NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9.

☞ SEE OUTSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER. ☜

☞ *Travelers and others* leaving the City in the afternoon are informed that an *Evening Edition of the Tribune* is printed every day, containing the Stock Sales, Markets, News by the Southern mail, &c. up to 3 o'clock. By inquiring of the Newsboys for the *Evening Edition* of The Tribune every one will be able to take with him the latest news up to the time of leaving the City.

Whig State Convention.

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from several Counties of this State equal to their representation in the House of Assembly, will be held at the city of Utica, on *Wednesday, the Twenty-Third day of September* next, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and two Canal Commissioners, to be supported by the Whig Electors of this State at the ensuing Election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed proper by the Convention. *Albany, August* 10, 1846.

JOHN TOWNSEND, JAMES HORNER,
DANIEL CADY, HAMILTON FISH,
FRIEND HUMPHREY, H. Z. HAYNOR,
C. P. KIRKLAND, GEO. W. WEED,
State Central Committee.

New-York Whig Convention.

The following is the list of Delegates (except 9th, 10th and 11th Wards) chosen to represent the several Wards of this City in County Convention, at the Broadway House this evening:

First Ward.
Theo. R. DeForest,
J. Jamieson,
Edmund Griffin,
James C. Blake,
Peter Scoye.
Second Ward.
Caleb S. Woodhull,
Robert Latta,
Geo. A. Wood,
Solomon King,
Robert M. Floyd.
Third Ward.
David Graham,
A. Sidney Doane,
Moses A. Hoppock,
Wm. L. Shardlow,
Wm. Runk.
Fourth Ward.
Richd. S. Williams,
Wm. Hall,
Archibald Hall,
Sam'l. A. Vandulip,
Alexis Le Gal.
Fifth Ward.
William C. Scott,
William Adams,
Selah Van Duzer,
John J. Harness,
Jonathan Nathan.
Sixth Ward.
H. W. Chase,
Owen W. Brennan,
Jas. B. Taylor,
Jacob B. Strong,
Israel Williams.
Seventh Ward.
Hiram Ketchum,
James R. Wood,
Morris Franklin,
John Cogar, Jr.
Daniel E. Petteo.
Eighth Ward.
Harvey Hart,
David L. Crane,
John Foshay,
Jas. T. M. Bleakely,
James M. Murray.
Twelfth Ward.
John A. Sidell,
Leonard Hoffstine,
N. B. Blunt,
David Morrison,
Isaac Adriance,
Thirteenth Ward.
Nathaniel J. Boyd,
James McKenna,
John Cromwell,
Edward Collin,
O. Newcomb, jr.
Fourteenth Ward.
Jas. Van Norden,
D. W. Townsend,
Aaron C. Burr,
Isaac Fryer,
Ransom Beach.
Fifteenth Ward.
Philip Hone,
Geo. W. Blunt,
E. C. Benedict,
J. D. Oliver,
Wm. Taylor.
Sixteenth Ward.
R. G. Campbell,
Wm. Crussell,
E. S. Jaques,
Britton Brent,
Clark Smith.
Seventeenth Ward.
Geo. H. Franklin,
Talma Hill,
Chas. B. Tappen,
Jacob Acker,
John T. Allen.
Eighteenth Ward.
Joseph L. White,
D. M. Hollister,
J. N. Ballester,
James Brooks,
James Lynch.

Must the People Despair?

More than three months have already elapsed since the Convention assembled to remodel the Constitution of our State. Its members had full knowledge that their labors must be completed in a little more than four months at farthest, as the Legislature and People had provided in the act calling a Convention, that the work should be perfected in season to be printed and distributed to every neighborhood of the State so that the People might accept or reject it on the first Tuesday of November next. If the gentlemen elected felt in competent to revise a Constitution in four months, they ought to have declined their respective nominations and permitted the election of capable men. If they had dreamed that they required three months' schooling in the science of Government before they could safely go to work in earnest, they ought to have said so to the People of their several Counties, and therefore been excused from the performance of this most responsible duty. The People plainly supposed they were voting for men who had already bestowed some time and study on the subject, and thus qualified themselves to act. Their mistake is a most deplorable one.

We have heard suggestions that the Governor ought to call a Special Session of the Legislature to *extend the time* for the deliberations of this Convention. No, no! Gov. Wright will not venture on an act which would call forth one general burst of indignation. If this Convention cannot revise a Constitution in four months, they could not do it properly in four years. Let it break up with its work half done if it must; but let the People have a chance to accept or reject what it shall have done at the State election next November. They can afterward determine whether another Convention is necessary and say who shall compose it.

