nothing appeared against him.

HODGKINS ACQUITTED.—In the case of Hodgkins, before the Oyer and Terminer, charged with the murder of young Burtis, the Jury were out all Thursday night. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning they came in and declared they could not agree. We understand that there were six for acquital and six for conviction. Some of the jury did not believe the testimony of Jennings, one of the witnesses for defence. Under further instructions from the Court they again retired. At about half past 12 o'clock they returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The Prisoner was remanded to await another trial on a charge of burglary, in connection with Livingston and another lad named Delevan. The District Attorney said he would not bring on the trial of Livingston for Murder till next term.

☞ We noticed several Mock Auction shops in full blast yesterday—'Fine Gold Watches'—'T. F. Cooper's Duplex Levers,' &c. &c. in any quantities, and for sale cheap as dirt. 'Here they go—s— for nothing!—who'll take a share? Going, going,—who bids?' (As to their 'going,' by the way, that is neither here nor there!) They did n't seem to be doing much of a 'streak' of business, however; and the only 'customer' we particularly noticed was a Peter Funk dressed up in loose shining black like a country clergyman, with a jockey cap and a tremendous black cane. He overdid the thing decidedly, and made us think of the traveling minister in Arkansas, whose 'effects' amounted to an old saddle, a pack of cards and a Bowie-knife. We did n't hear of any 'transactions' being effected through his instrumentality.

A curious story is told of the means a certain energetic Mayor took to rid his City of the nuisance of these Mock Auctions. Sending for one of the most notorious of the trade he said to him, 'Now, sir, look you here! I know all about you—I have plenty of proofs of your rascality, and can send you to State Prison directly, if I please.—Now I am going to constitute you a special Police Officer for the express purpose of breaking up every Mock Auction establishment in the City. I give you six months in which to do this job; and mind—you had better do it!' There was a terrible fluttering among the Mock Auctioneers after that, and they all eventually broke up business.

☞ Another of those bold, powerful and fearfully vivid pictures which have already rendered the name of DEAS so widely known, has been recently placed in the Gallery of the *Art Union*, in Broadway opposite the Hospital. It is called 'The Death Struggle,' and represents a knife-fight between an Indian and a white Beaver-trapper. The Indian has stolen the trap and Beaver, and is pursued and caught by the Trapper. They are both on horseback, and struggling on the very brink of a dizzy precipice. The horse of the Indian is all abroad in the empty air, and the despairing savage links his copper arms around his enemy to drag him with him to destruction. The face of the Indian and the attitude and gesture of the Trapper are admirably painted; while the peculiar boldness of the coloring imparts a strange lifelikeness to the delineation.

☞ The beautiful and truthful Poems of Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, which have acquired so extensive a popularity through the newspapers, have been published in a choice little volume by J. S. Redfield. The very numerous admirers of this lady's genius will be glad to have an opportunity of possessing themselves of her Poetical Works complete.

☞ We feel bound to chronicle the cool and delicious weather of yesterday, even at the risk of afflicting some of our watchful friends with a fit of the critics. The sun-shine lay cool and gratefully upon the earth, and the atmosphere seemed to sparkle like 'drops of sunny water.' How grandly graceful is departing Summer thus saluting Autumn with golden smiles of welcome!

☞ In every section of our City we notice the busy hand of improvement actively engaged in rearing modern edifices of beauty on sites recently occupied by dilapidated tenements, which we rejoice at as an evidence of general prosperity, and a healthy condition of our domestic affairs. The Burnt District is rapidly regenerating from its smouldering aspect, and already we observe the walls erected for very many storehouses, while on every hand the clink of the trowel is heard. Upon the lot on which formerly stood the National Theatre a block of a dozen brick buildings is now visible—and so it is, traverse whatever section you may, you find the same enterprise exhibited.

☞ The Board of Education had another meeting on the Dr. Reese case last evening. Mr. Oakley, a Teacher in the Fourteenth Ward, testified that Dr. Hasbrouck had told him that the Bible was a sectarian book and ought not to be read in the schools. Mr. Skidmore was not permitted to answer certain questions relative to Dr. Hasbrouck's conduct on certain occasions. After some farther animportant testimony the Board adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

☞ The new steamer *Shepherd Knapp* makes an excursion up the Hudson to-day—leaving the foot of Beach-st. at 3½ o'clock.

MR. EDITOR: Does any one know what is done with the letters dropped into Boyd's 'City Express' boxes when the carriers fail to find the persons to whom the letters are addressed?

☞ A wheel of one of the Broadway Omnibuses came off last evening just opposite the Tabernacle, precipitating a man, who was riding on top, to the ground, and very severely cutting his head. He was taken to a neighboring store in a state of insensibility.

☞ John Williams, who was indicted for a burglary and bailed by the Recorder after the Court had ordered his commitment without bail, and forfeited his recognizances, has been arrested upon a bench warrant and committed to the Tombs.

