NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

☞ **At a meeting of the Democratic Whig General Committee** held at Broadway House on Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, 1849. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Whig Electors of the several Wards be requested to assemble on Tuesday evening, Sept. 18, at 7½ o'clock, at their usual headquarters, or at such other time on that day, and such other places, and in such manner as the Ward Committee may direct, except the First and Second and Third and Sixth Wards, who shall elect five Delegates each to meet in Convention in their respective Assembly Districts, and one to be elected from the District at large by each Convention.

The Convention of the First Assembly District to meet at Dunlap's Hotel, Fulton-st. on Thursday, 20th inst. at 7½ o'clock.

The Convention of Second Assembly District to meet at the North American Hotel, corner Bowery and Bayard sts. on Thursday, 20th inst. at 7½ o'clock, to select a Delegate to represent their Assembly District, in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 26th day of September, 1849.

ZOPHAR MILLS was elected Chairman in place of Henry E. Davies, resigned. GERARD STUYVESANT was elected first Vice-Chairman, in place of Zophar Mills, elected Chairman, and BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr. was elected second Vice-Chairman in place of Gerard Stuyvesant.

ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.

GERARD STUYVESANT, } Vice-Chairmen.
BENEDICT LEWIS, JR. }

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, } Secretaries.
WM. L. SHARDLOW, }

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☞ The Empire City leaves to-day at 3 P. M. for Chagres. She carries no mail, but, by the various express lines, letter-bags will be towarded in her, in which newspapers will be put also. To those who wish to send letters by this conveyance, we recommend our Weekly, Semi-Weekly and Daily of to-day. The Weekly and Semi-Weekly contain the latest Europe's) Foreign news, and all the important Domestic news of the week. The Daily paper shows its contents to the reader.

Hunker and Barnburner Union—Principle Bartered for the Hope of Spoils.

In August last a Committee of Hunkers invited the Barnburner leaders in this State to consider whether a couple of Conventions at Rome could not restore that harmony which the double delegations of 1848 to Baltimore, the double sets of candidates for President, the truckling conduct of a majority of their needy chiefs toward the aristocracy of the skin, down South, and the proceedings of the Buffalo platform had disturbed.

The twin Conventions played their parts—the one pretended to go for the principles of the Democracy of 1821—the other was for keeping in favor with the South: Slaveholders had declared Slavery Extension a cardinal principle, had warred for it, got the Nation in debt and sacrificed many lives for it, and upheld American citizens in Texas to insure its success there: Hunkers would say they disliked more Slavery, for it was now popular to say so, and votes were wanted but they durst not venture to resolve to oppose its introduction where it was not now, for the Slaveholders would take offence, and the union for the sake of principle might endanger another union for the sake of spoils!

Mr. John Van Buren said he would be glad that the twins could form one Convention, dropping the principle—family fashion: the Hunkers pretended to stand out, as the Nominating Conventions would afford mere time for consultation.

All parties now call themselves 'Democratic.' On the 5th inst. the 'Democratic' Francis B. Cutting, a Wall-st. lawyer, found himself in the Market Hall of Syracuse, presiding over more than a hundred old Hunkers, the broken up remnants of Cassism, and, as he and they might find an Extension of Slavery alliance down South useful by-and-by, he bade them cloak Democratic principles, for the present, with big-sounding words of 'toleration' of anti-Democratic practice for the sake of harmony! Mr. Van Buren's ex-District Attorney north moved a Committee to draft resolves, and Mr. W. L. G. Smith proposed a conciliatory course toward the Barnburners, as a means of "putting an end to Whig misrule, and of electing an entire *Democratic* ticket this Fall." Agreed to. It was also

Resolved, That the Democratic State Committee be authorized to withdraw any of the nominees presented by this Convention, except those for Controller, Attorney General, Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector, provided the Utica Convention ratify those names, and complete the ticket by nominating well-known and acknowledged Democrats as candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and State Engineer, *and shall impose no principle or test upon said candidates inconsistent with the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention held in the Presbyterian Church at Rome*; and that the ticket thus nominated receive the united support of both divisions of the Democratic party.

In short, the Hunkers said, in substance, to the Barnburners, "If we unite our forces, there is some faint hope that as a faction we may gain something at the November elections—but your Buffalo platforms, your Wilmot Provisos, your Non-extensions of Slavery, and Resolutions for Abolishing the Slave Traffic in the District of Columbia, are sheer nonsense, and must be dropped. They might mar our ulterior views." To use their own language, they

Resolved. That we are opposed to the Extension of Slavery to the free territories of the United States; but we do not regard the Slavery question, in any form of its agitation, or any opinion in relation thereto, as a test of political faith, or as a rule of party action.