Fourteen weeks of the lifetime of this Convention have vanished; less than four weeks remain, yet all see that its work is hardly half done. The worst of the matter is, that, as the specified term of the Convention draws rapidly to its close, the progress of business becomes actually slower. The last month has been given to the Judiciary, which is still far from complete, and the last week has rather carried the Convention back than forward. It has been signalized by the rejection of Single Judicial Districts, the riveting of the Lawyer Monopoly, and the denial of power to the Legislature to establish Courts of Conciliation! At this rate, three weeks more will carry us back to the British Constitution, or something still less suitable to the people's needs and wishes.

We know that there are true and faithful friends of Reform in that Convention, who deplore the existing state of things as heartily as we do, and who would do any thing obviously in their power to bring its labors to a prompt and auspicious conclusion. It does seem to us, however, that they lack firmness, courage, energy, decision. Let but forty earnest friends of Reform unite in a stern resolve to call and vote for the Previous Question whenever a subject has been sufficiently debated, and never to permit an adjournment for the day until something has been accomplished—settled—by that day's labors, and all may yet be retrieved. Will not those who understand that the People *meant* something by calling this Convention, and who meant to act as their constituents desired them, resolve and act.

Vermont.

The fullest returns by Counties of the vote for Governor, &c. show the following result:

	Governor. Whig.	Loco.	Abol.	Senate. W.	L.	House. W.	L.	A.
	Eaton.	Smith.	Shatter.					
Addison Co.	15 t's	1508	423	278	2	0	17	3 1
Bennington, 10	835		573	208	2	0	7	2 1
Chittenden,	1744		1183	682	2	0	10	3 1
Caledonia, 17 t's	1656		1622	503	2	0	9	6 0
Essex, 9 t's	313		234	12	1	0	5	3 0
Franklin,	1681		1415	514	3	0	9	4 0
Grand Isle, 2	130		70	1	0	1	3	2 0
Lamoille, 12	401		817	652	0	1	0	7 2
Orange, comp.	1970		2306	942	0	3	2	10 0
Orleans, 11 t's	807		519	210	1	0	9	4 0
Rutland, 22	2625		1252	531	3	0	15	8 0
Washington,	3390		1830	918	0	2	5	11 1
Windham, 19	2077		1335	383	3	0	14	1 2
Windsor, comp.	3388		1864	997	4	0	13	5 3
Total	22,723		15,443	6826	23	7	118	74 11

Eaton ahead of Smith 7,280; Do. of all, 494.

In the First Congressional District, Henry, Whig, has a majority of more than six hundred over all the others. In the second, Judge Collamer falls a little short of a majority, but will not fail of an ultimate majority. In the third, Marsh has a large majority over all others, and in the fourth there is no election. Peck, the Loco, leads some five hundred, but falls more than a thousand behind an election.

Philadelphia Politics.

☞ *Charles J. Ingersoll* was on Monday nominated for reelection in the IVth District (Northern Liberties, &c.) of Philadelphia. The vote stood—Ingersoll 38; R. Vaux 11; L. Carr 11.

Col. Thos. B. Florence was likewise nominated (2d ballot) in the 1st District (Southwark.) The vote stood—Florence 28; T. S. Stewart 10; Ryan 6; J. Euen 6; J. Thompson 2.

Hon. Charles Brown (Member two years since) wasn't nominated in the IIId (Germantown, &c.) District. The vote stood: C. Brown 29; Wm. English 17; John T. Smith 15. Adj. to Wednesday.

☞ The New-Bedford Mercury says: "We have been greatly concerned to hear that Hon. Joseph Grinnell will probably decline a reélection. We are unwilling to believe this rumor, and we shall consider it wholly unfounded until we are assured of its truth by the honorable gentlemen himself."

Court Calendar.... This Day.

Common Pleas.—Nos. 97, 102 to 109 inclusive, 17, 24, 29, 33, 35, 69, 73.

Destructive Fire.—The steam grist mill and distillery owned by Chester Ingalls, in this village, caught fire on Monday evening between eight and nine o'clock, and were consumed with nearly all their contents. Mr. Ingalls's loss is heavy, amounting, we understand, to some $8,000. No insurance.

Ann Arbor (Mich.) Jour.

A University for the People.

The Trustees selected by Congress to give effect to the munificent bequest of James Smithson to our Country for the establishment of a National University are now assembled at Washington for the discharge of the responsible duties devolved on them. If we rightly remember, a very wide discretion has been accorded to them by the will of the donor and the action of Congress. We propose, then, to offer a few suggestions with regard to the character and aims of the Institution they are convened to establish.

It will not be forgotten that this bequest, though entrusted to the Government, was made for the use and benefit of the People—not of any class or portion, but of the Millions of our Citizens. It is of course impracticable to impart equally to each of these a direct and palpable share of the bequest, or of the instruction which may flow from it; but every effort should be made to diffuse the blessing as widely and equally as possible. Warned by the fate of a similar but far larger bequest to the City of Philadelphia, the People must exercise a vigilant care that this munificent gift is not perverted to partial, private or unworthy uses. To this end great circumspection and forecast in the outset, as well as wisdom and disinterestedness in the management thenceforth will be requisite.