☞ A woman who has been in the Kings County Poor-House a number of years died on Monday last, at the advanced age of one hundred and eight years, retaining her intellectual faculties until the last.

☞ Mr. Nathaniel Lamson, a land broker, committee suicide at his boarding place No. 366 Greenwich-st, on Thursday afternoon by discharging the contents of a pistol into his right temple. His wife was in the house. No cause can be assigned for the fatal act.

Court Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—[Monday]—Nos. 35, 40, 125, 114, 48, 50, 52, 4, 55, 20, 22, 25, 56, 117.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Jury has been dismissed to the fourth Monday in this month.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—We learn from a Pensacola correspondent that companies A, E and K, of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, left that harbor Sunday evening, the 24th inst, in the steamer Creole for Aransas Bay, Texas. Maj. Brown, commanding the 7th Regiment of Infantry, accompanied them.

The Herald, at St. Augustine, publishes the following information in relation to the removal of U. S. troops from that State:

"The 8th Regiment, stationed at this post, Fort Brooke, (Tampa Bay,) and Key West, have received orders to proceed to Aransas Bay, Texas. Companies A. Gwynn's; E. McKavitt's; G, Worth's, and I, Hill's, are already embarked for their destination.

Gen. Worth proceeds across the country to Tampa, at which point the Regiment is to rendezvous, and embark in transports ordered from the North. The officers who embark at this post are, Capts. Worth, McKavitt, and Hill; Lieuts. Gates, Smith, Lee, Sheppard, Jordan, Longstreet and Wood.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer of the 20th inst, mentions that the bark Bachelor, Capt. Horton, lying in that port, has been chartered by the United States Government to take troops to Texas. She was to leave in the course of a few days for Old Point Comfort, where the troops were to embark, and ammunition and stores to be taken on board.

The Pensacola Gazette states that the following named officers of the staff have been directed to report to Gen. Taylor in Texas:

Capt. Geo. D. Ramsey, Ordnance Department;
Capt. T. J. Crain, Topographical Engineers;
Capt. J. Sanders, Corps of Engineers;
1st Lieut. J. M. Scarritt, Corps of Engineers;
2d Lieut. C. P. Kingsbury, Ordnance;
Brevet 2d Lieut. T. J. Word, Top. Engineers;

(N. O. Bee, 28th.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—We are indebted to Capt. Pederson, of the John R. Gardener, for a Belize (Honduras) paper of the 16th ult. By the annexed paragraph, it appears that war has broken out between the States of San Salvador and Honduras, in Central America. [Post.

"Our advices from the interior confidently assert that the long threatened hostilities between the States of San Salvador and Honduras have commenced. Guatemala has supplied the former with a loan of arms and ammunition, and it is even said that Gen. Cabrera is raising troops to aid them.

☞ Gov. WRIGHT left Albany yesterday, as we learn from the Argus of this morning, for Canton, St. Lawrence Co. on account of the illness of his brother.—He will be absent about a week.

Farther Extracts, by the Undine, from Texas.

From the New-Orleans Tropic, 28th.

The following in relation to taxation, passed on the 6th by a vote of 50 to 3:

Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. All property in this State shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law, except such property as two-thirds of both Houses of the Legislature may think proper to exempt from taxation. The Legislature shall have power to lay an income tax, and to tax all persons pursuing any occupation, trade or profession. Provided that the term 'occupations' shall not be construed to embrace the right to persons farming or the exercise of any mechanical trade.

The section, which prohibits the future creation, renewal or extension of any corporation with banking or discounting privileges, was adopted by a vote of 46 to 7.

A section, authorizing the Legislature to erect four new States, in addition to the State of Texas, whenever sufficient population shall entitle them to admission into the Union, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Brazos Planter says the Convention has fixed the seat of Government at the city of Austin, until the year 1850. Thirty-six votes were given in favor of Austin—a scattering vote for other places.

An important document from the Land Office at Austin, has been laid before the Convention. From it we learn that the superficial extent of Texas, as comprised within the limits defined by statute of the first Texas Congress, comprises, in round numbers, 237,000 square miles, or 254,284,160 acres; that the total amount of land issued by the various Boards of Land Commissioners, is 43,543,970 acres; that the total amount of the above, recommended *as good and lawful claims*, is 19,212,296 acres; issued by the Department of War, as bounty and donation claims, 6,300,000 acres; land script sold by the Texas Government, 368,787 acres; amount of legal claims to land issued by Texas, 25,880,000 acres; amount issued and supposed to be fraudulent, 24,331,764 acres; issued by the authorities of Mexico, a portion of which is supposed to be invalid, 22,080,000 acres; and that the total amount of public domain, subject to location and unsurveyed, is 181,901,433 acres. The officer of the Land Office, in communicating the above statemen, says that he has no means of knowing the whole amount of script that has been issued by the Texas Government, but thinks the amount yet out, is about ⅓ of that shown to be in his office, and that the same is the case with reference to bounty lands.