Resolved, That the power of Congress over Slavery in the territories, and the particular modes of legislation thereon, are, among Democrats, controverted questions; and that we concede to every one, in relation thereto, the undisputed right of opinion, not regarding any particular mode of constitutional construction on this question a part of the Democratic creed, or as essential to fellowship with our Democratic brethren in this State, or in any section of the Union.

In addition to this proposition, the Hunker Convention adopted resolutions deprecating "the introduction of an exciting element into our political contests, hitherto left exclusively to the uses of the opponents of the Democracy"—regretting "that the efforts of conciliation made at Rome, in good faith, by the Democratic State Convention, were frustrated, and every proposition for united action defeated, by a determined persistence in an *anti-Republican test*, to which, as Democrats, we could not subscribe, and at which, as friends of the inalienable right of opinion, we revolt;" and denouncing all attempts to "interpolate new creeds into the faith and practice of the party, or to require a test of opinion according to a required formula upon the question of the Slavery agitation."

On the question of Slavery the poor Barnburners were told that they must knock under or there would be no union, and, if no union, no plunder.

Their managers (Preston King excepted) are mere hacks of office, and when their second Convention (the fourth within a month) met on the 12th inst. it was resolved to drop their principles, except as personal matters, if they got the half of the nominations to their friends. They got them accordingly, and the 'Union on No Principle' ticket has J. A. Lott for Controller, F. Follett for Canal Commissioner, L. S. Chatfield for Attorney General, and Darius Clark for Prison Inspector, inscribed on it by the Hunkers—and F. C. Jewett, Appeal Judge, H. J. Randall, Secretary of State, A. C. Campbell, Engineer, and Benj. Welsh of the *Buffalo Republic*, Treasurer, by the crest-fallen Barnburners, who, as if in ridicule of their own abandonment of all principle,

"*Resolved*, That principle is the only test in politics acknowledged by Democrats, and their rule of party action is, openly to declare, and faithfully to carry out in practice, the principles they profess"—

and immediately joined a faction who, in Convention, had boldly reiterated that they neither acknowledged Barnburner principles to be Democratic, nor had they the least intention to "carry them out in practice."

Of course the Barnburners said they were unchanged as "Democrats," but the renegade from religious faith does the same thing while uniting for gain with those who despise his treachery.

Gerrit Smith thus addresses Ex-Chancellor Walworth upon his Hunkerism:

"You claim that Democracy and Slavery may be in full fellowship with each other; and that the Southern slaveholder—that is, he who buys and sells his fellow men, and compels them to toil without wages, and seals up their minds in darkness, and robs them of every right, and subjects them to every wrong—may be as sound a Democrat, as the Northern freeman whose most cherished right is Slavery. I can belong to no political party of lower aims than an every way righteous government; to none which does not consent that every man has as full and absolute a right to the soil as to the light and air; to none which tolerates either the extension, or existence of Slavery; to none which believes that such a monstrosity as Slavery—such a devourer of all rights—such a murderer of the body and the soul—is capable of legalization."

MONTGOMERY CO.—The Whigs of the IId District have chosen WM. CLARK, Esq. Delegate to the State Convention.

A STRONG DELEGATION.—The Whigs of Suffolk Co. Mass. have sent Rufus Choate, Robt. C. Winthrop, Josiah Quincy, Jr. Geo. S. Hillard, Francis B. Crowninshield, Wm. Schouler, Geo. A. Kuhn, and a host of other "good men and true" to the State Convention at Worcester on the 3d proximo.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—By comparing the vote of the last trial in the IVth District with November last year, it will appear there is a great falling off in the vote, however much all parties have gained over the June vote.

MISS DIX THE PHILANTHROPIST.—A letter from Pictou, (N. S.) dated about 7th inst. states that Miss Dix made but a short stay in that place. She was well received by the government.

☞ Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen has been elected President of Rutgers' College, N. J.

Canada Debt and Government—Reciprocity in Trade—The Newfoundland Fisheries.

The public debt of Canada, including the $400,000 for rebellion losses, Hincks's loan, and Viger's $568,140 of Treasury Notes, will exceed $24,000,000, and the investments do not pay 1 per cent. But for our drawback system, and the revenue thence derived, added to loans from Europe, the whole financial machinery would stop in a week, for their extravagance in money matters almost equals that of Jamaica itself.

Until Sir Francis Head and his advisers bribed, bought, corrupted, and through their creatures as Judges of elections destroyed the Reform majority in the Legislature of 1836-37, there was no Court of Chancery in Upper Canada. The tribunals they had had proved such a scourge to the landowners that NO REAL House of Assembly would have consented to add the complex machinery of the English EQUITY scheme, (so called probably in jest,) with its masters, examiners and chancellors, endless suits and still more interminable bills of costs.