The original bequest was something over $500,000; when it came into the hands of our Government, and the annually accruing interest has since swelled it to more than $700,000. True, a part of it was loaned to the State of Arkansas, and she has virtually if not formally repudiated the debt, and it is highly probable will never pay it; but our Government will doubtless hold itself bound to make the fund good. The Arkansas Loan was a shameful, knavish job, and this money would never have been invested in it but to subserve party and personal ends. The Nation is justly responsible for this abuse of its power.

Assuming that the fund is $700,000, and that $200,000 are required to procure ample grounds, edifices, libraries, &c. we should still have $500,000 left as a permanent fund, yielding an income at six per cent. of $30,000 per annum. This is sufficient, if expended to the best advantage, to ensure a wide diffusion of the blessings of a true and thorough Education.

To us it seems indispensable that this University of the People shall be based on the idea of thorough Physical and Moral, as well as Intellectual training. Educating a man's brain, yet leaving his muscles without that complete development which is attained through daily and earnest exercise, is surely a one-sided and imperfect process. 'A sound mind in a sound body' is the end of true Education; and if to this end Mental exercise and training be necessary, then Physical is equally so. Every man has need of both; the too common result of our present processes is to give us souls without bodies and bodies without souls. Let it be the honest boast of the new National University that it secures and perfects the two in genial harmony.

That past attempts to unite Manual Labor with thorough Intellectual Development have been of tenest unsuccessful, is freely conceded. So were the earliest attempts to colonize from Europe the land we live in. A usual and obvious defect has been the requirement of Labor only of those who were otherwise unable to pay their way. The natural result of this has been to divide the Manual Labor School into castes, a genteel, non-working class, and one of drudges by compulsion. This soon explodes the Manual Labor feature, or more commonly the Institution altogether. But let the rule be made absolute that every student shall labor a part of each day, not because he is unable to pay his way without, but because Labor is deemed essential to the healthful and vigorous development of his physical nature, to the perfection of his Education in any true sense of the term, and the whole matter will take a very different aspect.

Need we urge that every man's hands should be educated as well as his head? No entrenchments of Wealth can secure one against the possibility of having to earn his bread in the sweat of his face—no man can be truly independent who is unable to do so. Any man's fortune may vanish, but his skill in some useful art can hardly desert him. No man can truly hold himself so rich or so wise that he has no need of knowing how to live by his own labor.

That thousands may be educated in an Institution which is, in good part, subsisted and supported by the labor of its students, upon resources which only suffice for hundreds in one of the opposite class, need hardly be insisted on. A University cultivating scientifically and thoroughly only as many acres as it had students, and carrying on a hundred different branches of mechanical and manufacturing Industry for the sake of variety in employment, labor for inclement weather, &c. would be of incalculable value to those Millions who could only visit or hear of it. A visit to it would suggest to almost every man improvements in his own industrial processes, or at least a new pride in, and consciousness of the dignity of his own pursuits. A periodical thence issued, devoted to whatever is most elevating in Literature, or useful in Science and Art, could not fail to have a vast and beneficial circulation.

—We have not spoken, as yet, of the propriety, the naked justice, of according to Women equal (though diverse) advantages with Men. We will not argue this point—we are now addressing those to whom the bare statement of a truth so obvious is sufficient. That is not a true University which opens its portals only to one half of those who need instruction. The Smithsonian Institute, we are sure, will recognize no such narrow rule, but will provide impartially and fully for all, so far as its means will permit.—We shall of course recur to this subject.

Honor to Gerrit Smith!—A Utica correspondent of the Herald, Sept. 5th, says:

"I have just seen a copy of a deed of some forty acres of land in Hamilton County, New-York, given by the celebrated land'holder, Gerrit Smith, Esq. to a colored man residing in that county. He has made out two thousand deeds of a similar character to one I saw, conveying lands, from a forty to fifty acres to each, as gifts to industrious colored men in this State, and designs, I am informed, to make out one thousand more. The considerations in the deeds are as follows: 'For and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to me, in hand, paid, and being desirous to have all share in the subsistence and happiness which a bountiful God has provided for all, has granted, sold, &c.'

"What the value of these lands may be per acre, and whether it sufficient to make all these two or three thousand men voters or not, I am unable to state. That it will make some of them such, there can be no doubt.

"You are aware that, during the past season, Mr. Smith has been selling off large portions of his vast landed property at auction. The present movement reduces his 800,000 and upwards of acres considerably, an object which he has long desired to accomplish."