SAVERIAGO.—This noted Mexican leader has for several weeks past been ranging with a company of about seventy men in the vicinity of the Salt Lakes West of the Nueces. It is said that he has made no attempts to molest any of the Western settlers of Texas, but is unremitted in his exertions to capture the Mexican traders who are engaged in smuggling goods from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande. A small party of Texans from Corpus Christi, were recently at the Salt Lakes collecting salt, and Saveriago and his company encamped near them. He professed great friendship for the Texans, and permitted several of his soldiers to work with the Texans, for a small sum, to help them to remove the salt. It is said that Saveriago is in favor of Annexation, and believes it will be the best policy for Mexico to relinquish her claims to all the territory east of the Rio Grande, provided the rights of the old Mexican settlers can be secured, and a fair consideration is paid by the United States to Mexico for this territory. Perhaps he is in some degree influenced by self-interest; for as he formerly resideded at Goliad, and has claims to large tracts of land, he probably imagines that he will be compensated for the lands he forfeited by his treachery. This man, who has so often spread terror on our Western frontier, is in appearance one of the most harmless of men. He appears so weak and effeminate, that our Western rangers always look upon him with the most supreme contempt.

Improvement is advancing in this City with even accelerated steps. The number of new buildings in progress was never probably so great at any other period. There is scarcely a vacant tenement in town, and strong efforts will be necessary to keep pace in building, with the increased demand for houses. [Galveston Civilian.

The Civilian, which publishes Mr. Walker's Treasury Circular in relation to debenture goods, thus speaks of it:

We doubt seriously whether there is any existing law which might not be evaded under the prevailing habit of "mental reservation" in relation to "Custom-House oaths." Debenture goods in quantities sufficient to supply the market of Texas for the next five years, might be shipped to Texas, "not intended to be relanded in the United States," and kept for sale in the markets of this country to whoever desired to purchase. It would require some new law of the United States to prevent those who might purchase here from reshipping these goods to other States of the Union.

We have no doubt this view of the subject will be adopted to a considerable extent by merchants in Texas, though the circular will probably deter many United States merchants from entering into the speculation who might otherwise have done so.

Lieut. Ringgold, of the U. S. Army, arrived at Galveston on the 20th, in the McKim, with important despatches for Gen. Taylor.

Lieut. Sibley, of the U. S. Dragoons, has furnished the Register with a table of exact distances from Natchitoches, Louisiana, to Washington, Texas, as ascertained by actual measurement. The whole distance is 208 miles; from Fort Jesup to Washington it is 233 miles.

Latest from the Anti-Rent Quarter.

Correspondence of the Albany Argus.

DELHI, Sept. 2, 1845.

Last evening, one of the companies which left here on Sunday, returned, bringing with them six prisoners.

One of the six was taken on what is called Pink-st, near the Middletown and Roxbury line. They reached a house on the premises and making no discoveries proceeded to the barn. In feeling the boars upon the outside, one was discovered loose, and being removed a hole capable of concealing some eight or ten men was discovered under the mow. In this recess they found *one man and thirteen Indian dresses.*

The other company, which left on Sunday, returned yesterday with one prisoner, named McComber who had been a chief of one of the tribes.

Those persons who are now confined here, many to answer the charge of *murder*, are mostly young.

DELHI, Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, 1845.

To the Editors of the Albany Atlas.

Many witnesses have been examined to-day, among whom were John Laughran, once a Vice President of an Anti-Rent Association of this county, and Charles T. McCamber, an Indian Chief of one of the Middletown tribes, under the imposing title of Pulaski. He confesses that he was commander-in-chief of a part of his tribe, all armed and disguised at Roxbury last March, when and where Deputy Sheriff Preston was arrested by them and robbed of his papers, and that he was the man who actually took the papers from his possession and burned them. Our examining magistrate, N. Hathaway, Esq. is also diligently pursuing the examinations of prisoners. Yesterday another portion of the horse went out and served quite a number of distress warrants upon some of the wealthiest and leading anti-renters of this county. The spirit they showed to the officers and soldiers was in some instances more favorable than was expected; *in others they appeared as hostile and determined as ever, even when the strong arm of the law had thus come down upon them with horse and clattering arms to aid it. When will such spirits yield?* This morning ten men started for parts unknown, to make arrests. The footmen are marching daily and hourly through our streets, at the sound of fife and drum. A body of them have to-day been sent into the forest, not to hunt Indians but to hew and cut and draw hemlock logs to build a temporary shelter for the captured Indians back of our Court-house, which shelter will be called a log jail. The Common Pleas s