With "the bread and butter Parliament," however, as the people called it, came this huge monster of the law, and although Assemblies have since voted to sweep it away as an intolerable nuisance, it is neither reformed nor removed.—The lawyers make fortunes out of it, and they have recently passed a bill at Montreal—a measure of Baldwin, MacNab, Blake, &c.—for extending its powers, giving it additional Judges, and placing these Judges, and those of a new and an old Superior Common-Law Court, side by side, in a new Court of Appeals, from which the next appeal is to learned folks at London.

The salaries of some of the Judges in these Courts are $5,000, and others $4,000, and their pensions for life from $3,333 to $2,666 per annum.

The *Toronto Examiner's* Montreal correspondent is sure that the Crown Land Commissioner (Price) has resigned; and a friend from Toronto advises us that Price is heartily sick of the hypocrisy and deceit of a pretended reform Cabinet—Malcolm Cameron, a stiff *Tory* Assemblyman, who turned round, in appearance, to the Reformers, for place, when he saw them in the majority and likely to keep so, will, it is said, succeed Price.—The Governor-General will probably stay at Montreal, and from recent appearances he has been instructed to adopt the policy of Sir Francis Head and Lords Sydenham and Clarendon, of governing by corrupt, selfish men, and evading those popular and just measures that would be conducive to the permanent welfare of Canada.

Mr. Hamilton Merritt went to Washington last June, and while there is stated to have expressed himself in very friendly terms upon the subject of annexation. He and his family are natives of this State, and he holds at present the office—not of President of the Executive Council in Canada, but of President of the Committees of the Council, a place with no peculiar duties, but which serves as an apology for paying somebody $4,000 a year or more.

When at Washington, Mr. Merritt discussed informally with men in place there the Reciprocity question, and was asked what were the views of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and what the fishermen of Newfoundland thought of a reciprocity that would include equal rights to Americans on their fishing banks!

In August last, Messrs. Lafontaine and Merritt attended a meeting of members of the Government of Prince Edward's Island and New-Brunswick to consider the reciprocity question, and it is supposed that the result of their united deliberations was to ask England to take what steps she can to obtain a free entry for Provincial products into our markets, or allow the Colonists to retaliate if they know how.

Messrs. Lafontaine and Merritt were in this City for a short time on their return from Halifax, and through them it is probable that the *Cour. & Enq.* of Sept. 13 is informed that Newfoundland [and, seemingly, Nova-Scotia,] refused to take any part in these Free-Trade deliberations, and will not abandon, without an effort, the rich shore fishing protection.

The law in Newfoundland is based on a Convention between this Republic and Great Britain, which was signed 20th October, 1818, by the provisions of which, Americans have the right to take all sorts of fish on the coast of Newfoundland from Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, round the Magdalen Islands on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and also in all coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks from Mount Joly, on the Southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belle Isle, thence Northward indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice to exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company. With regard to the curing of the fish caught, our fishermen have the right to land, and dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the Southern coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, but not in any settled part of the country—for as soon as the dry ground becomes settled, the *right* ceases without previous engagement with the inhabitants, who have the power to give or to refuse leave as they deem fit.—Nevertheless, our citizens are admitted into all bays for shelter, or to repair damages—to obtain wood, water or provisions, under restrictions. To other places not specified in the above localities, our fishermen cannot approach nearer than within three marine miles of the coast.

The Conference met on the 3d and 4th inst. the Legislative Council Chamber, Halifax, and consisted of Messrs. Wilmot and Partelow for New-Brunswick, Hensley and Thornton for Prince Edward's Island, Lafontaine and Merritt for Canada. From Nova Scotia and Newfoundland it is said that no Delegates appeared.

Nova-Scotia and Newfoundland, it appears, have interests at stake adverse to those of other parts of the Colonies, and it is probable that those who desire Annexation, and to get rid of British power and influence in America, will not overwork themselves trying to lessen difficulties.

The *Courier & Enquirer* learns that Merritt "wrote to Lord Palmerston pointing out the evils under which Canada labored by not enjoying an equality in our markets, and that if Great Britain did not exert herself to obtain it, she must make up her mind to the *grand result of the loss of the Colony*. And we learn through the same channel that Mr. Merritt further enclosed for the approval of the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain an act which was *to impose a duty on all American produce* until Canadian produce was admitted free into the Union."

Mr. Merritt's bill, which we have not seen, were it enforced to-morrow, would merely reestablish that wholesale system of smuggling of American goods into Canada which prevailed until the payment of low duties became the lesser risk.