Thus, while other men of wealth are studying and planning to add acre to acre, and farm to farm, here is one who is quietly giving away lands by the hundred thousand acres to make the poor and despised independent and comfortable. Blessings on the man and the deed! There are topics on which we widely differ from Mr. S. but his course, in this respect, is one which every true man must applaud and rejoice at.

'Democracy.'

The 'Ohio Eagle,' bitterly Loco-Foco, publishes certain extracts from the Speech of Hon. William Bebb, the Whig candidate for Governor, avowing himself favorable to the repeal of the detestable laws of that State which deprive men whose skins are black of all Political rights whatever, render them incompetent to testify, and obliges them to give bail for good behavior as a condition of remaining in the State,—and comments as follows:

"We merely ask, *will* the people of Ohio sanction such *abhorrent* doctrines as these!—are they willing to have our State made a colony for runaway negroes and broken-down slaves of the South! If they are not, will they aid in elevating a man to the Gubernatorial chair who is in favor of placing the negro population on the same *equality* with themselves, their wives, sons and daughters! Time will tell."

That, reader, is the talk of a *Democrat*, as he calls himself, and most of his party talk just like him. And yet we are frequently asked why we do not join the *Democratic party*, so as to be *consistently* in favor of Liberty and Equal Rights!

Why *will* men follow the *name* of Democracy in contempt of Principle, Justice and Liberty? Why?

☞ Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. preached a Sermon in favor of Capital Punishment—or rather, in condemnation of its opponents, their principles and their sentiments—at New-Haven on the 23d ult. The causes of popular perversion on this subject which he felt bound to expose and censure are reported in the New-Haven Herald as follows: 'First and foremost, an *excessive sympathy* for the criminal' [a weakness whereof we read that the great Master of D. D.s was eminently guilty.] 2. 'The popular fictitious *Literature* of the Day. 3. 'The *Prison Discipline* movement of the age.' 4. 'The habit of referring all sin and crime, not to the actor and perpetrator, but to *temptation* as a sufficient cause.' 5. 'Ignorance of the true nature [object and end] of Punishment. Punishment is *not to make the criminal better*—it is for an example.' 6. 'False theories of the origin of Human Government and of the rights of Society.' 7. Ditto with regard to 'God's Government and the nature of man's moral agency.'—All this is as Dr. Bacon views the matter, of course, and we have no fault to find with it. Let all opinions be freely expressed—so will the progress of Truth and Right be rendered solid and enduring. But assertions as of *fact*, especially those involving imputations on personal character, should be made very carefully.—When we state that the dens of infamy and pollution in our City sympathize almost unitormly with our political opponents, we point to the unmistakable record of their *votes* at one Election after another. We ask Dr. Bacon to give us like evidence—to give us *some* evidence at least—in support of the following assertions:

"*Those who frequent the groggeries and house of ill-fame—those whose loud and boisterous oaths shock us as we pass through the streets*— These are some of those who feel most warmly on the subject, and call loudest for the abolition of the death-penalty.

We beg leave to assure the Rev. Dr. in the mildest and most courteous terms, that he has been misinformed and misled on this subject, and that our rather extensive acquaintance with anti-Death-Penalty meetings enables us to assure him that the classes here mentioned have not been known to manifest the sympathy he attributes to them. We firmly believe that one old-fashioned public execution in our City would draw together more of the classes indicated in the above extract, and inspire them with a deeper interest, a livelier sympathy, than all the anti-Death Penalty meetings ever held since the creation of Adam. We hear of these meetings in Boston and Philadelphia, never in New-Orleans and Vicksburgh; the public advocates of the cause are mainly Clergymen and others known as earnest and effective in other spheres of Philanthropic effort.—We do not know one impenitent Duelist, or noted Gambler, or other gross offender against the laws of Christian Morality, who prominently opposes Capital Punishment. We do not know a single Journal whose Editor is a Duelist who opposes Hanging; we know that some Editorial Duelists are its vehement and conspicuous champions.—These comparisons of character we would willingly avoid; but if the apostles of the Gallows insist on making them we shall feel bound to correct their errors.

Hydrophobia—A Certain Remedy.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

You say to my communication of yesterday, "Very well;" yet you seem to expect some extensive and Rabid Biting about the pockets of this already well-Bitten and Bleeding community; and as I never allow any Man to be more neighborly than myself unless he should have had better opportunities and talent than myself, so I will say that you are in time with your Preventive for the complaint you notice.—So here is the whole "Cat let out of the Bag" at one dash.

Cure for the Bite of the Mad Dog.

The following is an account and prescription of the remedy and cure for the Hydrophobia or Canine Madness, made by John M. Crouse, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed the 24th March, 1806, viz:

1st. Take one ounce of the jaw bone of a dog, burned and pulverized or pounded to a fine dust; and 2ndly, take the false tongue of a newly-foaled colt; let that be also dried and pulverized; and 3dly, take one scruple of the verdigris which has been raised on the surface of old copper by laying in moist earth. The coppers of George I. or II. are the purest and best. Mix these ingredients together, and if the patient be an adult or a full grown person, take one common teaspoonful a day until the above quantity is used; the usual proportion for a child, according to the age; and in one hour after the above, take the filings of one half of a copper of the same metal as above described, if to be bad, if not then a small increased quantity of any baser metal of the kind; this is to be taken in a small quantity of water. The next morning fasting, or before eating, repeat as before. This, if complied with, after the biting of the dog and before the symptoms of madness, will effectually prevent any and every appearance of the malady forever. But in any case where the above remedy should not have been complied with, and the symptoms of madness have made their appearance, a physician should immediately be applied to to administer the following, viz.: three drachms of the before-mentioned verdigris with half an ounce of Calomel, to be taken at one dose. This quantity the physician need not fear to administer, as the reaction of the venom then diffused through the whole system of the patient will neutralize much the effect of the large quantity given.—Again, if in four hours thereafter the patient is not completely relieved, administer four grains of pure opium or one hundred and twenty drops of liquid laudanum.

N. B.—The patient must be careful to avoid the use of milk for several days after taking any of the above medicine. (Signed) JOHN M. CROUSE.

The above with all the reasons and act of the Legislature set forth, can be seen by any one wishing it in the State Comptroller's office, at Albany, where this was obtained and copyed by myself. Ever since 1812 a near connection of mine has kept a supply of this medicine and always furnished it to any and every one needing it; and there are now living a number of credible and worthy men who were so unfortunate as to be bitten by Dogs that were in a notorious rabid state that are yet useful members of society. And, Mr. Editor, I would farther say that so far from the idea of keeping this a secret from the public, I have within a short time given a number of copies of this remedy to persons in other States as well as in this, and I should be well rewarded if any unfortunate one should be saved the horrors of such a shocking death as from hydrophobia.

New-York, Aug. 21, 1846. FRANKLIN.

Temperance Convention.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention met yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dowling.

Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Chairman of the Business Committee, reported a new series of Resolutions in place of those presented on the first day, which were received and ordered to be taken up and acted on in order.

The afternoon was taken up in a discussion on the passage of these Resolutions, by Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Rev. Mr. Reid, Rev. Luther Lee, Lebbeus Chapman, Dr. Sheardman, Dr. Dutcher, Dr. Kennedy, Dr. Wallace, Messrs. J. B. Manchester, Buffum, and Phyare.

The Convention took a recess at half past six o'clock, and met again at eight o'clock in the evening, when a farther discussion of the Resolutions was held by Rev. Luther Lee, Rev. C. H. Reid, Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Hon. Thomas H. Oakley, Rev. Mr. Everts, Dr. A. D. Wilson, Dr. Dutcher, Dr. Kennedy, and Messrs. Flanagan, Orpen, Cady, Cummings, Moore, and Hart.

The Convention adjourned about quarter past eleven o'clock, to meet again at half past seven, for the purpose of continuing the discussion.

Nantucket Sufferers.—We find the following in the Boston Atlas of yesterday:

A Card.—The town of Nantucket, in town meeting assembled, by their resolution, charged the undersigned with the duty of expressing to the several Towns, Cities, Corporations, Societies and Associations, and also to individuals collectively and separately, who have nobly and generously contributed for the relief of their suffering fellow-citizens on the occasion of the late disastrous fire, their grateful sense of the relief afforded, as letter after letter was read, abounding with sympathy and benevolence.

In performing this duty, it is difficult to find language that will give full utterance to the swelling emotions of gratitude and of deep feeling that pervaded the entire assembly. Bountifully have you responded to our appeal, and in the name of our common humanity, we thank you; in the name of the houseless widow, the naked and hungry children, we thank you; and the silent tear of gratitude, which moistened the cheek of helpless old age, will bear the record of your kindness to realms beyond the grave. The balm of consolation and comfort was freely poured in for the relief of our distresses, in the hour of our greatest affliction, and in the name of the whole town, we again thank you, and we ardently pray, that Heaven's choicest blessings may reward your noble munificence.

THOS. MACY, Moderator.

Nantucket, 9th mo. 3, 1846.

☞ Papers of the several towns and cities will please copy.

Dreadful Mob at Roxbury.—The Boston Evening Traveler says a company of Irishmen came out of a rum shop in front of a Church in Roxbury Sunday afternoon to settle a dispute by fight. An officer arrested one of the combatants, whereupon some 30 of his comrades attempted to rescue him. Soon a crowd collected, when the Irish opened a fire of stones and other missiles. Mr. Jeremiah Dalton, a non-resistant, was so beaten and stoned that he cannot possibly survive, and many other citizens were seriously injured.