When American newspapers copied approvingly the *sedition* spouted by the Canadian Tory journals, last Spring, *The Tribune* told them that "Loyalty" had always taken that mode of raising the wind, or forcing more plunder from reluctant England. Papineau, Viger, and the other well-paid seceders from the ranks of reform, begin to feel the want of another subsidy, also, in some form or other; but as they have not votes just now to turn the scale in Assembly, their newborn *patriotism* will be enabled to grow up and expand for months or even years before it meets with another ready cash purchaser. M.

VERMONT.—The *Vermont Watchman* of Thursday has the following returns of the vote for Governor: Carlos Coolidge, 26,250; Horatio Needham, 23,086; Jonas Clark, and scattering, 3,131—majority for Coolidge, 33 votes. The same towns gave last year 6,191 majority against Coolidge, leaving a Whig gain of 6,244. Seven towns are yet to come in. These towns last year cast 717 votes and gave 271 majority against Coolidge. He will gain part of that, leaving him about 225 short of an election, according to the returns. We expect, however, there are scattering votes not returned.

The Senate will stand as follows:

	Whig.		Whig.		Coalition.
Bennington	2	Chittenden	2	Orange	3
Windham	3	Franklin	3	Washington	2
Windsor	4	Orleans	1	Caledonia	2
Rutland	3	Essex	1	Out the Live	
Addison	2	Grand Isle	1	Lamoille	1
			22		8

This shows a Whig majority of 14, which is a gain of 2 upon last year. The House stands as follows:

	Whigs.	Coalition.	Loco Focos
1849	130	81	12
1848	105	67	47

Whig maj 37; Loco, last year, 9: Whig gain, 46.

To sum up, we have a majority of the people against the Coalition, of 6,295, and a majority in the Senate against the Coalition, 16; in the House, 61, and in joint ballot, 77.

☞ Father Mathew has administered t pledge to 2,000 people at Lowell.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

☞ For telegraphic dispatches received in time for Evening Edition of yesterday, see First Page.

Syracuse Convention.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 14.

The Mass Union Convention of the Barnburners and Hunkers here, to-day, ratified the nominations made at Syracuse and Utica, and adopted resolutions going the whole hog for the ticket.

Syracuse Mass Convention.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 14—12 P. M.

The Mass Convention assembled in the Baptist Church, this morning. James S. Wadsworth, of Livingston, was appointed temporary President, and A. Thomas, of Rensselaer, Secretary.

There was a good attendance, the building being nearly filled. Among those present we noticed John Van Buren, Preston King, Gen. R. E. Temple, Van Dyke, and others.

The prospects of a union are highly favorable. On motion an adjournment took place till 2½ o'clock.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Union of the two Factions.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 14—P. M.

The Mass Convention have adjourned *sine die*, after adopting the union ticket of the Hunker and Barnburner Conventions. The city is beginning to assume its quiet aspect.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Friday, Sept. 14.

The *Advertiser* of this morning says that the result of the late election is still doubtful.

The Democrats, it is thought, will have a small majority in the House, while the Senate will probably stand 15 Whigs to 11 Democrats.

There is a strong probability that Hubbard, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by the people.

The Equinoctial at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 14—A. M.

The Equinoctial storm has been raging for several days, with heavy gales, which have obliged several vessels in the Gulf to put back. It is feared the shipping in the harbor will not escape serious damage.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 14—9 P. M.

The Southern Mail has been received, but contains nothing of special interest or importance.

Supposed Kidnapping Case.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 14.

Considerable excitement has been created in the city by the sudden disappearance, on Wednesday last, of Mrs. Mattson, who is supposed to have been kidnapped, as articles of her clothing were found yesterday near the Medical College.

The excitement was so great that a mob collected around the College, and, on a warrant being issued, it was carefully searched, but nothing was found to confirm the suspicions which had been created.

The mob continued, during the most of the night. They were, however, prevented from doing any mischief by the authorities.

A Wife and Child Poisoned.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 14—A M.

A man named Bernard Seller, was arrested in this city, yesterday, on a charge of poisoning his wife and child by giving them arsenic. Neither of them are expected to live.

Incendiarism—Murder—The Weather, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 14.

Two attempts were made yesterday to blow up Smith's large flouring mills, but they fortunately failed.

Several acts of incendiarism and one murder occurred last night.

The weather is cool and bracing, and the city generally healthy.

Health of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 14.

The interments for the two weeks ending yesterday were, of Cholera 27, and other diseases 131. The river is slowly falling.

Pomological Convention.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 14—P. M.

The Pomological (fruit growers) Convention has been in session to-day at Market Hall. Mr. Kenicott of Illinois, officiated as Chairman. About seventy Delegates were present. Lieut. Col. J. W. Brown of Cincinnati, and Policeman Charles Cook of your City, were also in the Convention. Floral Hall was largely attended last night.