☞ Gov. Felch, of Michigan, has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of Tanner, the murderer of Schoolcraft.

DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNE BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FARTHER FROM SANTA FE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday Evening.

Gen. Kearney has written home that he will not return to the United States until next Winter twelve months.

The Mexican Governor Armijo is said to have run away from Santa Fé.

A great flood has occurred in Crooked Creek, near Madison, Indiana—six men have been drowned, and considerable damage done to property near the river.

The Indianopolis Railroad is so much injured, that it will take nine months to repair it. The weather continues very warm in Baltimore.

We have no local intelligence of interest. The Southern mail brings nothing important.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1846.

As was the general opinion in advance, Col. Thomas B. Florence was last evening nominated for Congress by the Locos of the 1st District. A month since he would have been considered a strong opponent, but his course in relation to Mr. Dallas' treachery, and his shameful departure from the true interests of Pennsylvania, have weakened his position, and if the energetic Edward Joy Morris is nominated by the Whigs, and takes the stump in the District against him, all his personal popularity and amiability of manners cannot save him from defeat.

In the 4th District, Charles J. Ingersoll has succeeded in outwiring Messrs. Schnabel, Vaux, &c. and received the nomination. I do not see how the electors of that District can consent to return him to Congress. If they have any self respect, they will let him stay at home.

In the Third District, there were several tie ballots for Charles Brown and William English, and as neither party would be driven from its position, they adjourned to try and settle, or rather arrange the affair out of Convention. The war of the factions there is waxing very hot and there will be fun before it is over.

The disgraceful riots which have occurred for the last two or three nights must not be charged to the city. St. Mary-st. is in the city proper, but is only half a square from South-st. the line of division between the city proper and Moyamensing. When the city police interfere, the rioters cross South-st. and are there protected by the Moyamensing police who actually arrested our city watchmen who pursued the rioters over the boundary. Our city police is vigilant and indefatigable, but Loco-Foco Moyamensing has a sympathy with these rioters which leads to their protection. Several arrests have been made of the participants, and the County Court has been called up to decide whether the city police has not a right to pursue the wretches over the city boundary.

Daniel Colsher, while laboring under the effects of fever, drowned himself in the Schuylkill. Before he committed the act, he pulled off part of his clothes and ordered a dog to lie down by them, and the faithful animal could not be coaxed or driven from his charge until the relatives of the deceased arrived on the spot.

The Democratic City Delegation, last evening, formed the following ticket for Select Council: Francis Tiernan, Horn B. Knesss, Robert Ewing, Jos. Snyder.

The Democratic Whig Convention of the Fourth Congressional District, met yesterday, but made no nomination. An adjournment took place until next Monday.

A singular escape of a little lad, who was flying a kite on the roof of a three-story house is recorded in the morning papers. He slipped, and in falling caught hold of a pillow, hanging to air out of a third-story window. This was found under his head, and breaking his fall, prevented his death.

There is a rowdy club in the Northern Liberties called "Tammany Boys." Can your "Items" tell me whether they have colonized from the Empire Club and the big brick hall to the North of the Tribune office?—They are of a kidney anyhow.

This morning's N. American records a valuable nautical invention which yesterday attracted much attention at the Exchange. It is an invention of R. C. Holmes, agent for the Underwriters, at Cape May, and is pronounced by the first seamen the greatest improvement ever accomplished in the machinery of steering vessels. The great difficulties under which the steering gear of ships labor, are completely obviated by it. The making of slack, the vibration of the tiller, and the change in the tiller-rope are entirely prevented. By the fixed position of the machinery, the ropes always lead fair through the blocks and wind regularly, thus avoiding all chafing of one part against the face of the other. All danger of accident to the steersman, too, in strong currents, from the slacking of the rope is rendered impossible. So taut and yet so simple is the machinery, that instead of the constant watching of the wheel heretofore required, and the frequently harrassing labor of the helmsman, a child almost could manage it in the heaviest sea; and in a gale of wind a vessel would almost lay to itself. The principle is two barrels or drums instead of one. As fast as the rope accumulates upon the upper one, it is carried off by the lower one. The invention is a new feature in mechanics, nothing like it having been discovered in the books at the Patent Office.

Sales of Stocks—*First Board*—5 Bank Louisville 81; 30 Girard 9¼; $3,000 Reading bonds 85 7/8.—*Rescein Boards*—$1000 U. S. 6s 104; 700 Girard 5 ds 9½. *Second Board*—$5,000 Reading Bonds 70; $1000 Lc. high 6s 49; 75 Girard b5 9½.

Law Courts.