Shipment of California Gold to England.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 14—P. M.

A letter dated Oahu, June 24, says that the English frigate Pandora sailed from the Sandwich Islands, for England, with California gold on American account, there being no direct conveyance to the United States. Gold was quoted at the Sandwich Islands at $16 a $16 50 per ounce.

Markets....NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 14.

The Europa's advices have been received, since which 500 bales of Cotton have changed hands at full prices. Middling Fair of the new crop is quoted 11½ 11¾c.

Markets....BUFFALO, Sept. 15—6 P. M.

Receipts since Yesterday—FLOUR, 2,000 bbls. WHEAT, 14,000 bush.; CORN, 23,000 bush.—There is a good demand for Western FLOUR, and prices are without material change. The sales are 3,000 bbls. mostly Michigan, at $4 25. For WHEAT there is but little inquiry—the sales not exceeding 2,000 bushels, at 84c for Ohio. CORN is in fair request, and we notice sales of 6,500 bushels, including flat yellow, at 48@49c. In OATS about 5,000 bush changed hands at 38c. WHISKY is quoted 20c, with fair business. In FREIGHTS there is nothing new.

Markets....ALBANY, Sept. 14—6 P. M.

Receipts within the past 24 hours—FLOUR, 8,000 bbls; WHEAT, none; CORN, 23,000 bush.—There is a good business doing in FLOUR, but there are more sellers than buyers at the old prices. The operations to-day are 2,000 bbls at $5 for common State and Western; $5 25 @ 5 12½ for straight do; $5 37½ @ 5 44 for pure Genesee. There were also sales of 5,000 bbls straight brands, deliverable before the close of navigation, at about $4 69. The market for WHEAT is steady and firm. Sales 2,300 bushels Genesee at $1 18. CORN is lower, and 10,000 bushels were disposed of at 56½c for Mixed.

Ship News.

CHARLESTON, Sept 12.—ARRIVED—Yesterday, steamship Osprey and schr. M. H. Mahoney, Philadelphia; ship Sulonah, brig Georgiana and schr Louisa, New-York.

BOSTON, 14th—ARRIVED—Brig Bedford, Liverpool, August 11; Mexico, Cardiff, July 19, via Liverpool, N. S. Sept. 5; Fincie, New Orleans, Aug. 19; bark Paulina, Glasgow, Aug. 11. Saw 19th, lat 49 41, lon 20 44, bark Hyperion, Glasgow, for New-York; 1st inst. lat 44 46, lon 42 37, spoke bark Spartacus, of St. John, N. B. bound east; 3d lat 45 31, lon 42 48, bark Glasgow for New-York; 4th lat 45 40, lon 42 40, brig Ann Gardner, Philadelphia; 6th lat 45 40, lon 42 40, brig Leonidas, Cardenas, left brig Holden, for Mazze next day, the only American; brigs Cadmus, North-Atlantic via Provincetown; James Crosby, Charles Henry, Mazeppa, Logan, Romer, Leola, Atlantic and Frances Jane, Phila; schrs Oliver and Slender, Albany; Ann A Parker, Norfolk; Madonna, Sally Ann, Kennebunk; Sarah Ann, Boston; Ann Eliza, Philadelphia; Friend, Wilmington, Del; October, Delaware City; Mariner, Brave and Leander, Albany; Orlando, Rondout; J Cooley & Co and Richmond, NYork. CLEARED, ships Mary Glover, Turks Island; Bay State, NOrleans; barks Zidon, Port Spain; Zenobia, Havana; schr Pensacola, Phila.

PORTLAND, Sept 13—ARRIVED—Ship Sarah, NYork; brig Calcutta, Cardenas; schr Excel, NYork.

SALEM—ARRIVED, scows Alleghan, and Wm Penn, Philad; Mary Clark, NYork. CLEARED, schr Grace Darling, Africa.

NEW-BEDFORD, 13th—ARRIVED, schrs Meteor and E Ferguson, Philad. SAILED, ship Cicero, Indian Ocean.

NEWBURYPORT, 13th—ARRIVED, sloop Sarah, NYork—SAILED, bark William, NYork; schr Harp, Baltimore.

EDGARTOWN, 13th—ARRIVED, sloop Elect, NYork for Nantucket. SAILED, 12th, schr Susan, from NYork for Nantucket.

PROVIDENCE, 13th—ARRIVED, schrs Louisiana, Baltimore; Amazon, Philad; sloops Guilford, Albany; F B Rankin, and Motto, NYork.

NEWPORT, 12th—ARRIVED, schr Horatio Ames, NYork for Wareham; 13th, sloop Ann B Holmes, do for FRiver.

The "Nation" Newspaper and Mr. McMaster's Proposal.

NATION OFFICE, Thursday.

The Editor of *The Tribune* will oblige Mr. McGee (*N. Y. Nation*) by stating that he does not recognize Mr. J. A. McMaster's right to interfere in the question raised between himself and certain of the Catholic clergy as to "The Liberty of the Press." By so doing, the controversy would become a mere editorial contest, which it never was and never will be, with Mr. McGee's consent. He will sustain his own side of the case in his own paper against those who voluntarily took the negative, but he will not admit them to appear by proxy in the person of Mr. McMaster.

Mr. McGee, at the same time declares the proposal for submitting the facts in his possession to two or more Editors of the City Press, is one he will be most happy to accept, if the other party involved, that is, the clergymen specified in his Address to the Public," consent. In that address Mr. McMaster is in no way mentioned, so that he is not "the other party" competent to make this offer. Mr. McGee impeaches not the hand, but the head. He knows nothing of Mr. McMaster in "a clerical" capacity.

Mr. McGee thinks it right to add that he has already answered the official disclaimers of Dr. Hughes, where they appeared, in the columns of the *N. Y. Express*.

☞ We publish with pleasure the following note from Capt. Budd of the Northerner. Our informant was undoubtedly mistaken:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DEAR SIR: Having noticed in your Supplement of yesterday, a statement that the "Northerner's" delay was caused by her touching on the Bar of Charleston—which statement is incorrect, and may be of great disadvantage to our line—you will do me a favor by correcting the same. The cause of our not arriving early on Tuesday morning, (as usual,) was as follows: The ship was advertised to leave Charleston on Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock, but in consequence of the fresh northeast wind at that time, caused such a sea on the Bar, that our pilot refused to take the ship to sea. Consequently she was detained until Sunday morning, 9 o'clock. She then left the wharf, and although the Bar was rough she crossed in safety, and without touching the bottom. We then proceeded on our passage, the wind yet blowing fresh, and a high sea dead ahead, which lasted until we were up to the Capes of the Delaware—it then moderated, and we reached the wharf about 8 o'clock. In these matters, in my opinion, the ship should be praised for coming through in so short a time against strong gales and heavy seas from N. E. to E. by N. blowing at times so hard that we were making only three or four miles per hour. Your ob't serv't,

THOMAS S. BUDD, Master.

BY THE MIDNIGHT SOUTHERN MAIL

New Reservoirs at Philadelphia—Markets.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 14.

The City Councils have instructed the Watering Committee to purchase a site near the Schuylkill, whereon to erect reservoirs for the storage of water—limiting the expenditure to $40,000. Should the proposition be carried into effect, we shall have pure filtered water at all seasons of the year.

The FLOUR market remains dull. Sales of 2,000 bbls. Common brands fresh ground have been made for export at $4 ⅝ bbl. For City use prices range from $5 1/4 to $5 62, as to quality. The last sale of RYE FLOUR was at $3 06, and CORN MEAL at $2 12½ ⅌ bbl. GRAIN—There is a fair demand for WHEAT, and several lots of good, and prime red sold at $1 05@1 06 ⅌ bush. Corn arrives slowly. Sales of yellow at 60c, and of mixed at 58c. Oats are steady at 29@30c for Southern, and 32c for Pennsylvania. The Cotton market is quiet and prices steady. WHISKY—Sales in both bbls and hhds at 27½c.

SALES OF STOCKS.—*First Board*—50 Reading, 17; 53 Girard, 12½; $500 Penn 6's, 100; $1,200 C & Del Can Co, 99½; $1,100 Penn 6's, 85; $10,000 do, 97½; 11 Farm and Mech Bk, 61; 40 Penn Bk, 100; 5 Penn Bk, 101.

Second Boards—10 Penn Bk, 96½; $4,000 Read Bds, 37½; 11 Phil Bk, 93½; $1,300 U S 6s, 97, 12½; 500 Read, 17; 150 do, 17¼; 90 Sch Nav Int, 55.

The Cuban Insurrection.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* makes the following statements in relation to this subject:

"Dispatches, we understand, have been received from the American Consul at Havana, confirming, in a great measure the rumored insurrection in Cuba. A soldier in the castoplean Regiment, while on parade, was heard to shout "Viva la Republica!" "Viva Gen. Lopez!"

The officer in command immediately drew his sword and advanced to cut him down, when at that instant another soldier leveled his musket and shot the officer through the heart. General Lopez, for whom the soldier shouted, is the Spaniard who has already made some noise in New-York, and is believed to be one of the principal movers in the late "secret expedition." It proof were necessary to show that the object of the expedition was a descent upon Cuba, this would go far to prove it. The Cuban Government were seriously thinking of letting the slaves loose against the insurgents; and if this horrible plan is put in operation, we may look for a repetition of the frightful scenes of St. Domingo.