Circuit Court—Before Judge Edmonds.—*Habeas Corpus.*—John Cook, the young man who had enlisted in the California volunteers, was again brought up. Difficulty again ensued as to the papers, Capt. Frisbee stating that he did not have the habeas corpus or the petition, but Mr. Sutherland insisted that he or Col. S. had taken them away on the last day of meeting, which was denied. On looking over his papers, finally, Capt. F. found the writ, and while he was handing it to the Judge, Mr. Sutherland espied the petition also among Capt. F.'s papers and the proceedings commenced. Mr. Sutherland contended that the enlistment was void, on various grounds, among them, that the men enlisting had a right by law to elect their own officers and non-commissioned officers—that such had been done in the company of which Cook formed a part, Mr. Diver having been elected Captain, Mr. Haynes 1st Lieut. &c. and Cook one of the Sergeants, but Col. S. had changed the names, with the exception of the Captain, who afterward withdrew, and obtained commissions for other persons from Gov. Wright. The Judge would not allow any testimony on this point, as he said it could not affect the enlistment, however the officers might be chosen. Col. S. was placed on the stand, and stated that the regiment has been regularly mustered in the U. S. service. Mr. Sutherland denied that it was so. In regard to fraud in the original enlistment, Capt. Frisbee contended that the men having answered to their names in becoming mustered into the U. S. service, it mattered not how they were enlisted. This was denied by Mr. Sutherland, who stated that if the men of that company had known that Capt. Diver did not mean to go in it, and that they could not elect their own officers they would not have answered to their names when muster was called.

The testimony as to alleged fraudulent representations was allowed. Capt. Haynes, (N. Y. Militia, an auctioneer by occupation,) stated that the company was raised at his individual expense, and he was elected its first lieutenant. He heard Col. Stevenson address the men, telling them that he was going with his family to California to settle—that he wished good mechanics to join the regiment also to settle—that they should have upwards of 300 acres of land apiece, and he pledged himself that if any man within two hours of the sailing of the ships for California felt dissatisfied and applied for his liberty, he should have it. The examination was adjourned to the afternoon.

At the afternoon session, Col. Stevenson gave further testimony. He denied having promised the men land in California. He told them that there was land there, and that a Bill was before Congress, giving to each non-commissioned officer and private a certain quantity each—he believed about 150 acres, and if the Bill passed [we believe it did not] they would be entitled to it. Col. S. spoke with a good deal of unfriendly appearing feeling as to Capt. Haynes and Gen. Sutherland, (the counsel,) and spoke of having refused to accept the latter with a company in the regiment, and he had written to him fulsome letters. Mr. S. denied this, and stated that Col. S. had first addressed him.

Col. S. in answer to questions, acknowledged to have stated to persons that without him (Col. S.) there would be no regiment.

A witness named Gaines spoke of having heard Col. S. speak of the men getting land, but not before the company to which Cook belonged.

Mr. Joseph Diver gave testimony. He was elected Captain of the Company in which Cook enroled. He himself was stated in the enlistment roll the men signed as Captain, but he believes it had no names of first and second Lieut. at the time of inspection. He, Capt. D. gave a copy of the enlistment roll to Gen. Morris, filling up, by request of Col. S. the blanks for first and second Lieuts. with two names Col. S. gave him, (the men not knowing such had been done) and kept the original himself. Is not now in the service. The case was postponed until to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 o'clock.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—Before Vice-Ch. McCoun.—*Decisions.—Barbiere vs. Barbiere.*—Suit for divorce.—Motion to modify the order permitting after the bill had been taken as confessed, the husband to come in and defend. Denied.

Same vs. Same.—As to the property. Some of the exceptions allowed, others denied.

Pelouze vs. Pelouze.—Motion to vacate the decree of divorce, and permit the wife, the defendant, to come in and contest the bill, she having denied being aware of the bill being filed, and swearing that she is innocent of the charge brought against her. Allowed; complainant to advance her $100 to defend the charge.

There were two or three other decisions as to exceptions, &c.

County Court.—This Court met yesterday afternoon pursuant to adjournment, to proceed in the trial of Justice Drinker. Neither Justice D. however, nor his Counsel appeared, and the Court adjourned.

Court of Common Pleas—Before Judge Daly.—*Frances Conner vs. Geo. W. Matsell, James Leonard and John W. Latson.*—Action for false imprisonment, and assault and battery—already referred to. Verdict for plaintiff, $250.

The New-York Journal of Medicine.—The September of this publication has been issued by J. & H. G. Langley, 8 Astor House. Published bi-monthly at $3 per annum.

☞ We have received the first number of "The New-York Dental Recorder," edited by J. S. Ware, M. D. Dentist. It is to be published monthly.—Price $1 a year in advance.

CITY ITEMS.

City Convention.—The Committee on Assessments and Taxes presented a plan to be incorporated in the City Charter.