The Consul, it is understood, wrote for a vessel of war to protect American citizens in Cuba, as there was a strong feeling against the Americans, upon the supposition that they were inciting the disturbances. Fortunately for the safety of our citizens there, the Government had dispatched, several days ago, the line frigate Germantown to Havana, which place she probably reached a short time after the date of the Consul's dispatch. SPECTATOR.

SLAVES IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the *Newark Advertiser* writes from Collums: "Dr. Franklin, who came up with us in the Oregon, returns to bring out his slaves across the Isthmus. He gives them their freedom, doubtless based upon their laboring for him for a certain period."

Astor-place Riots....THIRD DAY.

GENERAL SESSIONS—Before Judge Daly, Aldermen P. Kelly and Wood.

The Court was opened yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and the usual formular of business gone through, the attendance being as large as that of the former days.

The first name called was Thomas Dunlap, florist, of 824 Broadway. He was challenged as to principal cause, by Mr. Busteed, counsel for Douglass.

A lengthy series of questions on both sides, the challenge was withdrawn by Mr. Busteed and Mr. Dunlap was peremptorily challenged by Mr. Smith, counsel for another of the parties indicted.

Patrick Downey, tinsmith, of 387 Grand-st. was next introduced.

He was challenged as to principal cause.

Mr. Downey said he was not a member of the military or constabulary, was not on the scene of action on the night in question; reads the papers, but has formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of any parties charged; Does not know Mr. Judson, but has heard of him and read his newspaper.

Challenge withdrawn, and Mr. Patrick Downey sworn in as juror for the people.

Robert Waterhouse was the next name called. He was challenged as to principal cause.

Mr. Waterhouse said he was a grocer, at 51 Pitt-st.—was a native of Maine, and, consequently, a *native of America*;—does not know Mr. Judson, but has heard of "Ned Buntline." He has formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners—has not been a military man or constable. Generally reads the papers, and read what had been stated in reference to Mr. Judson or "Ned Buntline."

The challenge withdrawn, and Mr. Robert Waterhouse, of 51 Pitt-st. grocer, sworn in as the 6th juror.

Mr. Charles C. Buckstone, grocer, of 115 Amos-st. was next introduced.

The question asked of Mr. Buckstone were similar to those propounded to the rest, as stated in our report yesterday. Mr. Buckstone said he had read the newspaper accounts, but his family was sick at the time of the occurrence, and he paid no particular attention to the affair.—He has formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Douglass, Judson or others.

Challenge withdrawn and Mr. Buckstone sworn in as the 7th Juror.

Mr. Charles Watson, hatter, 227 Christie-st. being next called, and challenged as usual, said that he entertains an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Judson, but had no particular opinion of the guilt or innocence of any of the parties.

Mr. Smith then submitted the case of the competency of the Juror to the triers.

After much consultation, the triers found the challenge true, and Mr. Watson was dismissed.

Sandford C. Brown, dye-wood dealer, 95 Spring-st. was next called, and challenged as to principal cause.

After the usual questions, the case was submitted to the triers, who said the challenge was true and Mr. Brown was refused and dismissed.

Mr. George Russell Jr. was called next in turn. He was challenged as to principal cause and favor.

He said he was a hatter—lived at 75 Houston-st. near Macdougal; had read the several newspaper accounts of the transaction; has formed or expressed no decided opinion as to the guilt or innocence of any person indicted in this transaction, but not as to Judson's character as a man, as my impressions in regard to that point are decidedly unfavorable, and that opinion has been increased by the number of proceedings in Court.

The triers found him not as a Juryman, and Mr. Russell was allowed to depart.

Mr. Davenport, hardware merchant, residing at 92 Lexington-av. was the "next customer."

Mr. Davenport was challenged peremptorily by Mr. Busteed, counsel for Douglass.

Mr. Robert W. Dobbs, painter, cor. of Houston and Greene sts. being called upon and challenged as usual, said he had read the newspaper accounts of the transaction; had no friends, relations, or anybody of his acquaintance hurt at the riot; does not know any of the parties; has heard of Mr. Judson; has rather an unfavorable opinion of him, but has formed no opinion as to his guilt or innocence in this transaction, or any of the others charged. Is a native of the United States; considers himself impartial, without favor or bias to any of the parties charged.

Mr. Judson having exhausted his five peremptory challenges, the triers were now left to decide upon the competency of those objected to by Mr. Judson. The Court having allowed the five peremptories to be given as allowed by law to each defendant, there were of course 45 peremptories to be made out of a panel of 87 Jurors.