The special Committee reported a contract with Caspar Childs to print the speeches, &c. of the Convention, and publish them in his paper for $575. It was considered unnecessary that such should be done, and the project was lost, 23 to 8.

The resolution for the appointment of a Committee to revise and amend the present City Charter, and report to the Convention, was brought up and adopted, the Committee to consist of nine, and meet daily in the Convention room at 4 o'clock.

Adjourned to this afternoon.

A Mad Dog in Beekman-st.—At half past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a mad dog rushed into the basement of Mr. H. Halden's, 18 Beekman-st. and was for a short time confined there by the people of the house, one of whom instantly commenced a search round the neighborhood for fire-arms, and at length procured a large horse pistol, loaded it, and returned, but meantime the dog had escaped. He ran thence furiously down the street and plunged into the basement of Mr. C. S. Woodhull, No. 24, where he rushed by a woman who was cooking there, overset a lamp, and drove through a glass window out into the area back, where he ran behind some barrels and remained howling. Mr. A. Wakeman, the gentleman who had armed himself with a pistol, now came up and shot him through the body, wounding him severely. He ran out from his retreat and into the privy, shutting himself in in his agony so that he could not escape. Mr. W. opened the door cautiously, and as the dog attempted to escape, closed it upon him so as to fasten him in the door, where he fired a second time, putting five buck-shot directly through the raving animal's head, killing him instantly.—He was a noble pointer of a brown color with white spots. We have not heard who was his owner.

☞ We understand that the various Lodges of the I. O. of O. F. in the City of Brooklyn intend to meet this day at 9 o'clock and march in procession to Greenwood Cemetery to consecrate in due form a piece of ground for their deceased members. The ceremony will doubtless be grand and imposing. In order to afford the citizens of New-York an opportunity to witness the same, the Proprietor of the Fort Hamilton and Coney Island Ferry intends to run his boat there. For particulars read his advertisement.

Died.—At the British American Hotel, Kingston, on Saturday morning, September 5th, Sarah, wife of Mr. Francis Hall, Senior Editor and Proprietor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, in the 6th year of her age.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall were making their annual tour through Canada, and having visited Quebec and Montreal, were proceeding to the Falls. On Monday evening, Mrs. Hall was struck with a fit of apoplexy, and on Wednesday with a second fit, from which time there was no expectation that she would recover.

A friend of the deceased, says the Commercial, who has long known her, states that in the death of this lady our community has lost one of its most valuable and useful members. She was indefatigably engaged in every good work. For upward of thirty years she has been a member of the Board of Managers of the New-York Female Assistance Society, and long its presiding officer. During the Winter most of her time was devoted to the visitation and relief of the sick poor, of whom many hearts have been made to rejoice, and will gratefully remember her exertions for their spiritual and temporal benefit.

She was also a manager of the Asylum for Colored Orphans, and always felt a deep sympathy for those poor neglected ones. As a member of the ladies' department of the House of Refuge, she has long and faithfully labored. She has been one of the presiding officers of the Female Missionary Society of the Methodist E. Church, from its formation and has shown an ardent zeal in its service.

☞ The Masters Cole and Bullock and the pretty little fairy Ann Maria completely fascinated their audience last evening by their charming and wonderful performances. We have not room to speak of them in detail, but we assure our readers that they can form no just idea of the skill of these little people without hearing them. Should they give another concert here it ought to be thronged. The ages of the boys are respectively fifteen, thirteen, eleven and ten, while the little girl is only nine.

☞ An operation for Strabismus was performed yesterday morning at the house of a gentleman in Hudson-st. on a boy nine years old, who was previously put into the magnetic sleep by Professor Reid, who performed the operation. When nearly through the boy manifested a slight sense of pain and murmured 'You hurt me a little.' With this exception he gave no indication of suffering or consciousness, and when he woke did not know that any thing had been done to him. The operation showed how incalculably valuable Mesmerism may become as an assistant of Surgery.

☞ Robinson has got out a very funny engraving entitled 'One of the Bo-hoys getting slung.' Robinson does lots of funny things.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tradesmen Bank held on the 8th inst. W. H. Falls was elected President.

☞ Nassau Street is uprooted, and we hope is to be properly repaved. No place needs it more.

☞ The following letter was received by a lady from a convict who had served out his time in the State Prison, and to whom she had, during his confinement, sent a volume of the Penny Magazine:

"Thy gift now lying beside me, the Penny Magazine, is a Miscellany fitted alike to the child and the man. Its poetry and prose, its facts and fables, its descriptions and its prints, all afford instruction in different ways.—I open the pictured pages in a strange land, in a country where I am an outcast from all the forms of beauty, all the communications of living intelligence; but on these leaves are imprinted objects once familiar to my eyes, when crime to me was only the theme of evil, to be shunned and abhorred. Here I behold the imaged ruins, and the columnar piles among which,