Mr. Smith then argued to the triers that Mr. Dobbs was incompetent because he was prejudiced against Mr. Judson, and they said the Juror was not true and good, and Mr. Dobbs was accordingly set aside. At this stage Mr. Blankman appeared for Bennett, and Mr. Sherwood for Matthews, and took their seats as counsel.

Mr. Charles L. Bullwinkle, grocer, was next called, and said he had heard of the riot, but had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of any of the parties; never heard of Judson or "Ned Buntline;" does not understand English well, and was not competent; has heard of the affair taking place right; I believe those who were arrested were guilty. The case being submitted to the triers, they found that he was a good Juror, but was peremptorily challenged by the counsel for Matthews, and consequently refused.

George Smith being next called, was refused on the ground of an unfavorable opinion toward Mr. Judson.

Thomas Wagner was refused because he did not understand English.

Charles Blevin, being next called, said he knew none of the parties charged beyond the reputation of Mr. Judson, but had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners; has a decidedly unfavorable opinion of Mr. Judson.

The triers refused to allow Mr. Blevin.

Mr. William Betts was next on the list, and testified that he has heard people talk against Mr. Judson, but does not place much dependence on what people say; has formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the parties.

Mr. Betts was accepted by Judson, but peremptorily challenged by Mr. Blankman on behalf of Bennett.

Josiah A. Waller being called upon, and he had an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Judson, but not in relation to this transaction. Mr. Waller was found to be incompetent.

Lawrence Wisenburg, being called, said he thought Judson was a bad man—and Mr. Wisenburn was also found incompetent.

James Devoe, being challenged as prescribed by law, said he had an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Judson as to his moral character; he lived at 235 Sixth-st; and is a clerk; has no opinion in relation to this transaction; can render a verdict upon the evidence adduced. The triers refused to allow him also.

Carson Prusche, being called, said he was on the ground of the riot, and believes those engaged in it and arrested are guilty. Mr Prusche was refused.

Elbert A. Brinckerhoff said he knew none of the parties, had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused or Mr. Judson; had read the newspapers; is a commission merchant, residing 26 Dominick-st. Challenged peremptorily by counsel for Douglass.

Fosetas C. Felt, tailor, 129 Thompson-st. being called, said he was prejudiced against Mr. Judson very much, but thinks he could find a verdict according to the facts. The triers found the challenge true, and Mr. Felt was dismissed.

James McSauley being also challenged as the rest, said he had formed no opinions; was not on the ground the night of the riot; had no friends injured; never belonged to the police or military; has no existing bias against any one indicted; is a dry goods dealer 347 Houston-st. I have no impressions in relation to the guilt of the parties charged; I have seen Mr. Judson before; I have heard of him as "Ned Buntline."

The gentleman also added that he had got an unfavorable impression against Judson since he had been in Court, but has no other opinion further than that; considers himself an impartial Juror without bias.

The triers found him a good Juror, but he was peremptorily challenged by the counsel for Bennett, Mr. Blankman. The Court here remarked that the right of peremptory challenge was much abused in this case, more so than he had ever seen before; that he deemed it a subject to be rebuked severely, &c. Mr. Smith asked if that remark was intended as censure for him. The Court replied that it was intended for all the counsel for the defense. Mr. Smith then said he did not feel himself guilty of any fault; that it was a right that law gave his clients, and he would always practice it in defiance of rebuke or attack from Courts, Juries, Counsel or any one else. Mr. Blankman here rose, but before he spoke Judge Daly inquired if he had a motion to make. Mr. Blankman said he rose to reply to the point at issue. The Court told him to "sit down," there was no issue, and the affair then closed.

The next Juror was Chas. Newman, who said he did not understand English, and was dismissed.

Morris K. White was excused, owing to family matters.

The Clerk here announced the Jury panel exhausted, and in consequence the proceedings were stopped.

The District Attorney asked for talesmen, and the Court ordered a new panel of 100 Jurors.

Mr. Busteed, counsel for Douglass, here asked leave to withdraw, owing indirectly to the insinuations and rebuke of the Court, and after making a few remarks, walked out of the room, with his papers under his arm.

The Court here ordered the adjournment till 11 o'clock this days.

There are six Jurors obtained now—three the first day and three yesterday. At this rate the twelve will be obtained after four days' sitting.

CITY ITEMS.

THE EMPIRE CITY.—This splendid steamer, which arrived here on Thursday morning, has hardly given herself time to turn round, and again leaves her dock, on the North River, to-day at 3 o'clock. She goes direct to Chagres, without landing at any of the intermediate ports, and will thus enable her passengers to reach Panama in season for the U. S. Mail Steamer of October 1. She had about 200 passengers engaged yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF HECKER.—